Student Snapshot/Vision Statement

Thursday, June 18, 2020 12:52 PM



Strengths:

Highly Social
Determined
Shows Initiative
Hard Working
Independent
Musical
Creative
Dependable
Empathetic

Areas I Need Help:

Reading Math Counting Money Managing Time Keeping Track of a Schedule Redirect when needed

Vision Statement:

I love my two jobs. I work at the Bread of Life Café and the Dunnville Christian Church Daycare. I also travel with my Mom and do motivational speaking. Someday I want to live on my own and get married to my girlfriend.

Accomplishments:

- Worked at Bread of Life Café for 5 years
- I am registered to vote
- I have been the Band Staff Advisor for Casey County High School Marching Band for 4 years.
- I have spoke at many events and participated on student panels for students with disabilities.
- I am a self-advocate

What Works for Me:

Peer modeling and support
Age-appropriate awards: breaks, money, music
Specific explanations and showing me how

What Doesn't Work for Me:

Giving me too many tasks at one time Removing me from friends

Medical Info

Thursday, June 18, 2020 1:57 PM

L : L	
How it affects my life:	
L My medications:	
How medication affects n	ne:



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Phone: (502) 937-6894 Fax: (502) 937-6464



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ARC/IEP Team Members

Thursday, June 18, 2020 5:18 PM https://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/idea/tb-iep-meetings.pdf

IDEA 2004: 1. Revises language regarding members of the IEP team. The term "IEP team" means a group of individuals composed of:

- •The parents of a child with a disability;
- Not less than one regular education teacher of such child (if the child is, or may be, participating in the regular education environment);
- Not less than one special education teacher, or where appropriate, not less than one special education provider of such child;
- A representative of the local education agency (LEA) who is: qualified to provide, or supervise the provision of, specially designed instruction to meet the unique needs of children with disabilities; knowledgeable about the general education curriculum; and knowledgeable about the availability of resources of the LEA;
- An individual who can interpret the instructional implications of evaluation results, who may be a member of the team described above;
- At the discretion of the parent or the agency, other individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the child, including related services personnel as appropriate; and
- Whenever appropriate, the child with a disability. [614(d)(1)(B)]

Name	Phone Number	Email Address

Communication Log

Friday, June 19, 2020 11:34 AM

Date:	Phone	☐ Email	☐ Letter	☐ In persor
Who initiated:	Who pa	rticipated,	received, or	attended:
What prompted the communication:				
What was discussed:				
What was decided:				
Date:	Phone	☐ Email	☐ Letter	☐ In persor
Who initiated:	Who pa	rticipated,	received, or	attended:
What prompted the communication:				
What was discussed:				
What was decided:				
Date:	Phone	☐ Email	☐ Letter	☐ In persor
Who initiated:	Who pa	rticipated,	received, or	attended:
What prompted the communication:				
What was discussed:				

Understood

Letters and Emails

Friday, June 19, 2020 11:41 AM

Request/Referral

Friday, June 19, 2020 11:41 AM

Today's Date (include month, day, and year)

Your Name Street Address City, State, Zip Code Daytime telephone number

Name of Principal or Special Education Administrator Name of School Street Address City, State, Zip Code

Dear (person's name),

I am writing to request that my son/daughter, (child's name), be evaluated for special education services. I am worried that (child's name) is not doing well in school and believe he/she may need special services in order to learn. (Child's name) is in the (_) grade at (name of school). (Teacher's name) is his/her teacher. Specifically, I am worried, because (child's name) does/does not (give a few direct

examples of your child's problems at school). We have tried the following to help (child's name): (If you or the school have done

anything extra to help your child, briefly state it here). I understand that I have to give written permission in order for (child's name) to be evaluated. Before the evaluation begins, I have some questions about the process that I need to have answered (list any questions you may have). I would be happy to talk with you about (child's name). You can send me information or call me during the day at (daytime telephone number). Thank you for your prompt attention to my

Sincerely, Your name

request.

cc: your child's principal (if letter is addressed to an administrator) your child's teacher(s)

Note: If your child has been identified as having a disability by professionals outside the school system, add the following sentence to the end of the first paragraph: "(Child's name) has been identified as having (name of disability) by (name of professional). Enclosed is a copy of the report(s) I have received that explains (child's name) condition."

Pasted from < https://www.parentcenterhub.org/evaluation-2/>

Independent Evaluation Request

Friday, June 19, 2020 12:05 PM

Today's Date (include month, day, and year)
Your Name
Street Address
City, State, Zip Code
Daytime telephone number

Name of the person to whom you're writing Title Street Address City, State, Zip Code

Dear (person's name),

My son/daughter, (child's name), is in the (_) grade at (name of school), in (teacher's name) class. He/She was evaluated for special education services in (month/year). I am writing to request an Independent Educational Evaluation at public expense, for the following reasons: (BRIEFLY list your reason(s). Be very specific. For example,)

"I disagree with the evaluation results because . . . "

"The evaluation should have included . . . "

"Evaluation should have been done in the area of . . . "

I would like this Independent Educational Evaluation to be done as quickly as possible so that we can fully address (child's name) needs. Please respond as as possible and send me copies of the school's guidelines for this. My daytime telephone number is (give your phone number). Thank you.

Sincerely, Your name cc: your child's principal your child's teacher(s)

Note: The "cc:" at the bottom of the letter means you are sending a copy of your letter to the people listed after the cc.

Back to top

Pasted from < https://www.parentcenterhub.org/iee-3/>

Consent to Evaluate

Friday, June 19, 2020 11:53 AM

(District Name)

Consent to Evaluate/Reevaluate								
Student's Full Name:	tudent's Full Name: SSID:							
Date of Birth:			Date:					
DISABILITY or SUSPE	DISABILITY or SUSPECTED DISABILITY: School:							
	FOR EACH EVALUATION (INITIAL OR REEVALUATION), mark 'X' for the assessment components determined to be addressed within the multidisciplinary assessment. Mark 'E' if the assessment exists within the educational records of the student and will be considered.							
Area	Needs	Area Needs						
Health, Vision, Hearing, and Motor Abilities	Medical/Health Evaluation Vision Exam Functional Vision/Learning Media Assessment Orientation and Mobility Braille Skills Inventory Hearing Fine Motor Gross Motor Occupational Therapy Physical Therapy		lemic ormance	Reading Math Ci Math Ri Oral Ex Listenin Written Perform Criterio	leading g Comprehension g Fluency alculation easoning pression g Comprehension Expression nance Based Tests In Referenced Tests It along Based Tests			

	Occupational Therapy Physical Therapy Behavior Observation Assistive Technology Other		☐ Criterion Referenced Tests ☐ Curriculum Based Tests ☐ Behavior Observations: Specify Areas: ☐ Other ——
General Intelligence	Cognitive / Intellectual Assessment (aptitude and mental processing) Behavior Observation Other	Social and Emotional Status	Adaptive Behavior/Self-Help Behavior Observation Behavior Rating Scale Functional Behavioral Assessment Other
Communication Status	Receptive Language Expressive Language Speech Sound Production Voice Fluency Oral Mechanism Hearing Behavior Observation Augmentative Communication Other	Vocational Evaluation/ Transition Needs	Uvocational Aptitude Interest Inventory Learning Style Behavior Observations Other: ——
Other	Social and Developmental Histor	ту	☐ IEP Progress Data ☐ State Assessment Data

1 | P a g e Consent to Evaluate/Reevaluate Revised 3/24/11

RTI Data Specify:

Consent to Evaluate/Reevaluate

Student's Full Name:		SSID:							
List the recommendations for student needs (e.g., glasses, hearing aids) any modifications/adaptations of evaluation instruments, procedures, or settings to be used for the evaluation (i.e., native language, mode of communication, cultural factors).									
List existing reports/assessment data, which will be used as a part of the multi-disciplinary assessment:									
	Parental Consent								
I agree, based upon the recommendations of the Admission and Release Committee (ARC), to an individual evaluation for my child/student. I understand the attached ARC Conference Summary explains this proposal and outlines specific evaluation procedures.									
I agree for evaluation in	n each of the ARC selected areas for assessi	ment indicated below:							
Health Hearing General Intelli Communicatio Vocational Evi	on Status aluation	Usion Social and Emotional Status Academic Performance Motor Abilities Functional Vision/Learning Media Other (Specify)	a Assessment						
I understand that the evaluation will be conducted by a multidisciplinary team of qualified staff from the school district or by agencies/professionals with whom the local education agency contracts, through the use of a variety of assessment tools and strategies which may include norm-referenced and performance based testing, behavior observations, interviews, and rating scales. The tests are selected and administered so as not to be discriminatory on a racial or cultural basis and administered appropriately for individuals with limited English proficiency. Assessments will be administered in the child/student's native language or other mode of communication. [300.532 (a) (1) (ii)] Upon completion of the tests and other evaluation materials an Admissions and Release Committee meeting will be held to determine whether your child is a child with a disability.									
I understand that records will not be released without my signed and written consent except under the provisions of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). This law allows the release of educational records to a public school or educational agency as described in the sending district's policies and procedures.									
I have been advised in my native language or other mode of communication and understand the contents of the consent. A copy and explanation of procedural safeguards has been provided to me. I understand that my consent is voluntary and may be revoked at any time. Should I revoke consent I understand that it is not retroactive. If this is a Reevaluation, failure to respond to a request for consent shall result in the school district proceeding with the special education evaluation.									
Yes, I understan	nd the above information and do give my cons	sent for a full individual evaluation in t	the area(s) listed above.						
For Reevaluation purposes, I acknowledge that there is no additional data needed to determine that my child/student continues to be a child/student with an educational disability. I have been informed of the reasons no additional data is needed. I understand that I may request further assessment should I feel it is needed.									
☐ No, I understand	the above information and do not give my	consent.							
		Date							
Parent/S	tudent Signature								
2 P a g e			Consent to Evaluate/Reevaluate						

Revised 3/24/11

Evaluations Page 13

Eligibility Determination

Friday, June 19, 2020 12:04 PM

P a g e | 1

Enter District Name Here

Orthopedic Impairment (OI) Eligibility Determination Form

Attachment to Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) Conference Summary

☐ Initial Determination of Eligibility for this Category of Disability			of Eligibility for this Category	Re-Determination of Eligibility for this Category of Disability		
Student's Full	student's Full Name: SSID:			SSID:		
Date of Birth:				Date of Eligibility Determination:		
School:						
The ARC determines a student to have an <i>orthopedic impairment</i> and is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services when:						
Complete During ARC	The .	ARC	compared and analyzed evalua	ation data and documents the following interpretation:		
□Y □N	1.	A se	vere orthopedic impairment ex	xists and is caused by one or more of the following:		
	1a.		congenital anomaly such as c	lubfoot or absence of some member		
	1b.		disease such as poliomyelitis	or bone tuberculosis		
	lc.		other causes such as cerebral contractures	palsy, amputations, fractures or burns that cause		
□Y □N	2.	Eval	uation information confirms th	ere is an adverse effect on educational performance.		
□ Y □ N	3.		uation information confirms la minant factor in the eligibility	ck of instruction in reading and math is not a decision.		
□ Y □ N	4.	Evaluation information confirms limited English proficiency is not a determinant factor in the eligibility decision.				
Used mConfirm	ultipl ned th	e soui	gress of the student is impeded	In that demonstrates the ARC: substantiate the existence of the disability; and I by the disability to the extent the student's educational ow the level of similar age peers.		

