GROWING IDEAS

Let's Grow Together: Laws that Support Early Childhood Education for All

It's the law!

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While inclusion, as a value, suggests it is the right of all children to be included, there are federal laws that ensure the rights of children with disabilities are protected. Early childhood educators should be familiar with these laws.

What laws relate to early childhood education and child care for children with disabilities?

• The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal civil rights law. It prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities. Among other things, ADA says that children with disabilities are entitled access to all child care facilities (center-based and in-home family child care) and other early childhood programs such as Head Start and preschool programs.



- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act says programs cannot discriminate against children and adults based on their disability. Section 504 applies to public and private schools, Head Start, child care centers, and family child care homes that receive any federal funds either directly or through a grant, Ioan, or contract.
- The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is an education law that ensures children with disabilities have the same access to education as children without disabilities. IDEA requires states to provide a free, appropriate, public education to eligible children. IDEA states that special education services will be provided in the least restrictive environment, including community settings in which children without disabilities participate.

What can early childhood educators do to make sure that these laws are being met in their settings?

- Review written materials, including parent handbooks, enrollment policies, and employment practices to be sure they are nondiscriminatory.
- Evaluate the physical space to be sure that everyone can access the building and use materials, equipment, and toys.
- Provide ongoing staff development opportunities to support inclusive practice.
- Join a professional organization such as the Division of Early Childhood (DEC) of the Council for Exceptional Children (CEC).
- Learn about and use community resources to make accommodations and/or to support individual children.
- Meet and plan regularly with families.

Where to learn more: To access technical assistance, information, and training resources on this topic in Maine, early National Early Childhood Technical Assistance childhood educators can contact: Center (NECTAC). (n.d.). Retrieved January Maine's Network of Child Care Resource 14, 2005, from http://www.nectac.org/topics/ Development Centers (RDC), 888/917-1100. inclusion/legis/fedlegisl.asp Child Development Services (CDS), 207/624-6660. Council for Exceptional Children. (2006). Retrieved May 9, 2006, from http://www.cec. The University of Maine Center for Community sped.org Inclusion and Disability Studies (CCIDS), 866/230-4520. Child Care Law Center. (2002). Retrieved October 6, 2004, from http://www.childcarelaw.org/ Maine Disability Rights Center (DRC), 800/452-1948,

for clients and their families; all others call "Commonly Asked Questions about Child Care Centers and the Americans with Disabilities Act." (1997). Retrieved October 6, 2004, from http:// Maine Parent Federation (MPF), 800/870-7746. www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/childg%26a.htm

> National Dissemination Center for Children with Disabilities. (n.d.). Retrieved October 6, 2004, from http://www.nichcy.org/idea.htm

The Division for Early Childhood and National Association for the Education of Young Children. (2002). Including All Children: Children with Disabilities in Early Childhood Programs. Washington, D.C.: Author.



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207/626-2774.

COMMUNITY INCLUSION & DISABILITY STUDIES

Maine's University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service



http://www.ccids.umaine.edu/resources/ec-growingideas/

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