

Special Education Glossary of Terms

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<i>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)</i>	A federal law that ensures a free appropriate public education to eligible children with disabilities.
<i>Individualized Education Program (IEP)</i>	A plan developed to ensure that a child with an identified disability receives specialized instruction and related services.
<i>Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)</i>	Students with disabilities have a legal right to a free appropriate public education.
<i>Intervention & Referral Services (I&RS)</i>	An interdisciplinary team within the school environment addressing a full range of student learning, behavior, social, and health problems.
<i>School Psychologist</i>	A professional who assesses students' cognitive and emotional strengths and weaknesses, conducts evaluations, and provides counseling and support services.
<i>Special Education Teacher</i>	A certified teacher with expertise in special education who works with students with disabilities, provides specialized instruction, and collaborates with general education teachers.
<i>Learning Disabilities Teacher Consultant (LDTC)</i>	A specialist trained to assess and address learning difficulties, providing strategies and interventions to support students with specific learning disabilities.
<i>School Social Worker</i>	A professional who addresses social and emotional issues, collaborates with families, and provides support to students with social or behavioral challenges.

<i>Case Manager (Special Education)</i>	A member responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Individualized Education Program (IEP) and ensuring that services are delivered.
504	A 504 plan is a blueprint for how the school will support a student with a medical disability and remove barriers to learning. The goal is to provide the student equal access at school.
<i>Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA)</i>	ABA is based on the science of learning and behavior. This science includes how behavior works and how learning takes place. ABA therapy is used to help increase useful or desired behaviors.
<i>Compensatory Services</i>	Educational services provided to remedy any educational or other deficits that result from the student with a disability not receiving the evaluations or services to which they were entitled.
<i>Defensible IEP</i>	Key components of an IEP must be clear, specific, and measurable. These components include assessments, goals, services, and participation, as well as a transitional plan for students +16.
<i>Differentiated Instruction</i>	Tailoring instruction to meet individual needs, whether in content, process, products, or the learning environment. Ongoing assessment and flexible grouping are essential for success.
<i>Extended School Year (ESY)</i>	A program offered in July to students whose skills in Language Arts and/or Math will regress beyond recoupment during the two summer months.
<i>In-Class Resource program (ICR)</i>	A way of delivering special education services with

	both a general education and special education teacher present in a class simultaneously.
<i>Least Restrictive Environment (LRE)</i>	A child with a disability should be educated within the same classroom as non-disabled peers to the fullest extent possible.
<i>Progress Reports</i>	Reports detailing the progress of students with IEPs toward individualized goals and objectives throughout the school year.
<i>Pull-Out Resource</i>	Small group instruction with a special education teacher outside the general education classroom to focus on specific needs.
<i>Related Services</i>	Services such as transportation, speech-language pathology, audiology, psychological services, physical and occupational therapy, counseling, and more to assist a child with a disability.
<i>Statewide Parent Advocacy Network (SPAN)</i>	A free parent advocacy network that works to improve education, health, and mental health outcomes for infants, toddlers, children, and youth.