Orthopedic Impairment Eligibility Determination Form

Revised 2016

Evaluations Page 14

Orthopedic Impairment Eligibility Determination Form

Student's Full Name:	SSID:
Supporting Documentation:	
The ARC used the interpretation of the evaluation	
education, and is eligible for specially design	an orthopedic impairment, which adversely impacts his/her gned instruction and related services.
The student does not meet the eligibility cridesigned instruction and related services.	iteria for an orthopedic impairment and is not eligible for specially
The student has an orthopedic impairment, student is not eligible for specially designed	but it does not adversely impact his/her education; therefore, the d instruction and related services.
Evaluation data are insufficient to determine in the area(s) of:	e eligibility. Additional assessments and data will be obtained
The ARC will reconvene by to review Page 2	w and determine eligibility. Orthopedic Impairment Eligibility Determination Form Revised 2016

Prior Written Notice

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:21 PM

Date:	First Notice	•	Notice Third Notice							
NOTICE OF ADMI	Enter District Name Here NOTICE OF ADMISSIONS AND RELEASE COMMITTEE MEETING									
Dear,	SOIONO AND I	KELEAGE GOIVII	WITTEL WILLTHAO							
I am inviting you to attend a conference to disc	uss the education	al needs of:								
Student's Full Name			Date of Birth							
PURPOSE FOR CONFERENCE (Check all wh										
 □ To discuss a referral for an individual evaluation □ To discuss results of an individual evaluation and develop an IEP if eligible □ To develop, review, and/or revise the student's IEP and make placement decisions □ To discuss post-secondary transition needs and/or services □ To determine reevaluation needs □ At your request to discuss: □ Other: 										
This conference has been scheduled for:										
Date: Time Address (Optional):	o:	L	ocation:							
Other persons who have been invited to attend Chairperson (or District Representative) Educational Diagnostician School Psychologist Other (Specify):	Regular Edu	ucation Teacher nguage Pathologist	Special Education Teacher Physical Therapist Student							
Agencies that have been invited to send a reprappropriate, by the child's 16th birthday and the	esentative to discuereafter)	uss Transition needs	s and/or services (Required, if							
☐ Vocational Rehabilitation	☐ Other (Spec	cify):	☐ Not Appropriate at this time							
You are welcome to bring any information, including formal or informal test results, work samples, etc. to the meeting. You may bring someone who has knowledge or special expertise regarding the student or someone to assist you at the meeting if you would like.										
If you need us to schedule the conference at a different time, date, or location or if you require an interpreter please: call the District Representative listed below at the telephone number provided, or complete the bottom of this form and return it to the District Representative.										
Sincerely,										
Name of District Representative	. .		elephone Number							
Call or comp	olete and return to	the student's sch	ool.							
Name of Student:										
☐ I will be attending this meeting		I will NOT be att	ending this meeting							
☐ I would like this meeting rescheduled –										
	ime:	Locati								
☐ I need to participate through alternate n	ieans:		ce – Phone No.:							
☐ I need an interpreter to attend the ARC	Meeting Ty									
Parent Signature:	Date:									

Notice of Admissions and Release Committee Meeting Revised 9/16/2011

IEP

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:17 PM

Student Name:	KY IEP, Page 1
DOB:	Date of ARC:

Individual Education Program (IEP)

Plan Information Meeting Date: End Date: End Date:							
Special Ed Status:		Special Ed Setting	g:				
Primary Disability:							
Student Information							
Student Name: DOB: Student Number							
Address:		District of Reside	District of Residence:				
School of Attendance:		Grade:	Gender:	Race (Ethnicity Code):			
Present	Level of Academic Ac	hievement and I	Functional Perf	ormance			
Present Levels of Academic Achi		Performance, inc	luding how the d	isability affects the student's			
involvement and progress in the	8						
(For preschool children include the eff reached the age of 14, a statement of tr		oriate activities. Begin	nning in the child's 8	8th grade year or when the child has			
Communication Status							
Performance commensurate	with similar age peers						
Academic Performance							
Performance commensurate	with similar age peers						
Health, Vision, Hearing, Motor Abil	ities						
Not an area of concern at thi	s time						
Social and Emotional Status							
Performance commensurate	with similar age neers						
Terrormance commensurate	with similar age peers						
General Intelligence							
Performance commensurate	with similar age peers						
Functional Vision/Learning Media	Assessment						
Not an area of concern at thi	s time						
Functional Hearing, Listening, & Co	ommunication Assessment						
Not an area of concern at thi							

Student Name:	KY IEP, Page 2
DOB:	Date of ARC:

	Proceeds and Anadomic Anking		41 5	Francisco de la Companya de la Compa		
T141	Present Level of Academic Achiev	/emer	it and F	Functional Performance		
Transition Needs Not an area of concern at this time (Checking this box is not an option when the student is in the 8th Grade or 14 years or older because transition must be addressed for these students)						
Check all	areas of need as identified by the Admissions and Release Cor	nmittee	(More th	han one area may be checked.)		
	Instruction		П	Related services		
	Community Experiences			Employment		
_	Daily Living Skills			Post School Adult Living Objectives		
	Functional Vocational Evaluation					
	Tunenomi Vocationii Evitation					
	Transition S (Beginning in the child's 8th grade year or when					
What tra	nsition assessments were used to determine the child's pref					
_	•	_	Student S	,		
	Student Portfolio			nal Assessments		
	Interest Inventory		Parent In			
_	Career Awareness		Career A			
	Individual Learning Plan		Other:	pride		
	individual Learning Fran		Other.			
Needs Related to The Course of Study - See Present Levels of Performance The Multi Year Course of Study is included with this IEP. The Multi Year Course of Study has been uploaded and attached. Do transition service needs focus on the child's course of study and are they addressed in the Present Levels? No Yes						
	Postsecondary Goal(s)					
	(By age 16, or younger in		oriate, and	d thereafter)		
	ndary Goal(s) Related to Education/Training & Employmen	nt				
After high	h school, 's goal is to			to be able to		
a.						
	Transition Service			Agency Responsible		
After grad	duation, Student's goal is to					

Student Name: KY IEP, Page 3
DOB: Date of ARC:

Postsonandon: Coal/a)					
Postsecondary Goal(s) (By age 16, or younger if appropriate, and thereafter)					
to be able to					
Transition Service	Agency Responsible				
Upon completion of high school, Student's goal is to able to	to be				
Transition Service	Agency Responsible				
Postsecondary Goal(s) Related to Independent Living					
After high school, Student's goal is to					
Transition Service	Agency Responsible				
After graduation, Student's goal is to					
Transition Service	Agency Responsible				
	· · ·				

Student Name: KY IEP, Page 4 DOB: Date of ARC: Postsecondary Goal(s) (By age 16, or younger if appropriate, and thereafter) Upon completion of high school, Student's goal is to Transition Service Agency Responsible **Course of Study** Proposed courses of study to assist the student in reaching the measurable postsecondary goals. Grade: Grade: Grade: Grade: Transfer of Rights at Age of Majority If applicable, one year before the student reaches age 18 the student and parent have been informed of the student's rights under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, if any, that will transfer on reaching the age of majority. Date student was first informed of the transfer of rights: Consideration of Special Factors for IEP Development (The ARC MUST address each question below and consider these issues in the review and revision of the IEP.) Does the child's behavior impede his/her learning or that of others? Yes If Yes, consider, if appropriate, strategies, including positive behavioral intervention strategies and supports to address that behavior. Does the child have limited English proficiency? Yes No If Yes, what is the relationship of language needs to the IEP?

KY IEP, Page 5 Student Name:

DOB: Date of ARC: Consideration of Special Factors for IEP Development (The ARC MUST address each question below and consider these issues in the review and revision of the IEP.) If Yes, the IEP Team must consider: Is the child blind or visually impaired? Yes No · Is instruction in Braille needed? Yes No · Is use of Braille needed? П Yes No · Will Braille be the student's primary mode of communication? Yes No (See evaluation data for supporting evidence.) For Math & Science, student will need: (Please check one) Unified English Braille (UEB) only Unified English Braille (UEB) w/Nemeth Code Does the child have communication needs? If Yes, specify below: Yes No See Present Levels for Communication Status ш Other (Specify): If Yes, the IEP Team must consider: Is the child deaf or hard of hearing? Yes \Box • The child's language and communication needs; Describe: See Present Levels for Communication Status and Functional Hearing, Listening and Communication Assessment. Other (Specify): · Opportunities for direct communications with peers and professional personnel in the child's language and communication mode, academic level and full range of needs; Describe: · Any necessary opportunities for direct instruction in the child's language and communication mode. Describe: Are assistive technology devices and services necessary in order to implement the child's IEP? If Yes, include appropriate devices in the 'Statement of Devices/Services' below. Statement of Devices/Services: If the ARC answers Yes to any of the questions above, include a statement of services and or devices to be provided to address the above special factors. See Specially Designed Instruction See Supplemental Aids and Services See Behavior Intervention Plan Other (Specify): Measurable Annual Goals and Benchmarks

KY IEP (Revised 6/2016)

Annual Measurable Goal (# 1):

Student Name: KY IEP, Page 6
DOB: Date of ARC:

Measurable Annual Goals and Benchmarks				
Method(s) of Measurement:				
Specially Designed Instruction:				
For the IEP to be in effect by the child's 16th birthday and thereafter:				
This annual goal will reasonably enable the student to meet the student's postsecondary goal in the area(s) of:				
☐ Education/training ☐ Employment ☐ Independent living				
Benchmarks/Short-Term Instructional Objectives				
1.				
2.				
3.				
Annual Measurable Goal (# 2):				
Method(s) of Measurement:				
Specially Designed Instruction:				
For the IEP to be in effect by the child's 16th birthday and thereafter:				
This annual goal will reasonably enable the student to meet the student's postsecondary goal in the area(s) of:				
☐ Education/training ☐ Employment ☐ Independent living				
Benchmarks/Short-Term Instructional Objectives				
1.				
2.				
3.				
Annual Measurable Goal (# 3):				
Method(s) of Measurement:				
Specially Designed Instruction:				
For the IEP to be in effect by the child's 16th birthday and thereafter:				
This annual goal will reasonably enable the student to meet the student's postsecondary goal in the area(s) of:				
Education/training Employment Independent living				
Benchmarks/Short-Term Instructional Objectives				
1.				
2.				

	t Name:					KY IEP, Page 7
DOB:						Date of ARC:
		М	easurable Annı	ual Goal	s and Benchmarks	
3.						
Annua	l Measurable Goal (# 4):					
Metho	d(s) of Measurement:					
Special	lly Designed Instruction:					
For the	e IEP to be in effect by the c	child's 16th	birthday and ther	eafter:		
This an	nual goal will reasonably ena	able the stud	lent to meet the stud	lent's post	secondary goal in the area(s) of:	
	Education/training		Employment		Independent living	
Benchi	marks/Short-Term Instruct	ional Obje	ctives			
1.						
2.						
3.						
Annua	l Measurable Goal (# 5):					
Metho	d(s) of Measurement:					
Special	lly Designed Instruction:					
For the	e IEP to be in effect by the c	shildle 16th	hinthday and thou	oofton.		
1	•		•		secondary goal in the area(s) of:	
	Education/training		Employment		Independent living	
	marks/Short-Term Instruct	ional Obje	ctives			
1.						
2.						
3.						
			Repo	rting Pr	ogress	
	Concurrent with the issuar	nce of Repo	rt Cards			

Supplementary Aids and Services

Statement of Supplementary Aids and Services, to be provided to the child or on behalf of the child.

Other, specify

Student Name: KY IEP, Page 8
DOB: Date of ARC:

Accommodations for Administration of State Assessments and Assessments in the Classroom					
ARC determined no accommodations i	needed.				
In order to justify appropriateness of accommodations for any state mandated tests, the testing accommodations must be used consistently as part of routine instruction and classroom assessment as well as meet all additional requirements established by the <i>Inclusion of Special Populations in the State-Required Assessment and Accountability Programs, 703 KAR 5:070</i> document.					
NOTE: The Kentucky Administrative Regulati accommodation during the administration of st test or type of test shall not be utilized in admin	ate tests. Any IEP test	accommodation that the re-	ictate whether a student may use a particular gulations determine will invalidate a particular		
Readers		Scribes			
Paraphrasing		Calculator			
Reinforcement and behavior modificat	ion strategies	Use of Technology	/		
Manipulatives		Braille			
Interpreters		Extended time			
Other, specify:		☐ Time and	d a Half Double Time		
**For further clarification of terms used in Par	this worksheet, pleas ticipation Decisions fe	or the KY Alternate Assessm	Admissions & Release Committee(ARCs) on nent.		
**All answers to Participation Criterion must be answered Yes in order to be eligible to participate in the KY Alternate Assessment. The parent was provided a copy of the Alternate Assessment Parent Guide with an opportunity to ask questions. If yes, indicate below when the Guide was provided to the parents. If no, provide a copy of the Alternate Assessment Parent Guide and an opportunity to ask questions.					
Yes No □ Prior to Meeting □ During Meeting □ Other Date Guide Provided to Parents:					
The Admissions and Release Committee has explained the difference between an Alternative High School Diploma (704 KAR 3:305) and a Regular High School Diploma to all members of the ARC. Participation in the KY Alternate Assessment is stated in the IEP and based on the annual review.			704 KAR 3:305) and a Regular High School		
Participation Criterion #1 (questions to determine eligibility):	Response (An	swer to Criterion):	Sources of Evidence and Justification (Check and complete after sources have been reviewed and documented in the conference summary)		
1. Has the student been determined to be a student with a disability eligible to receive special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)? Yes No 2. Is a current Individual Education Program (IEP) in place or being developed for the student? Yes No	The student Education Eligibility disability of Kentucky (KAR). The participate Assessment determine accommod KAR 5:070 assessment accommod form. Doct conference	ither question. Stop here. It must meet Special Determination for criteria in one or more categories defined in Administrative Regulations are student is not eligible to in the KY Alternate It. The ARC must state approved lations (as set forth in 703 0) in the general t, if any, refer to the lations and modifications ument on IEP and e summary. both. If the student meets	□ Evaluation Data		
		Education Determination			

