

	IEP	ISP
What it is	A blueprint for a student's special education experience in a public school. The plan must ensure that the child receives a free appropriate public education, or <i>FAPE</i> .	A plan paid for by the local school district for students with disabilities who attend private schools. A service plan does not have to ensure a child is provided with FAPE.
What it does	<p>An IEP spells out the services, supports and specialized instruction a child with a disability will receive in school.</p> <p>These services are provided at no cost to parents.</p>	<p>A service plan spells out the special education and related services the LEA will <i>make available</i> to a child.</p> <p>These services are provided at no cost to parents. But the student may not be able to receive these services at the private school. Instead, the LEA can require him to go to a public school for services like speech therapy sessions.</p>
What law applies	IDEA is the federal special education law for children with disabilities that all public schools must follow.	§34 CFR 300.130 through §300.144 of IDEA is a specific section that describes how services are provided to kids in private school.
How IDEA funding applies	IDEA says that public school students with disabilities must receive individualized services to provide FAPE .	Students don't have an individual right to get the same special education and related services as they would in public school.

	It is not budget-dependent. That means schools should not limit services because of money.	Instead, they're entitled to "equitable services." This is based on the funding available for private schools.
Who's eligible	<p>To qualify for an IEP, a child must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have one of the 13 disabilities covered under IDEA • Need special education for his disability in order to successfully benefit from and access a general education curriculum 	<p>To qualify for a service plan, a child must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be placed in a private school by his parents, not as an out-of-district placement • Have one of the 13 disabilities covered under IDEA • Need special education in order to successfully benefit from and access a general education curriculum
Who creates the program/plan	<p>An IEP must be created by a team that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A parent or legal guardian • A general education teacher • A special education teacher • A professional who can interpret evaluation results • A school administrator who knows about general and special education and who oversees 	<p>A service plan must be created by the same people who make up an IEP team, as well as a representative of the private school.</p>

	special education services at the school	
Parent consent	<p>Parents must provide written consent for the school to evaluate a child.</p> <p>They also have to provide written consent before the school can provide the services in an IEP.</p>	<p>A parent must provide written consent for their child to be evaluated. And the LEA will conduct the evaluation.</p> <p>A parent might request that the LEA in which the private school is located evaluate a child instead of the LEA in his local district. But the LEA will make the final decision.</p>
Your rights and your child's rights	<p>IDEA requires public schools to provide services to students in the least restrictive environment (LRE).</p> <p>Parents have a say in the educational decisions for their kids. Under IDEA, there are specific rights and protections for parents, as well as for kids with learning and thinking differences. These are called procedural safeguards.</p>	<p>Parents have a say in the educational decisions for their kids.</p> <p>LEAs must evaluate students in private schools who may need special education. This is known as Child Find. If a parent thinks the LEA has failed to identify or evaluate their child, they can follow due process procedures.</p> <p>Parents don't have due process rights if they have concerns a school isn't providing a FAPE.</p>

How often it's reviewed and revised	<p>An IEP must be reviewed at least once a year.</p> <p>The student must also be re-evaluated every three years to see if services are still needed.</p>	<p>IDEA says a service plan must be reviewed "to the extent appropriate" as often as an IEP.</p> <p>It doesn't specify how often a service plan must be updated.</p>
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