Student Name: KY IEP, Page 9
DOB: Date of ARC:

	for Eligibility criteria in one or more disability categories, continue to Criterion #2.	
Participation Criterion #2:	Response (Answer to Criterion):	Sources of Evidence and Justification
The student's demonstrated cognitive functioning and adaptive behavior in the home, school and community environments are significantly below age expectations, even with program modifications and accommodations. Yes No 2. ARC reviewed current and longitudinal data across settings (age appropriate home, school, and community environments) in all academic areas AND adaptive behavior(s), to inform the ARC decision. Yes No	☐ If NO to either question. Stop here. The student does not have a significant cognitive disability. The student is not eligible to participate in the KY Alternate Assessment. The ARC must determine state approved accommodations (as set forth in 703 KAR 5:070) in the general assessment, if any, refer to the accommodations and modifications form. Document on IEP and conference summary. ☐ If YES to both. Continue to Criterion #3.	□ Evaluation Data (required) □ Date: □ Individual Education Program (required) □ Date: □ Previous IEP (required if available) □ Date: □ Progress Monitoring Data (required) □ Teacher Observations (optional) □ Other □ Supporting Comments (optional)
Participation Criterion #3:	Response (Answer to Criterion):	Sources of Evidence and Justification
Does the student require extensive individual direct instruction across multiple settings, utilizing intensive accommodations, modifications and assistive technology to access and make progress on the Kentucky Academic Standards and to maintain and generalize learning. Yes No 2. ARC reviewed current and longitudinal data across settings (age appropriate home, school, and community environments) to inform the ARC decision. Yes No	NO to either question. Stop here. The ARC determines that the student does not require direct instruction across multiple settings and/or accommodations, modifications, and supports that exceed what is allowed on the general assessments for students as described in the "Inclusion Document" and set forth in 703 KAR 5:070. The student is not eligible to participate in the KY Alternate Assessment. The ARC must determine state approved accommodations (as set forth in 703 KAR 5:070) in the general assessment, if any, refer to the accommodations and modifications form. Document on IEP and conference summary. Yes to both. The student requires extensive direct individual instruction in multiple settings and substantial supports to achieve measurable gains in the grade and age appropriate curriculum that do exceed what is allowed on the general assessments for students as described in the "Inclusion Document" and set forth in 703 KAR 5:070, Continue to Criterion #4.	□ Evaluation Data □ Date: □ Disability Eligibility Determination Form □ Date: □ Individual Education Program (required) □ Date: □ Progress Monitoring (required) □ Assistive Technology Consideration Guide (optional) □ Date: □ Documentation of Accommodations □ Determination (required) □ Date: □ Parent Input (required) □ Teacher Observations □ Other
Participation Criterion #4:	Response (Answer to Criterion):	Sources of Evidence and Justification
1. Did the ARC carefully consider (check as	☐ If NO to either question. Stop here.	Supporting Comments (optional)

Student Name: KY IEP, Page 10 DOB: Date of ARC: considered) each of these items: Any criterion that is not checked means that the student is not eligible Excessive or extended absences to participate in the KY Alternate Assessment. The student is not Disability related to visual or auditory eligible to participate in the KY disabilities, emotional-behavioral Alternate Assessment. The ARC disabilities, specific learning disabilities, speech and language impairment must determine state approved accommodations (as set forth in 703 Native language, social, cultural, and KAR 5:070) in the general economic differences assessment, if any, refer to the accommodations and modifications Those identified as English Language form. Document on IEP and Learners (ELL) conference summary. Pre-determined poor performance on the If YES to both. All necessary grade-level assessment exclusions were considered. The student displays disruptive behaviors Continue to ARC Eligibility or experiences emotional duress during Determination. testing Administrator decision Educational placement or instructional setting 2. The ARC's decision for the student to participate in the KY Alternate Assessment is not primarily the result of any of the exclusions Yes (Agree) No ARC Eligibility Determination: Response (Answer to Eligibility Statement of Eligibility: Determination): Supporting Comments (required) 1. The student meets the participation NO. Stop here. The student is not guidelines for KY Alternate Assessment as a eligible to participate in the KY student with a significant cognitive disability Alternate Assessment. The ARC and is eligible to receive instruction based upon must determine state approved alternate academic achievement standards and accommodations (as set forth in 703 participate in the KY Alternate Assessment as KAR 5:070) in the general assessment, if any, refer to the indicated above. accommodations and modifications All data sources referenced can be verified with form. Document on IEP and supporting documentation. conference summary Yes No Yes. All participation Criterion #1 -#4 are answered Yes, the student is eligible to participate in the KY Alternate Assessment. Continue with documentation form below. Response (Answer to Documentation Sources of Evidence and Justification **Documentation Questions:** Questions): Learner Characteristics Inventory If No to either. Stop here if the ARC 1. The ARC reviewed and completed the (required) Learner Characteristic Inventory (LCI) for the has not reviewed or completed the individual student? (See LCI Attachment LCI. The ARC must complete the Date: below) LCI before completing this documentation form. If student is Individual Education Program (required) Yes found eligible, an ARC must convene Date: to develop a (or review current) 2. Is receptive and expressive communication communication plan as part of the addressed in the IEP? student's IEP. Yes No

If Yes to both. Continue with

documentation form below.

KY IEP (Revised 6/2016)

Student Name:	KY IEP, Page 11
DOB:	Date of ARC:

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS HERE

Kentucky Department of Education definition of a student with a significant cognitive disability:

As outlined in the Kentucky Alternate Assessment Participation Guidelines Documentation form, students with the most significant cognitive disabilities:

- Meet eligibility criterion in one or more of the existing categories of disabilities under IDEA (e.g., intellectual disabilities, autism, multiple disabilities),
- Have cognitive and adaptive behavior functioning preventing them from attaining grade level achievement standards, even with program modifications and accommodations
- Require extensive individual instruction across multiple settings to access and make progress in the Kentucky Academic Standards, and to maintain, generalize and demonstrate learning,
- · Have a significant cognitive disability that is not primarily the result of:
 - · excessive or extended absences
 - disability related to visual or auditory disabilities, emotional-behavioral disabilities, specific learning disabilities, speech and language impairment
 - · native language, social, cultural, and economic differences,
 - those identified as English Learners (EL)
 - pre-determined poor performance on the grade-level assessment
 - the student displays disruptive behaviors or experiences emotional duress during testing
 - · administrator decision
 - · educational environment or instructional setting

	Learner Characteristics Inventory	
. Student's pr	imary IDEA disability label:	
	Intellectual disability	
	Multiple disabilities	
	Autism	
	Speech or Language Impairment	
	Hearing Impairment	
	Visual impairment, including blindness	
	Traumatic brain injury	
	Emotional disability	
	Deaf-blindness	
	Other health impairment	
	Orthopedic impairment	
	Specific learning disability	
	Other	
. Is your stud	ent's primary language a language other than English?	
	Yes	
	No	
3. What is the	student's primary classroom setting?	
	Special school	
	Regular school, self-contained special education classroom, some special inclusion (students go to art, music, PE) but return to their special education class for most of school day.	

Student Name: KY IEP, Page 12
DOB: Date of ARC:

Learner Characteristics Inventory
Regular school, primarily self-contained special education classroom, some academic inclusion (students go to some general education academic classes (such as reading, math, science, in addition to specials) but are in general education classes less than
40% of the school day).
Regular school, resources room/general education class, students receive resource room services, but are in general education classes 40% or more of the school day.
Regular school, general education class inclusive/collaborative (students based in general education classes) - at least 80% of the school day is spent in general education classes.
4. Expressive Communication (check the best description)
Uses symbolic language to communicate: Student uses verbal or written words, signs, Braille, or language-based augmentative systems to request, initiate, and respond to questions, describe things or events, and express refusal.
Uses intentional communication, but not as a symbolic language level: Student uses understandable communication through such modes as gestures, pictures, objects/textures, points, etc., to clearly express a variety of intentions.
Student communicates primarily through cries, facial expressions, change in muscle tone, etc., but no clear use of objects/textures, regularized gestures, pictures, signs, etc., to communicate.
5. Does your student use oral speech to communicate? (student uses his/her vocal cords to produce words)
☐ Yes
□ No
6. Does your student use an augmentative communication system in addition to or in place of oral speech?
☐ Yes
□ No
7. Receptive Language (check the best description)
Independently follows 1-2 step directions presented through words (e.g. words may be spoken, signed, printed, or any combination) and does NOT need additional cues.
Requires additional cues (e.g., gestures, pictures, objects, or demonstrations/models) to follow 1-2 step directions.
Alerts to sensory input from another person (auditory, visual, touch, movement) BUT requires actual physical assistance to follow simple directions.
Uncertain response to sensory stimuli (e.g., sound/voice; sigh/gesture; touch; movement; smell.)
8. Motor (check the best description)
☐ No significant motor dysfunction that requires adaptations.
Requires adaptations to support motor functioning (e.g., walker, adapted utensils, and/or keyboard).
Uses wheelchair, positioning equipment, and/or assistive devices for most activities.
☐ Needs personal assistance for most/all motor activities.
9. Engagement (check the best description)
☐ Initiates and sustains social interactions.
Responds with social interaction, but does not initiate or sustain social interactions.
Alerts to others.
Does not alert to others.
10. Health Issues/Attendance (check the best description)
Attends at least 90% of school days.

Student Name:KY IEP, Page 13Student DOB:Date of ARC:

			Learner C	haracterist	ics Invento	ory	
	Attends approximately 75% of school days; absences primarily due to health issues.						
	Attends approx	cimately 50% or le	ess of school day	s; absences pr	imarily due to	health issues.	
	Receives Home	ebound Instruction	due to health is	ssues.			
	Highly irregula	ar attendance or ho	omebound instru	ection due to is	ssues other tha	nn health.	
11. Reading (d	heck the best de	escription)					
		with critical under emotional respons		nt or Braille (e.	g., to differen	tiate fact/opinion,	
		with basic (literal) mational texts in p		from paragrap	hs/short passa	ges with	
	Reads basic sig	ght words, simple	sentences, direct	tions, bullets, a	and/or lists in	print or Braille.	
		Braille, follows did not linked to the t		kes letter distir	nctions, or tell	s a story from the	
	•	awareness of print					
12 Mathemat	ics (check the be	est description)					
12. Mathemat		• /	o to colve real 1	ifo or routing v	word problem	s from a variety of	
	contexts.	national procedure	is to solve leal-1	ne or routine v	word problems	s from a variety of	
	Does computat	tional procedures v	with or without a	a calculator.			
	Counts with 1:	1 correspondence	to at least 10, ar	nd/or makes nu	imbered sets o	of items.	
	Counts by rote	to 5.					
No observable awareness or use of numbers.							
	Prog	ram Modificati	ions/Sunnor	ts for scho	ol nersonn	el that will be provide	ad .
Supports for so	hool personnel:	iam woamean	ополопррог	13 101 30110	or personn	ier triat will be provide	,u
	•						
│	needed at this tin	ne					
B. Linday	16					neral Education	
Explain the exte	ent, if any, to wh	nich the student wi	II not participate	e in general ed	ucation (conte	ent area):	
			Specia	I Education	Services		
	A	nticipated Freque	•				
Type of Service	Service Minutes (Per Service Frequency)	Service Frequency (Number of times provided per Service Period)	Service Period (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Annually)	Start Date	End Date	Service Provider (by Position)	Location (e.g., Regular Classroom, Resource Room, Separate Class)

Student Name:	KY IEP, Page 14
DOB:	Date of ARC:

			R	elated Serv	rices		
Type of Service	Anticipated Frequency and Duration of Service						
	Service Minutes (Per Service Frequency)	Service Frequency (Number of times provided per Service Period)	Service Period (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Annually)	Start Date	End Date	Service Provider (by Position)	Location (e.g., Regular Classroom, Resource Room, Separate Class)
			Exte	nded Scho	ol Year		
re extended	school year ser	vices required for					

Extended School Year								
Are extended school year services required for this student?								
Yes No More data needed								
If the ARC determines ESY services are to be provided, describe the service and indicate to which annual goal or goals the service is related. If the ARC determines no ESY services are to be provided, please document the reason(s) for this decision.								

Notes for the Meeting

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:25 PM



IEP Team Meeting Planner

IEP for:			Date:	
My concerns	Priority number	Based on:	Covered in this meeting	Result/decision
I think my child needs	Priority number	Data to support this can be found in	Covered in this meeting	Result/decision

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Glossary of Terms

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:31 PM

KY-SPIN, Inc. Information Sheet Series Special Education Glossary of Terms



*NOTE: The following definitions have been compiled from a variety of sources, including projects funded by the U.S. Department of Education.

Accommodations - Service or support related to a student's disability that allows her or him to fully access a given subject matter and to accurately demonstrate knowledge without requiring a fundamental alteration to the assignments or test's standard or expectation.

Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) - A group of individuals responsible for developing, reviewing or revising the Individual Education Program (IEP) for a child with a disability. Composed of the child's parents, child or youth if appropriate, regular education teacher of the child or youth; special education teacher of the child or a special education teacher who is knowledgeable about the child's suspected disability; representative of the LEA knowledgeable about the general curriculum and the availability of resources, an individual who can interpret the evaluation results, an individual who can interpret the instructional implication of evaluation results; an individual who has knowledge or special expertise regarding the child, related service personnel, as appropriate. Also referred to as IEP Team.

Alternate Assessment - Assessments used with students who are unable to take the typically administered standardized tests, even with accommodations; generally reserved for students with the most significant disabilities.

Amendment - A change, revision, or addition made to a law.

Annual Goal - Statements in a student's IEP that outline the major expectations for that student during the upcoming twelve months; must be objective and measurable.

Annual Review - Required meeting of the IEP/ARC team, including parents and school professionals, to review the student's goals for the next year.

Assessment - The process of gathering information, both formal and informal, and identifying a student's strengths and needs through a variety of instruments and products; the data used in making decisions.

Assistive Technology - Any item, service, equipment, or product system—whether acquired commercially, specially designed, or created via changes to an existing product—that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities in the daily life of an individual with a disability; comes in two forms, devices and services.

Business Day - Monday through Friday except for federal and state holidays, unless a holiday is specifically included in the designation of a business day.

Buckley Amendment - see Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. A federal law allowing parent or adult students to see student records, but protecting privacy by requiring others to have permission.

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Child with a Disability (under Part B IDEA ages 3-21) - a child with autism, deaf-blindness, developmental delay, emotional-behavior disability, hearing impairment, intellectual disability, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, specific learning disabilities, speech or language impairment, traumatic brain injury, or visual impairment which has an adverse effect on the child's educational performance and who, as a result, needs special education and related services.

Child Find - A state and local program mandated by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to identify individuals with disabilities between the ages of birth - twenty-one to direct them to appropriate early intervention or educational programs. In Kentucky, Child Find is called Child Quest.

Course of Study - A multiyear description of coursework from the student's current school year to the anticipated exit year designed to achieve the student's desired post school goals.

Day - Means calendar day unless otherwise indicated as business day or school day.

Developmental Delay (DD) - a child within the ages of three (3) through eight (8) has not acquired skills, or achieved commensurate with recognized performance expectations for his age in one (1) or more of the following developmental areas; cognition, communication, motor development, social-emotional development, or self-help-adaptive behavior. Development delay includes a child who demonstrates a measurable, verifiable discrepancy between expected performance for the child's chronological age and current level of performance.

Disability (under Section 504 and ADA) - defined as impairment that substantially affects one or more major life activities; an individual who has a record of having such impairment, or is regarded as having such an impairment.

Due Process (procedure) - action that protects a person's rights; in special education, this applies to action taken to protect the educational rights of students with disabilities.

Early Intervening - Instructional intervention in which assistance or services are offered to students as soon as they begin to struggle academically and before they fall too far behind their peers.

Early Intervention (EI) - Providing services and programs to infants and toddlers (under age three) with disabilities in order to minimize or eliminate the disabilities as they mature.

Education records - Records as defined in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

English as a Second Language (ESL) - Instructional approach in which non-native speakers are instructed in English until a level of proficiency is achieved; does not provide support in the student's native or primary language; also referred to as English for speakers of other languages (ESOL).

Evaluation - Assessment or judgment of special characteristics such as intelligence, physical abilities, sensory abilities, learning preferences, and achievement.

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Executive Functions - The mental processes that control and coordinate activities related to learning, including processing information, retaining and recalling information, organizing materials and time, and using effective learning and study strategies.

Extended school services - Means specifically designed instruction and related services that are provided to a child with a disability beyond the normal school year in accordance with the child's IEP at no cost to the parents.

Families Educational Rights and Privacy Act (The Buckley Amendment) (FERPA) - is a federal law, enacted in 1984. It gives all parents of students under the ages of 18 and all students over the ages of 18 or attending post-secondary schools, the right to see, correct and control access to student records.

Family Resource/Youth Services Centers (FRYSC) - Centers established in or near Kentucky schools where at least 20 percent of students qualify for free or reduced-price meals. Family resource centers serve elementary schools; youth services centers serve middle and high schools. Centers provide resources and referrals for students and families.

Free Appropriate Public Education - (*FAPE*) - means special education and related services that are provided at public expense and under public supervision and direction. Meets the standards of the State educational agency. Includes preschool, elementary school, or secondary school education in the state; are provided in conformity with an individual education program that meets the requirement of state regulations.

Functional Behavior Assessment (FBA) - A process to determine the underlying causes or functions of a child's behavior that is keeping the child from learning or causing him to disrupt his peers' learning. For example, is the child using the behavior to get attention? To escape from a situation that he/she finds overwhelming? Included in the assessment is identification of when the behavior does and does not occur (what the antecedents are), what the child receives in return for the behavior (the consequences), and possible ways of replacing those behaviors.

Functional Goals - Goals that are designed to meet the needs of a child that result from the child's disability and enable the child to be involved in and make progress in the general education curriculum or meet the child's other educational needs resulting from his disability.

Functional Performance - How the child's disability affects his involvement and progress in the general education curriculum (i.e., the same curriculum used for children without disabilities). Or, for preschool children, how the disability affects the child's participation in appropriate activities.

IDEA (Individuals With Disabilities Education Act) Public Law (P.L.) 108-446 - a law, originally passed in 1975, requiring that an education program be provided for all school-aged children (regardless of disability) without cost to families; the exact requirements of "appropriate" are not defined, but other references within the law imply the most "normal" setting available.

Identification - The process of locating and identifying children needing special services.

Independent Educational Evaluation (IEE) - An evaluation performed by a certified and/or licensed professional examiner who is not employed by the school system responsible for the education of the child.

KY-SPIN, Inc. Information Sheet Series Special Education Glossary of Terms

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Individualized Education Program (IEP) - A written education plan for a school-aged child (age 3 –21) with disabilities developed by a team of professionals (teachers, therapists, etc.) and the child's parents; it is reviewed and updated yearly and describes how the child is presently doing, what the child's learning needs are, and what services the child will need and who will provide them. (For children ages birth through 2 years, the IFSP is used.)

Individualized Education Program (IEP)/ARC Team - The multidisciplinary team of education and related services professionals that develops and evaluates, along with the students and their parents, the individualized education program for each student with a disability.

Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) - A written statement for an infant or toddler (ages birth through 2 years old) developed by a team of people who have worked with the child and the family; the IFSP must contain the child's level of development, strengths, and needs, major goals or outcomes expected, services needed, date of the next evaluation, and the starting date of the present IFSP. The IFSP should identify the needs of the child's family.

Individual Learning Plan (ILP)- The Individual Learning Plans or ILPs for Kentucky's 6th grade through 12th grade students are changing how student prepare themselves for their future. The ILP helps users plan their classes to prepare for college and future careers, explore career options, build résumés, document important scholastic and extracurricular achievements and community involvement, view assessment results, set career and life goals and more. The Career Cruising ILP Tool is designed to help students bring together their academic achievements, extracurricular experiences, and career and education exploration activities.

Individual Transition Plan (ITP) - a plan for transition from school to adult life, to be included in the written IEP, that is developed at the annual review meeting following a student's 14th birthday. It addresses four areas: employment, post-secondary education and training, independent living, and community participation.

Interpreting Services - Refers to children who are deaf or hard of hearing who need oral transliteration services, cued language transliteration services, sign language transliteration and interpreting services, and transcription services such as communication access real-time translation (CART) C-Print and Type Well and special interpreting services.

Kentucky Administrative Regulation (KAR) - regulations that assure uniformity in providing specially designed instruction and related services to children and youth with disabilities that conforms with the Individuals with Disabilities Education improvement Act (IDEA).

Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990—The law enacted by the 1990 General Assembly in response to a 1989 Supreme Court Decision declaring Kentucky's schools inequitable, inadequate, and unconstitutional.

LEA (Local Education Agency) - a school district.

Lead Agency - the agency (office) within a state or territory in charge of overseeing and coordinating early childhood programs and services.

KY-SPIN, Inc. Information Sheet Series Special Education Glossary of Terms

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Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) - an educational setting or program that provides a student with disabilities the chance to work and learn to the best of his or her ability; it also provides the student with as much contact as possible with children without disabilities, while meeting all of the child's learning needs and physical requirements.

Limited English Proficient (LEP) - An individual between the ages of 3-21 who attends an elementary school or secondary school, who was not born in the United States or whose native language is not English, who may be a Native American, Alaska Native, or a resident of the outlying areas, or a migratory child whose native language is not English. The individual's difficulties in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding English may not permit the individual to be proficient on state assessments.

Manifestation Determination - a decision made by the IEP team and other qualified personnel about whether a child's behavior was a product of his or her disability.

Mediation - A process which is intended to assist parents and professionals to resolve disagreements regarding an IFSP or IEP. Must be voluntary, cannot be used to deny or delay right to a due process hearing; must be conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator who is trained in effective mediation techniques.

Modifications - Any of a number of services or supports that allow a student to access the general education curriculum but in a way that fundamentally alter the content or curricular expectations in question.

Native Language - Means the language normally used by that individual, or, in the case of a child, the language normally used by the parents of the child.

No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act of 2001 - Federal legislation making changes in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA); holds Title 1 schools accountable for helping all groups of students achieve; addresses qualifications of classroom teachers and aides; addresses preparation, training and recruitment of teachers; established a Reading First grant program; addresses school safety; addresses needs of students with limited English proficiency.

Occupational Therapist (OT) - Professional who directs activities to help improve fine-motor muscular control and develop self-help skills and adaptive behavior in conjunction with services for persons with disabilities.

Occupational Therapy - a therapy or treatment provided by an occupational therapist that helps individual developmental or physical skills that will aid in daily living; it focuses on sensory integration; on coordination of movement; and on fine motor and self-help skills, such as dressing, eating with a fork and spoon, etc.

Parent - A natural, adoptive or foster parent; an individual acting in the place of a natural or adoptive parent; an individual who is legally responsible for the child; a guardian; or a surrogate parent.

KY-SPIN, Inc. Information Sheet Series Special Education Glossary of Terms

Parent Training and Information (PTI) Programs – Funded by IDEA, programs that provide information to parents of children with special needs about acquiring services, working with schools and educators to ensure the most effective educational placement for their child, understanding the methods of testing and evaluating a child with specials needs, and making informed decisions about their child's special needs.

Physical Therapy - treatment of (physical) disabilities given by a trained physical therapist (under doctor's orders) that includes the use of massage, exercise, etc. to help the person improve the use of bones, muscles, joints, and nerves utilized in gross motor activities.

Physical Therapist (PT) - A professional who is devoted to improving a person's physical abilities through activities that strengthen muscular control and motor coordination.

Placement - the classroom, program, and/or therapy that is selected for a student with special needs.

Planning and Placement Team (PPT) - a group of certified and/or licensed professionals who represent each of the teaching, administrative and pupil personnel staffs and who, with the parents, are equal participants in the decision making process to determine the specific educational needs of a child and to develop, review and revise a child's Individual Educational Program (IEP).

Policy/Policies - rules and regulations; as related to early intervention and special education programs, the rules that a state or local school system has for providing services for and educating its students with special needs.

Positive Behavior Intervention Plan (PBIP) - Instructional strategy which deploys positive reinforcement procedures as a means through which to support a student's appropriate or desirable behavior.

Positive Behavior Support - An approach to behavior management in which scientifically validated practices are applied across a number of settings, such as the home, school, place of work, and community.

Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) - A tiered framework that guides the selection, integration, and implementation of evidence-based practices for improving important academic and behavior outcomes for all students.

Prior Written Notice - Informs parents of their rights. It is a form that the school must use to tell parents why they're doing what they're doing or why they're not doing what they're doing—they must tell parents in writing.

Present Levels of Academic Achievement and Functional Performance - How the child's disability affects the child's involvement and progress in the general education curriculum (i.e., the same curriculum as for nondisabled children); or for preschool children, as appropriate, how the disability affects the child's participation in appropriate activities.

Private Therapist - any professional (therapist, tutor, psychologist, etc.) not connected with the public school system or with a public agency.

KY-SPIN, Inc. Information Sheet Series Special Education Glossary of Terms

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Procedural Safeguards - In the context of IDEA, the guarantee of a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment possible through a process of resolving disagreements and disputes beginning with mediation and ending with civil action.

Program(s) - in special education, a service, placement, and/or therapy designed to help a child with special needs.

Psycho-social (development) - the psychological development of a person in relation to his or her social environment.

Psychologist - A specialist in the field of psychology, usually having a Master's degree or Ph.D. in psychology.

Public Agency - an agency, office or organization that is supported by public funds and serves the community at large.

Related Services - transportation and developmental, corrective, and other support services that a child with disabilities requires in order to benefit from education; examples of related services include: speech pathology and audiology, psychological services, physical and occupational therapy, recreation, counseling services, interpreters for the hearing impaired, and medical services for diagnostic and evaluation purposes.

Response To Intervention (RTI)- A process schools may use to identify students with specific learning disabilities. It involves universal screening for learning difficulties, providing instruction and interventions matched to students' needs, frequent progress monitoring, and using data on students' responses to make educational decisions.

Resolution Session - A mandatory meeting that the school district must convene within 15 days of receiving the parents' due process complaint. The resolution session includes parents, members of the IEP team relevant to the complaint, a representative of the school district who has decision-making authority.

School-Based Decision Making (SBDM)- A system of governance at each school composed of the principal, three teachers and two parents who make decisions regarding the day-to-day running of the school, including calendars, instructional materials, hiring of the principal, extracurricular programs and other items.

School Health Services and School Nurse Services - Means health services that are designed to enable a child with a disability to receive FAPE as described in the child's IEP. School nurse services are services provided by a qualified school nurse. School health services are services that may be provided by either a qualified school nurse or other qualified person.

School Psychologist - a specialist in the field of psychology with an advanced degree (M.A. or Ph.D.) and training who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of school-related problems in children. Duties typically include individual pupil assessment, establishment of pupil behavior management programs, and consultations with teachers.

KY-SPIN, Inc. Information Sheet Series Special Education Glossary of Terms

School Social Worker - a professional who provides a vital communication link between school personnel and the family of a child with a disability. Frequently involved in parent contact, parent interviews, and contact with support service personnel within the community, individual pupil evaluation, and school-home pupil programming and follow-up.

Scientifically Based Research - Means research that applies rigorous, systematic, and objective procedures to obtain reliable, valid knowledge about education activities and programs. Includes research that employs systematic, empirical methods that draw on observation or experiment, involves rigorous data analyses to test hypotheses and justify conclusions, relies on methods that provide reliable and valid data across evaluators and observers, and studies that are accepted by a peer-reviewed journal or approved by a panel of independent experts through rigorous, objective, and scientific review.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (A Civil Rights Act) - guarantees equal opportunities in education and employment for all people with disabilities. It ensures that no child with a disability can be excluded from a free, appropriate public education regardless of his or her disability.

Service Plan - Means a written statement that describes the special education and related services the LEA will provide to a parentally-placed child with a disability enrolled in a private school who has been designated to receive services.

Special Education - Means specially designed instruction, at no cost to the parents, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability.

Special Education Programs/Services - programs, services or specially designed instruction (offered at no cost to families) for children 3 –21 years old with a disability who are found eligible for such services.

Special Needs - a term to describe a child who has disabilities or who is at risk for developing disabilities who requires special services or treatment in order to progress.

Specially Designed Instruction - Means adapting, as appropriate to the needs of an eligible child, the content methodology, or delivery of instruction to address the unique needs of the child that result from the child's disability, and to ensure access of the child to the general curriculum so that the child can meet the educational standards within the jurisdiction of the public agency that apply to all children.

Speech/Language Therapy - a planned program to improve and correct speech and/or language or communication problems in people who are not thought to be able to improve without such help.

Supplementary Aides and Services - Aides, services, and other supports that are provided in regular education classes, other education-related settings, and in extracurricular and nonacademic settings to enable children with disabilities to be educated with nondisabled children to the maximum extent appropriate.

Teacher Aide - A person hired to assist a teacher and help students in the classroom; not required to have a teaching certificate; works under teacher supervision; same as a paraprofessional.

KY-SPIN, Inc. Information Sheet Series Special Education Glossary of Terms

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Transition - The process of moving from one situation to another. Frequently used to mean moving from preschool programs into elementary school or from school to work and the community.

Transition Services - Means a coordinated set of activities for a child with a disability that is designed to be within a results-oriented process that is focused on improving the academic and functional achievement of the child with a disability to facilitate the child's movement from school to post-school activities, including postsecondary education, vocational education, integrated employment (including supported employment), continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living or community participation.

Transportation - Related service about travel; includes specialized equipment (i.e., special or adapted buses, lifts, and ramps) if required to provide special transportation for a child with a disability.

Triennial Review - Every three years, a student in special education must be given a completely new evaluation/assessment to determine the student's progress and to make a new determination of eligibility for continued special education services. The ARC/IEP Team can decide as a whole to adopt the previous evaluation as the new/current evaluation.

Vocational Rehabilitation Agency - A publicly funded state agency that provides direct and indirect services to youth with disabilities as they transition from school to work, in order to maximize their employability, independence and integration into the workplace and the community.

Vocational rehabilitation (VR) - A set of services offered to individuals with disabilities designed to enable participants to attain skills, resources, attitudes, and expectations needed to compete in the interview process, get a job, and keep a job.

Wraparound Service - A service delivery model whereby all of the student's needs are met through the coordination of the education system, mental health agencies, social services, and community agencies.







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Acronyms

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:41 PM

SPECIAL EDUCATION ACRONYMS



AAC	Alternative Augmentative Communication	DB	Deaf-Blind
AD/HD	Attention Deficit /Attention	DD	Developmental Delay
AD/IID	Hyperactivity Disorder	DDACT	Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	D _o DDS	_
ADLs	Activities of Daily Living	Dobbs	Dependent Schools
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution	DMH/	Dept. for Mental
AFT	American Federation of Teachers	MR	Health/Mental Retardation Services
APE	Adaptive Physical Education	DS	Down Syndrome
ARC	Admission and Release Committee	EDE	Early Childhood Education
ASA	Autism Society of America	ED	Emotional Disturbance
ASL	American Sign Language	EDGAF	R Education Department General Administrative Regulations
BD	Behavioral Disorder	ΕI	Early Intervention
CA	Chronological Age	EMR	Educable Mentally Retarded
CAP	Corrective Action Plan	EPSDT	Early Periodic Screening,
CAPD	Central Auditory Processing Disorder		Diagnosis and Treatment
CEC	Council for Exception Children	ERIC	Educational Resources Information Center
CF	Cystic Fibrosis	ESD	Extended School Day
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	ESEA	•
CHADD	Children and Adults with ADD/ADHD	ESEA	Elementary and Secondary Education Act
		ESL	English as a Second Language
CP	Cerebral Palsy	ESY	Extended School Year
CCSHCN	Commission for Children with Special Health Care Needs	FAPE	Free Appropriate Public Education
CSPD	Comprehensive System of Personnel	FAS	Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
	Development	FBA	Functional Behavior Assessment
CST	Child Study Team	FC	Facilitated Communication
	1	I	

SPECIAL EDUCATION ACRONYMS



	FEOG	Full Educational Opportunity Goal	KSB	KY School for the Blind
	FERPA	Family Educational Rights and	LD	Learning Disability
		Privacy Act	LDA	Learning Disabilities Association
	FOIA	Freedom of Information Act		of America
	FRC	Family Resource Center	LEA	Local Education Agency
	FRYSC	Family Resource and Youth	LEP	Limited English Proficiency
		Service Center	LRE	Least Restricted Environment
	GE	General Education	MA	Mental Age
	GT	Gifted and Talented	MD	Multiple Disabilities
	н	Hearing Impaired	MDA	Muscular Dystrophy Association
	НО	Hearing Officer	MR	Mental Retardation
	IA	Instructional Assistant	NICHCY	National Information Center for Children and Youth with Disabilities
	IAES	Interim Alternative Educational	NORR	
		Setting	NORD	National Organization for Rare Disorders
	IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	OCD	Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
	IEE	Independent Educational Evaluation	ODD	Oppositional Defiant Disorder
	IEP	Individualized Education Program	OCR	Office for Civil Rights
	IFSP	Individualized Family Service Plan	ОНІ	Other Health Impairment
	ILP	Individualized Learning Plan	OI	Orthopedic Impairment
	ITP	Individualized Transition Plan	O&M	Orientation and Mobility
	KATS	KY Assistive Technology	OSERS	Office of Special Education
	KDE	KY Department of Education		and Rehabilitative Services
	KEIS	KY Early Intervening Service	OT	Occupational Therapy
	KERA	KY Education Reform Act	P&A	Protection & Advocacy
	KY-SPIN	KY Special Parent Involvement	PASS	Plan for Achieving Self-Support
		Network	PBS	Positive Behavioral Supports

SPECIAL EDUCATION ACRONYMS



PCA	Personal Care Attendant	
PD	Physical Disability	
PDD	Pervasive Development Disorder	
PLPPP	Present Level of Performance Paraprofessional	
PRC	Parent Resource Center	
PS	Preschool	
PT	Physical Therapy	
PTI	Parent Training & Information Center	
RS	Related Services	
RSA	Rehabilitation Services Agency	
SB	Spina Bifida	
SC	Service Coordinator	
SEAC	Special Education Advisory Committee	
SE	Special Education	
SBDM	School Based Decision Making	
SEA	State Education Agency	
SED	Serious Emotional Disturbance	
FAPE	Free Appropriate Public Education	
SI	Sensory Integration	
SIG	State Improvement Grant	
SLD	Specific Learning Disability	
S/LI	Speech/Language Impairment	
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Social Security Disability Income

**SSDI** 

SSI	Social Security Income
SST	Student Study Team
TBI	Traumatic Brain Injury
TDD	Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf
TMR	Trainable Mentally Retarded
TS T-TA	Tourette Syndrome Training and Technical Assistance
TTY	Teletypewriter (phone system for the deaf)
TWWIIA	Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act
VI	Visual Impaired
VIPS	Visual Impaired Preschool Services
Voc Ed	Vocational Education
VR	Vocational Rehabilitation

 $Complied\ from\ FAPE$ 

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# **Procedural Safeguards**

Friday, June 19, 2020 12:10 PM

# PART B PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS NOTICE

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is the Federal law concerning the education of students with disabilities. IDEA requires school districts to provide parents of a child with a disability with a notice containing a full explanation of the procedural safeguards available under the IDEA and U.S. Department of Education regulations.

This procedural safeguards notice must include a full explanation of all procedural safeguards available under the Federal IDEA regulations: Unilateral Placement at Private School at Public Expense (34 CFR 300.148); Formal Written Complaint Procedures (300.151 through 300.153); Consent (34 CFR 300.300); Procedural Safeguards in Subpart E of the IDEA Regulations (34 CFR 300.502 through 300.503, 34 CFR 300.505 through 300.518, and 34 CFR 300.530 through 300.536); and Confidentiality of Information Provisions in Subpart F (34 CFR 300.610 through 300.625). A copy of the Procedural Safeguards Notice must be given to parents only one time a school year, except that a copy must be given to the parents:

- Upon initial referral or parent request for evaluation;
- Upon receipt of the first formal written complaint under 34 CFR §§300.151 through 300.153 and upon receipt of the first due process hearing request under §300.507 in a school year;
- When a decision is made to take a disciplinary action that constitutes a change of placement; and
- Upon parent request. [34 CFR §300.504(a)]

The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) has drafted a model Procedural Safeguards Notice for use by the States, which contains the information required by IDEA. The Kentucky Department of Education has adopted the OSEP model notice and has added Kentucky-specific information to make the notice relevant for use in Kentucky.

The resulting Kentucky Procedural Safeguards Notice complies with the 2004 IDEA Reauthorization and corresponding Kentucky law. Kentucky school districts may draft their own Procedural Safeguards Notice and are not required to use the model notice; however, districts that use the KDE model notice ensure their compliance with IDEA in this area.

U.S. Department of Education

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of Special Education Programs

## **Kentucky Department of Education**

Additions Pursuant to the Kentucky Administrative Regulations for Exceptional Children have been made to this Model Form

Revised September 26, 2008

Model Form: Procedural Safeguards Notice

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

## **PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE**

#### 34 CFR §300.503

#### Notice

Your school district must give you written notice (provide you certain information in writing), whenever it:

- 1. Proposes to initiate or to change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of your child, or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; or
- Refuses to initiate or to change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of your child, or the provision of FAPE to your child.

#### Content of notice

The written notice must:

- 1. Describe the action that your school district proposes or refuses to take;
- 2. Explain why your school district is proposing or refusing to take the action;
- Describe each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report your school district used in deciding to propose or refuse the action;
- Include a statement that you have protections under the procedural safeguards provisions in Part B of the IDEA;
- Tell you how you can obtain a description of the procedural safeguards if the action that your school district is proposing or refusing is not an initial referral for evaluation;
- 6. Include resources for you to contact for help in understanding Part B of the IDEA;
- Describe any other choices that your child's Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) considered and the reasons why those choices were rejected; <u>and</u>
- 8. Provide a description of other reasons why your school district proposed or refused the action.

## Notice in understandable language

The notice must be:

- 1. Written in language understandable to the general public; and
- 2. Provided in your native language or other mode of communication you use, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

If your native language or other mode of communication is not a written language, your school district must ensure that:

- The notice is translated for you orally by other means in your native language or other mode of communication:
- 2. You understand the content of the notice; and
- 3. There is written evidence that 1 and 2 have been met.

#### **NATIVE LANGUAGE**

## 34 CFR §300.29

Native language, when used with an individual who has limited English proficiency, means the following:

- The language normally used by that person, or, in the case of a child, the language normally used by the child's parents;
- In all direct contact with a child (including evaluation of the child), the language normally used by the child in the home or learning environment.

For a person with deafness or blindness, or for a person with no written language, the mode of communication is what the person normally uses (such as sign language, Braille, or oral communication).

#### **ELECTRONIC MAIL**

## 34 CFR §300.505

If your school district offers parents the choice of receiving documents by e-mail, you may choose to receive the following by e-mail:

- 1. Prior written notice;
- 2. Procedural safeguards notice; and
- Notices related to a due process complaint (i.e., due process hearing).

## **PARENTAL CONSENT - DEFINITION**

## 34 CFR §300.9

#### Consent

## Consent means:

- You have been fully informed in your native language or other mode of communication (such as sign language, Braille, or oral communication) of all information about the action for which you are giving consent.
- You understand and agree in writing to that action, and the consent describes that action and lists the records (if any) that will be released and to whom; and
- You understand that the consent is voluntary on your part and you may withdraw your consent at anytime.

Your withdrawal of consent does not negate (undo) an action that has occurred after you gave your consent and before you withdrew it.

## PARENTAL CONSENT

## 34 CFR §300.300

## Consent for initial evaluation

Your school district cannot conduct an initial evaluation of your child to determine whether your child is eligible under Part B of the IDEA to receive special education and related services without first providing you with prior written notice of the proposed action and without obtaining your consent as described under this heading (*Parental Consent*).

Your school district must make reasonable efforts to obtain your informed consent for an initial evaluation to decide whether your child is a child with a disability.

Your consent for initial evaluation does not mean that you have also given your consent for the school district to start providing special education and related services to your child.

If your child is enrolled in public school or you are seeking to enroll your child in a public school and you have refused to provide consent or failed to respond to a request to provide consent for an initial evaluation, your school district may, but is not required to, seek to conduct an initial evaluation of your child by utilizing IDEA's procedural safeguards, such as mediation, an impartial due process hearing and resolution meeting. Your school district will not violate its obligations to locate, identify and evaluate your child if it does not pursue an evaluation of your child in these circumstances.

#### Special rules for initial evaluation of wards of the State

If a child is a ward of the State and is not living with his/her parent —

The school district does not need consent from the parent for an initial evaluation to determine if the child is a child with a disability if:

- 1. Despite reasonable efforts to do so, the school district cannot find the child's parent;
- 2. The rights of the parents have been terminated in accordance with State law; or
- A judge has assigned the right to make educational decisions and to consent for an initial evaluation to an individual other than the parent.

In no event may the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services act as a parent under Part B of IDEA

Ward of the State, under Kentucky law, means:

A child who has been committed to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice through a legal process, whether the commitment is voluntary or non-voluntary and the biological or adoptive parent rights have been terminated;

Ward of the State does not include a foster child who has a foster parent.

## Parental consent for services

Your school district must obtain your informed consent before providing special education and related services to your child for the first time.

The school district must make reasonable efforts to obtain your informed consent before providing special education and related services to your child for the first time.

If you refuse or do not respond to a request to provide your consent for your child to receive special education and related services for the first time, your school district may not use the IDEA procedural safeguards, such as an impartial due process hearing and resolution meeting, to obtain a ruling that special education and related services be provided to your child without your consent.

If you refuse to give your consent for your child to receive special education and related services for the first time, or if you do not respond to a request to provide such consent and the school district does not provide your child with the special education and related services, your school district:

- Is not in violation of the requirement to make a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available
  to your child for its failure to provide those services to your child; and
- 2. Is not required to have an ARC meeting or develop an IEP for your child for the special education and related services for which your consent was requested.

## Parental consent for reevaluations

Your school district must obtain your informed consent before it reevaluates your child, unless your school district can demonstrate that:

1. It took reasonable steps to obtain your consent for your child's reevaluation; and

#### 2. You did not respond.

If you refuse to consent to your child's reevaluation, the school district may, but is not required to, pursue your child's reevaluation by seeking to override your refusal to consent to your child's reevaluation by using the impartial due process hearing/resolution meeting procedures. As with initial evaluations, your school district does not violate its obligations under IDEA if it declines to pursue the reevaluation in this manner.

#### Documentation of reasonable efforts to obtain parental consent

Your school must maintain documentation of reasonable efforts to obtain parental consent for initial evaluations, to provide special education and related services for the first time, to reevaluation and to locate parents of wards of the State for initial evaluations. The documentation must include a record of the school district's attempts in these areas, such as:

- 1. Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
- 2. Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and
- Detailed records of visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

## Other consent requirements

Your consent is not required before your school district may:

- 1. Review existing data as part of your child's evaluation or a reevaluation; or
- Give your child a test or other evaluation that is given to all children unless, before that test or evaluation, consent is required from all parents of all children.

Your school district may not use your refusal to consent to one service or activity to deny you or your child any other service, benefit, or activity.

If you have enrolled your child in a private school at your own expense or if you are home schooling your child, and you do not provide your consent for your child's initial evaluation or your child's reevaluation, or you fail to respond to a request to provide your consent, the school district may request an impartial due process hearing to require your consent. The school district is not required to consider your child as eligible to receive equitable services through a Services Plan (services made available to parentally-placed private school children with disabilities) if you refuse or fail to give consent..

## INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL EVALUATIONS

## 34 CFR §300.502

# General

As described below, you have the right to obtain an independent educational evaluation (IEE) of your child if you disagree with the evaluation of your child that was obtained by your school district.

If you request an independent educational evaluation, the school district must provide you with information about where you may obtain an independent educational evaluation and about the school district's criteria that apply to independent educational evaluations.

## **Definitions**

Independent educational evaluation means an evaluation conducted by a qualified examiner who is not employed by the school district responsible for the education of your child.

Public expense means that the school district either pays for the full cost of the evaluation or ensures that the evaluation is otherwise provided at no cost to you, consistent with the provisions of Part B of the IDEA, which allow each State to use whatever State, local, Federal and private sources of support are available to meet the requirements of IDEA.

#### Parent right to evaluation at public expense

You have the right to an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense if you disagree with an evaluation of your child obtained by your school district, subject to the following conditions:

- If you request an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense, your school district must, without unnecessary delay, <u>either</u>:
  - (a) File a due process complaint to request a hearing to show that its evaluation of your child is appropriate; or
  - (b) Provide an independent educational evaluation at public expense, unless the school district demonstrates in a hearing that the evaluation of your child that you obtained did not meet the school district's criteria.
- If your school district requests a hearing and the final decision is that your school district's evaluation of your child is appropriate, you still have the right to an independent educational evaluation, but not at public expense.
- 3. If you request an independent educational evaluation of your child, the school district may ask why you object to the evaluation of your child obtained by your school district. However, your school district may not require an explanation and may not unreasonably delay either providing the independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense or filing a due process complaint to request a due process hearing to defend the school district's evaluation of your child.

You are entitled to only one independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense each time your school district conducts an evaluation of your child with which you disagree.

## Parent-initiated evaluations

If you obtain an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense or you share with the school district an evaluation of your child that you obtained at private expense:

- Your school district must consider the results of the evaluation of your child, if it meets the school
  district's criteria for independent educational evaluations, in any decision made with respect to the
  provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; and
- You or your school district may present the evaluation as evidence at a due process hearing regarding your child.

## Requests for evaluations by hearing officers

If a hearing officer requests an independent educational evaluation of your child as part of a due process hearing, the cost of the evaluation must be at public expense.

#### School district criteria

If an independent educational evaluation is at public expense, the criteria under which the evaluation is obtained, including the location of the evaluation and the qualifications of the examiner, must be the same as the criteria that the school district uses when it initiates an evaluation (to the extent those criteria are consistent with your right to an independent educational evaluation).

Except for the criteria described above, a school district may not impose conditions or timelines related to obtaining an independent educational evaluation at public expense.

## **CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION**

#### **DEFINITIONS**

# 34 CFR §300.611

As used under the heading, Confidentiality of Information:

- Destruction means physical destruction or removal of personal identifiers from information so that
  the information is no longer personally identifiable
- Education records means the type of records covered under the definition of "education records" in 34 CFR Part 99 (the regulations implementing the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. 1232g).
- Participating agency means any school district, agency or institution that collects, maintains, or uses personally identifiable information, or from which information is obtained, under IDEA.

## **PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE**

## 34 CFR §300.32

Personally identifiable means information that has:

- (a) Your child's name, your name as the parent, or the name of another family member;
- (b) Your child's address;
- (c) A personal identifier, such as your child's social security number or student number; or
- (d) A list of personal characteristics or other information that would make it possible identify your child with reasonable certainty.

to

# NOTICE TO PARENTS

## 34 CFR §300.612

The Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) must give notice that is adequate to fully inform parents about confidentiality of personally identifiable information, including:

- A description of the extent to which the notice is given in the native languages of the various population groups in the State;
- A description of the children on whom personally identifiable information is maintained, the types of information sought, the methods that KDE intends to use in gathering the information (including the sources from whom information is gathered), and the uses to be made of the information;
- A summary of the policies and procedures that participating agencies must follow regarding storage, disclosure to third parties, retention, and destruction of personally identifiable information; <u>and</u>
- A description of all of the rights of parents and children regarding this information, including the rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and its implementing regulations in 34 CFR Part 99.

Before any major identification, location, or evaluation activity (also known as "child find"), the notice must be published or announced in newspapers or other media, or both, with circulation adequate to notify parents throughout Kentucky of the activity to locate, identify, and evaluate children in need of special education and related services.

#### **ACCESS RIGHTS**

## 34 CFR §300.613

The participating agency must permit you to inspect and review any education records relating to your child that are collected, maintained, or used by the participating agency under IDEA. The participating agency must comply with your request to inspect and review any education records on your child without unnecessary delay and before:

- · Any meeting regarding an individualized education program (IEP), or
- Any impartial due process hearing (including a resolution meeting or a hearing regarding discipline), and
- In no case more than 45 calendar days after you have made a request.

Your right to inspect and review education records includes:

- Your right to a response from the participating agency to your reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of the records;
- Your right to request that the participating agency provide you with copies of the records if you cannot effectively inspect and review the records unless you receive those copies; <u>and</u>
- Your right to have your representative inspect and review the records.

The participating agency may presume that you have authority to inspect and review records relating to your child unless advised that you do not have the authority under applicable Kentucky law governing such matters as guardianship, or separation and divorce.

## RECORD OF ACCESS

## 34 CFR §300.614

Each participating agency must keep a record of parties obtaining access to education records collected, maintained, or used under Part B of the IDEA (except access by parents and authorized employees of the participating agency). The record must include the name of the party, the date access was given, and the purpose for which the party is authorized to use the records.

## **RECORDS ON MORE THAN ONE CHILD**

#### 34 CFR §300.615

If any education record includes information on more than one child, the parents of those children have the right to inspect and review only the information relating to their child or to be informed of that specific information.

# LIST OF TYPES AND LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION

## 34 CFR §300.616

On request, each participating agency must provide you with a list of the types and locations of education records collected, maintained, or used by the agency.

## **FEES**

## 34 CFR §300.617

Each participating agency may charge a fee for copies of records that are made for you under IDEA, if the fee does not effectively prevent you from exercising your right to inspect and review those records.

A participating agency may not charge a fee to search for or to retrieve information under IDEA.

#### **AMENDMENT OF RECORDS AT PARENT'S REQUEST**

#### 34 CFR §300.618

If you believe that information in the education records regarding your child collected, maintained, or used under IDEA is inaccurate, misleading, or violates the privacy or other rights of your child, you may request the participating agency that maintains the information to change the information.

The participating agency must decide whether to change the information in accordance with your request within a reasonable period of time of receipt of your request.

If the participating agency refuses to change the information in accordance with your request, it must inform you of the refusal and advise you of the right to a hearing for this purpose as described below under the heading, *Opportunity for a Hearing*.

## **OPPORTUNITY FOR A HEARING**

#### 34 CFR §300.619

The participating agency must, on request, provide you an opportunity for a hearing to challenge information in education records regarding your child to ensure that it is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of your child.

## **HEARING PROCEDURES**

## 34 CFR §300.621

A hearing to challenge information in education records must be conducted according to the procedures for such hearings under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

#### RESULT OF HEARING

## 34 CFR §300.620

If, as a result of the hearing, the participating agency decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the child, it must change the information accordingly and inform you in writing.

If, as a result of the hearing, the participating agency decides that the information is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of your child, it must inform you of your right to place in the records that it maintains on your child a statement commenting on the information or providing any reasons you disagree with the decision of the participating agency.

Such an explanation placed in the records of your child must:

- Be maintained by the participating agency as part of the records of your child as long as the record or contested portion is maintained by the participating agency; <u>and</u>
- If the participating agency discloses the records of your child or the challenged portion to any party, the explanation must also be disclosed to that party.

#### **CONSENT FOR DISCLOSURE OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION**

## 34 CFR §300.622

Unless disclosure of the information contained in your child's education records is authorized without parental consent under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), your prior, written consent must be obtained before personally identifiable information is disclosed to parties other than officials of participating agencies.

Your consent is not required before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies for purposes of meeting a requirement of Part B of the IDEA, except under the circumstances specified below:

- Your consent, or consent of an eligible child who has reached the age of eighteen (18), must be
  obtained before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies
  providing or paying for secondary transition services
- If your child is in, or is going to go to, a private school that is not located in the same school
  district you reside in, your consent must be obtained before any personally identifiable information
  about your child is released between officials in the school district where the private school is
  located and officials in the school district where you reside.

#### **SAFEGUARDS**

## 34 CFR §300.623

Each participating agency must protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable information at collection, storage, disclosure, and destruction stages.

One official at each participating agency must assume responsibility for ensuring the confidentiality of any personally identifiable information.

All persons collecting or using personally identifiable information must receive training or instruction regarding your State's policies and procedures regarding confidentiality under IDEA and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Each participating agency must maintain, for public inspection, a current listing of the names and positions of those employees within the agency who may have access to personally identifiable information.

## **DESTRUCTION OF INFORMATION**

## 34 CFR §300.624

Your school district must inform you when personally identifiable information collected, maintained, or used is no longer needed to provide educational services to your child.

The information must be destroyed at your request. However, a permanent record of your child's name, address, and phone number, his or her grades, attendance record, classes attended, grade level completed, and year completed may be maintained without time limitation.

# STATE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DUE PROCESS HEARING COMPLAINT (DUE PROCESS HEARING) AND STATE FORMAL WRITTEN COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

The regulations for IDEA set forth separate procedures for State formal written complaints and for due process complaints and hearings.

## Who May File:

- > As explained below, any individual or organization may file a formal written complaint alleging a violation of any Part B requirement by a school district, KDE, or any other public agency.
- Only you or a school district may file a due process complaint for a hearing, on any matter relating to a proposal or a refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of your child with a disability, or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child.

#### Time lines

- Staff of the KDE generally must resolve a formal written complaint within a 60-day time line, unless the timeline is properly extended.
- An impartial due process hearing officer must hear a due process complaint (if not resolved through a resolution meeting or through mediation) and issue a written decision within 45 days after the end of the resolution period, as described below under the heading Resolution Process, unless the hearing officer grants a specific extension of the timeline at your request or the school district's request.

The State formal written complaint and due process complaint, resolution and hearing procedures are described more fully below.

## ADOPTION OF STATE FORMAL WRITTEN COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

## 34 CFR §300.151

#### General

The Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) must have written procedures for:

- Resolving any complaint, including a complaint filed by an organization or individual from another State;
- 2. The filing of a complaint with KDE.
- Widely disseminating the State formal written complaint procedures to parents and other interested individuals, including parent training and information centers, protection and advocacy agencies, independent living centers, and other appropriate entities.

## Remedies for denial of appropriate services

In resolving a State formal written complaint in which KDE has found a failure to provide appropriate services, KDE must address:

- The failure to provide appropriate services, including corrective action appropriate to address the needs of the child; and
- 2. Appropriate future provision of services for all children with disabilities.

## MINIMUM STATE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

## 34 CFR §300.152

## Time limit; minimum procedures

KDE must include in its State formal written complaint procedures a time limit of 60-days after a complaint is filed to:

 Carry out an independent on-site investigation, if KDE determines that an investigation is necessary:

- Give the complainant the opportunity to submit additional information, either orally or in writing, about the allegations in the complaint;
- Provide the school district or other public agency with the opportunity to respond to the complaint including, at the option of the agency,
  - (a) A proposal to resolve the complaint; and
  - (b) An opportunity for a parent who has filed a complaint and the agency to agree voluntarily to engage in mediation;
- Review all relevant information and make an independent determination as to whether the school district or other public agency is violating a requirement of Part B of the IDEA; <u>and</u>
- Issue a written decision to the complainant that addresses each allegation in the complaint and contains:
  - (a) Findings of fact and conclusions; and
  - (b) The reasons for KDE's final decision.

#### Time extension; final decision; implementation

KDE's formal written complaint procedures, described above, also must:

- 1. Permit an extension of the 60-day time line only if:
  - (a) Exceptional circumstances exist with respect to a particular complaint; or
  - (b) the parent and the school district or other public agency involved voluntarily agree to extend the time to resolve the matter through mediation or alternative means of dispute resolution.
- 2. Include procedures for effective implementation of KDE's final decision, if needed, including:
  - (a) Technical assistance activities;
  - (b) Negotiations; and
  - (c) Corrective actions to achieve compliance.

#### State complaints and due process hearings

If a State formal written complaint is received that is also the subject of a due process hearing as described below under the heading, *Filing a Due Process Complaint*, or the formal written complaint contains multiple issues of which one or more are part of such a hearing, KDE must set aside the formal written complaint, or any part of it that is being addressed in the due process hearing, until the hearing is over. Any issue in the formal written complaint that is not a part of the due process hearing must be resolved using the time limit and procedures described above for formal written complaints.

If an issue raised in a formal written complaint has previously been decided in a due process hearing involving the same parties (you and the school district), then the due process hearing decision is binding on that issue. KDE must inform the complainant that the due process hearing decision is binding.

A formal written complaint alleging a school district's or other public agency's failure to implement a due process hearing decision must be resolved by KDE.

## FILING A (FORMAL WRITTEN) COMPLAINT

#### 34 CFR §300.153

An organization or individual may file a signed, formal written complaint under the procedures described above.

The complaint must include:

- A statement that a school district or other public agency has violated a requirement of Part B of the IDEA or its regulations;
- 2. The facts on which the statement is based;
- 3. The signature and contact information for the complainant; and
- 4. If alleging violations regarding a specific child:
  - (a) The name of the child and address of the residence of the child;
  - (b) The name of the school the child is attending;
  - (c) In the case of a homeless child or youth, available contact information for the child, and the name of the school the child is attending;
  - (d) A description of the nature of the problem of the child, including facts relating to the problem; and
  - (e) A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the party filing the complaint at the time the complaint is filed.

The complaint must allege a violation that occurred not more than one year prior to the date that KDE receives the complaint, as described under the heading *Adoption of State Formal Written Complaint Procedures*.

The complaint shall be mailed to:

Director, Division of Learning Services Kentucky Department of Education 300 Sower Blvd., 5th Floor Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 502.564.4970

The party filing the formal written complaint must forward a copy of the complaint to the school district or other public agency serving the child at the same time the party files the complaint with KDE.

## **DUE PROCESS COMPLAINT PROCEDURES**

## FILING A DUE PROCESS COMPLAINT (DUE PROCESS HEARING REQUEST)

## 34 CFR §300.507

#### General

You or the school district may file a due process hearing request on any matter relating to a proposal or a refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of your child or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child.

The hearing request must allege a violation that happened not more than three years before you or the school district knew or should have known about the alleged action that forms the basis of the due process complaint.

The above timeline does not apply to you if you could not file for a hearing within the timeline because:

- The school district specifically misrepresented that it had resolved the issues identified in the complaint; or
- The school district withheld information from you that it was required to provide you under Part B of the IDEA.

## Information for parents

The school district must inform you of any free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available in the area if you request the information, <u>or</u> if you or the school district file a hearing request.

## DUE PROCESS COMPLAINT (DUE PROCESS HEARING REQUEST)

## 34 CFR §300.508

## General

In order to request a hearing, you or the school district (or your attorney or the school district's attorney) must submit a due process complaint (hearing request) to the other party. The hearing request must contain all of the content listed below and must be kept confidential.

You or the school district, whichever one filed the hearing request, must also provide KDE with a copy of the request.

## Content of the complaint (hearing request)

The due process complaint (hearing request) must include:

- 1. The name of the child;
- 2. The address of the child's residence;
- 3. The name of the child's school:
- A description of the nature of the problem of the child relating to the proposed or refused action, including facts relating to the problem; <u>and</u>
- A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to you or the school district at the time.
- If the child is a homeless child or youth, the hearing request must contain the child's contact information and the name of the child's school;

The due process hearing request shall be mailed to:

Director, Division of Learning Services Kentucky Department of Education 300 Sower Blvd., 5th Floor Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 502.564.4970

# Notice required before a hearing on a due process hearing request

You or the school district may not have a due process hearing until you or the school district (or your attorney or the school district's attorney), files a due process hearing request that includes the information listed above.

#### Sufficiency of due process hearing request

In order for a due process hearing to go forward, the hearing request must be considered sufficient. The party filing the hearing request may assume that the request contains all required information and is sufficient, unless the party receiving the due process complaint makes a written objection.

To make an objection, the receiving party must, within 15 calendar days of receiving the hearing request, send written notice to the hearing officer and the party that asked for the hearing. The receiving party's written objection must state that the due process hearing request does not contain the IDEA requirements for a hearing request as listed above.

Within five calendar days of receiving the written notice, the hearing officer must decide if the hearing request meets the requirements listed above. The hearing officer must notify you and the school district in writing immediately.

#### Complaint amendment

You or the school district may make changes to the complaint only if:

- The other party approves of the changes in writing and is given the chance to resolve the due process complaint through a resolution meeting, described below; <u>or</u>
- By no later than five days before the due process hearing begins, the hearing officer grants permission for the changes.

If the party asking for the hearing (you or the school district) makes changes to the due process hearing request, the timelines for the resolution meeting (within 15 calendar days of receiving the complaint) and the time period for resolution (within 30 calendar days of receiving the complaint) start again on the date the amended complaint is filed.

# Local educational agency (LEA) or school district response to a due process complaint (hearing request)

If the school district has not sent a prior written notice to you, as described under the heading **Prior Written Notice**, regarding the subject matter contained in your hearing request, the district must send you a response within 10 calendar days of receiving the hearing request. The response must include:

- An explanation of why the school district proposed or refused to take the action raised in the due process complaint;
- A description of other options that your child's individualized education program (IEP) Team considered and the reasons why those options were rejected;
- A description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report the school district used as the basis for the proposed or refused action; <u>and</u>
- A description of the other factors that are relevant to the school district's proposed or refused action.

# Part B Procedural Safeguards Notice

Providing the information in items 1-4 above does not prevent the school district from asserting that your due process hearing request was insufficient.

## Other party response to a due process complaint (hearing request)

Except as stated immediately above, under *Local educational agency (LEA)* or school district response to a due process complaint (hearing request), the party receiving a hearing request must send the other party a response that specifically addresses the issues raised in the hearing request. The response must be sent within 10 calendar days of receiving the hearing request.

#### MODEL FORMS

## 34 CFR §300.509

KDE must develop model forms to help you file a due process hearing request and a formal written complaint. However, you cannot be required to use these model forms. You can use the KDE form or another appropriate model form, so long as it contains the required information for filing a due process hearing request or a formal written complaint.

#### MEDIATION

## 34 CFR §300.506

#### General

The school district must have a process in place that allows you and the school district to resolve disagreements involving any matter under Part B of the IDEA, including matters arising prior to the filing of a due process hearing request. Thus, mediation is available to resolve disputes under IDEA, even if you have not requested a due process hearing as described under the heading, *Filing a Due Process Complaint (Due Process Hearing Request)*.

## Requirements

The procedures must ensure that the mediation process:

- 1. Is voluntary on your part and the school district's part;
- Is not used to deny or delay your right to a due process hearing, or to deny any other rights you have under IDEA; and
- Is conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator who is trained in effective mediation techniques.

KDE must have a list of people who are qualified mediators and know the laws and regulations relating to the provision of special education and related services. KDE must select mediators on a random, rotational, or other impartial basis.

KDE is responsible for the cost of the mediation process, including the costs of meetings.

Each meeting in the mediation process must be scheduled in a timely manner not to exceed sixty (60) days and held at a place that is convenient for you and the school district.

If you and the school district resolve a dispute through the mediation process, both parties must enter into a legally binding agreement that sets forth the resolution and that:

- States that all discussions that happened during the mediation process will remain confidential
  and may not be used as evidence in any subsequent due process hearing or civil proceeding;
- Is signed by both you and a representative of the school district who has the authority to bind the school district.

# Part B Procedural Safeguards Notice

A written, signed mediation agreement is enforceable in any State court of competent jurisdiction (a court that has the authority under Kentucky law to hear this type of case) or in a United States Federal district court.

Discussions that happened during the mediation process must be confidential. They cannot be used as evidence in any future due process hearing or civil proceeding of any Federal or State court.

## Impartiality of mediator

The mediator:

- Shall not be an employee of KDE or the school district that is involved in the education or care of your child; and
- 2. Shall not have a personal or professional interest which conflicts with the mediator's objectivity.

A person who otherwise qualifies as a mediator is not an employee of KDE or a school district solely because he or she is paid by KDE or the district to serve as a mediator.

# THE CHILD'S PLACEMENT WHILE THE DUE PROCESS REQUEST AND HEARING ARE PENDING ("STAY-PUT" RULE) 34 CFR §300.518

Except as provided below under the heading, **PROCEDURES WHEN DISCIPLINING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES**, once a due process hearing request is sent to the other party, during the resolution process time period, and while waiting for the decision of any impartial due process hearing or court proceeding, unless you and the State or school district agree otherwise, your child must remain in his or her current educational placement.

If the due process hearing involves an application for initial admission to public school, your child, with your consent, must be placed in the regular public school program until the completion of all such proceedings.

If the due process hearing involves an application for initial services under IDEA for a child who is transitioning from First Steps to preschool and who is no longer eligible for First Steps services because the child has turned three, the school district is not required to provide the First Steps services that the child has been receiving. If the child is found eligible under IDEA for preschool services and you consent for the child to receive special education and related services for the first time, then, pending the outcome of any appeals, the school district must provide those special education and related services that are not in dispute (those which you and the school district both agree upon).

## **RESOLUTION PROCESS**

## 34 CFR §300.510

#### Resolution meeting

Within 15 days of receiving notice of your due process complaint, and before the due process hearing begins, the school district must convene a meeting with you and the relevant member or members of the Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) who have specific knowledge of the facts identified in your due process hearing request. The meeting:

- Must include a representative of the school district who has decision-making authority on behalf
  of the school district; and
- 2. May not include an attorney of the school district unless you are accompanied by an attorney.

You and the school district determine the relevant members of the ARC to attend the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting is for you to discuss your hearing request, and the facts that form the basis of the request, so that the school district has the opportunity to resolve the dispute.

The resolution meeting is not necessary if:

- 1. You and the school district agree in writing to waive the meeting; or
- You and the school district agree to use the mediation process, as described under the heading Mediation.

#### Resolution period

If the school district has not resolved the issues raised in your hearing request to your satisfaction within 30 days of the receipt of the hearing request (during the time period for the resolution process), the due process hearing may occur.

The 45-day time line for issuing a final decision begins at the expiration of the 30-day resolution period, with certain exceptions for adjustments made to the 30 day resolution period, as described below.

Except where you and the school district have both agreed to waive the resolution process or to use mediation, your failure to participate in the resolution meeting will delay the timelines for the resolution process and due process hearing until you agree to participate in a meeting.

If after making reasonable efforts and documenting such efforts, the school district is not able to obtain your participation in the resolution meeting, the school district may, at the end of the 30-day resolution period, request that a hearing officer dismiss your due process complaint. Documentation of the district's efforts must include a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed upon time and place, such as:

- 1. Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
- 2. Copies of correspondence sent to you and any responses received; and
- Detailed records of visits made to your home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

If the school district fails to hold the resolution meeting within 15 days of receiving notice of your hearing request <u>or</u> fails to participate in the resolution meeting, you may ask a hearing officer to order that the 45-day timeline for the due process hearing begin.

## Adjustments to the 30-day resolution period

If you and the school district agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting, then the 45-day timeline for the due process hearing starts the next day.

After the start of mediation or the resolution meeting and before the end of the 30-day resolution period, if you and the school district agree in writing that no agreement is possible, then the 45-day time line for the due process hearing starts the next day.

If you and the school district agree to use the mediation process, at the end of the 30-day resolution period, both parties can agree in writing to continue the mediation until an agreement is reached. However, if either you or the school district withdraws from the mediation process, then the 45-day time line for the due process hearing starts the next day.

## Written settlement agreement

If a resolution to the dispute is reached at the resolution meeting, you and the school district must enter into a legally binding agreement that is:

- Signed by you and a representative of the school district who has the authority to bind the school district; <u>and</u>
- 2. Enforceable in any State court of competent jurisdiction (a court that has the authority under Kentucky law to hear this type of case) or in a United States Federal district court.

## Agreement review period

If you and the school district enter into an agreement as a result of a resolution meeting, either party (you or the school district) may void the agreement within 3 business days of the time that both you and the school district signed the agreement.

## **DEFINITIONS - DAY; BUSINESS DAY**

#### 34 CFR §300.11

Day means calendar day, unless otherwise indicated as business day or school day.

Business day means Monday through Friday, except for Federal and State holidays (unless holidays are specifically included in the definition of business day).

## **HEARINGS ON DUE PROCESS COMPLAINTS/ HEARING REQUESTS**

#### IMPARTIAL DUE PROCESS HEARING

## 34 CFR §300.511

#### General

Whenever a due process hearing request is filed, you or the school district involved in the dispute must have an opportunity for an impartial due process hearing, as described in the *Due Process Complaint/Hearing Request* and *Resolution Process* sections.

## Impartial hearing officer

At a minimum, a hearing officer:

- Must not be an employee of KDE or the school district that is involved in the education or care of the child. However, a person is not an employee of the agency solely because he/she is paid by the agency to serve as a hearing officer;
- 2. Must not have a personal or professional interest that conflicts with the hearing officer's objectivity in the hearing;
- Must be knowledgeable and understand the provisions of the IDEA, and Federal and State regulations pertaining to the IDEA, and legal interpretations of the IDEA by Federal and State courts; <u>and</u>
- Must have the knowledge and ability to conduct hearings, and to make and write decisions, consistent with appropriate, standard legal practice.

Each school district must keep a list of those persons who serve as hearing officers that includes a statement of the qualifications of each hearing officer.

## Subject matter of due process hearing

The party (you or the school district) that requests the due process hearing may not raise issues at the due process hearing that were not addressed in the due process complaint, unless the other party agrees.

## Timeline for requesting a hearing

You or the school district must request an impartial hearing on a due process complaint within three years of the date you or the school district knew or should have known about the issue addressed in the complaint.

- The school district did not provide you with prior written notice or the procedural safeguards notice; <u>or</u>
- The school district specifically misrepresented that it had resolved the problem or issue that you are raising in your complaint; or
- 3. The school district withheld information from you that was relevant to the hearing issues.

#### **HEARING RIGHTS**

## 34 CFR §300.512

## General

Any party to a due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures) or an appeal, as described under the sub-heading *Appeal of decisions; impartial review* has the right to:

- Be accompanied and advised by a lawyer and/or persons with special knowledge or training regarding the problems of children with disabilities;
- 2. Present evidence and confront, cross-examine, and require the attendance of witnesses;
- Prohibit the introduction of any evidence at the hearing that has not been disclosed to the other party at least five business days before the hearing;
- 4. Obtain a written, or, at your option, electronic, word-for-word record of the hearing; and
- 5. Obtain written, or, at your option, electronic findings of fact and decisions.

#### Additional disclosure of information

At least five business days prior to a due process hearing, you and the school district must disclose to each other all evaluations completed by that date and recommendations based on those evaluations that you or the school district intend to use at the hearing.

A hearing officer may prevent any party that fails to comply with this requirement from introducing the relevant evaluation or recommendation at the hearing without the consent of the other party.

## Parental rights at hearings

You must be given the right to:

- Have your child present;
- 2. Open the hearing to the public; and
- 3. Have the record of the hearing, the findings of fact and decisions provided to you at no cost.

# **HEARING DECISIONS**

## 34 CFR §300.513

## Decision of hearing officer

A hearing officer's decision on whether your child received a free appropriate public education (FAPE) must be based on substantive grounds.

In matters alleging a procedural violation, a hearing officer may find that your child did not receive FAPE only if the procedural inadequacies:

- 1. Interfered with your child's right to a free appropriate public education (FAPE);
- Significantly interfered with your opportunity to participate in the decision-making process regarding the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; <u>or</u>

3. Caused a deprivation of an educational benefit.

## Construction clause

None of the provisions described above can be interpreted to prevent a hearing officer from ordering a school district to comply with the requirements in the procedural safeguards section of the Federal regulations under Part B of the IDEA (34 CFR §§300.500 through 300.536).

None of the provisions under the headings: *Filing a Due Process Complaint/ Hearing Request; Due Process Complaint/Hearing Request; Model Forms; Resolution Process; Impartial Due Process Hearing; Hearing Rights; and Hearing Decisions* (34 CFR §§300.507 through 300.513), can affect your right to file an appeal of the due process hearing decision with KDE.

## Separate request for a due process hearing

Nothing in the procedural safeguards section of the Federal regulations under Part B of the IDEA (34 CFR §§300.500 through 300.536) can be interpreted to prevent you from filing a separate due process complaint on an issue separate from a due process complaint already filed.

## Findings and decision to advisory panel and general public

KDE, after deleting any personally identifiable information, must:

- Provide the findings and decisions in the due process hearing or appeal to the State special education advisory panel; <u>and</u>
- 2. Make those findings and decisions available to the public.

## **APPEALS**

## FINALITY OF DECISION; APPEAL; IMPARTIAL REVIEW

## 34 CFR §300.514

## Finality of hearing decision

A decision made in a due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures) is final, except that any party involved in the hearing (you or the school district) may appeal the decision to KDE's Exceptional Children Appeals Board (ECAB)

#### Appeal of decisions; impartial review

If a party (you or the school district) disagree with the hearing officer's findings and decision, an appeal may be brought to the ECAB.

If there is an appeal, the ECAB must conduct an impartial review of the findings and decision appealed. The ECAB members conducting the review must:

- 1. Examine the entire hearing record;
- 2. Ensure that the procedures at the hearing were consistent with the requirements of due process;
- Seek additional evidence if necessary. If a hearing is held to receive additional evidence, the hearing rights described above under the heading *Hearing Rights* apply;
- Give the parties an opportunity for oral or written argument, or both, at the discretion of the reviewing official;
- 5. Make an independent decision on completion of the review; and
- Give you and the school district a copy of the written, or, at your option, electronic findings of fact and decisions.

## Findings and decision to advisory panel and general public

KDE, after deleting any personally identifiable information, must:

- Provide the findings and decisions of the appeal to the State special education advisory panel; and
- 2. Make those findings and decisions available to the public.

## Finality of review decision

The decision made by the ECAB is final unless you or the school district brings a civil action, as described below.

## TIMELINES AND CONVENIENCE OF HEARINGS AND REVIEWS

## 34 CFR §300.515

KDE must ensure that not later than 45 days after the expiration of the 30-day period for resolution meetings <u>or</u>, as described under the sub-heading *Adjustments to the 30-day resolution period*, not later than 45 days after the expiration of the adjusted time period:

- 1. A final decision is reached in the hearing; and
- A copy of the decision is mailed to you and the school district.

KDE must also ensure that not later than 30 days after the receipt of a request for review of the hearing decision:

- 1. A final decision is reached in the review; and
- 2. A copy of the decision is mailed to you and the school district.

A hearing officer may grant specific extensions of time beyond the periods described above (45 days for a hearing decision and 30 days for a review decision) if you or the school district make a request for a specific extension of the timeline.

Each hearing and review involving oral arguments must be conducted at a time and place that is reasonably convenient to you and your child.

### CIVIL ACTIONS, INCLUDING THE TIME PERIOD IN WHICH TO FILE THOSE ACTIONS

### 34 CFR §300.516

### General

Any party (you or the school district) who does not agree with the findings and decision of the Exceptional Children Appeals Board (ECAB) has the right to bring a civil action with respect to the matter that was the subject of the due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures). The action may be brought in a State court of competent jurisdiction (a court that has the authority under Kentucky law to hear this type of case) or in a United States Federal district court without regard to the amount in dispute.

### Time limitation

The party (you or the school district) bringing the action shall have 30 days from the date of the decision of the ECAB to file a civil action in court.

### Additional procedures

In any civil action, the court:

- 1. Receives the records of the administrative proceedings;
- 2. Hears additional evidence at your request or at the school district's request; and
- Bases its decision on the preponderance of the evidence and grants the relief that the court determines to be appropriate.

### Jurisdiction of Federal district courts

The Federal district courts of the United States have authority to rule on actions brought under Part B of the IDEA without regard to the amount in dispute.

### Rule of construction

Nothing in Part B of the IDEA restricts or limits the rights, procedures, and remedies available under the U.S. Constitution, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), or other Federal laws protecting the rights of children with disabilities, except that before the filing of a civil action under these laws seeking relief that is also available under Part B of the IDEA, the due process procedures described above must be exhausted to the same extent as would be required if the party filed the action under Part B of the IDEA. This means that you may have remedies available under other laws that overlap with those available under the IDEA, but in general, to obtain relief under those other laws, you must first use the available administrative remedies under the IDEA (i.e., the

### Part B Procedural Safeguards Notice

due process hearing request, resolution meeting, and impartial due process hearing procedures) before going directly into court.

### ATTORNEYS' FEES

### 34 CFR §300.517

### General

In any action or proceeding brought under Part B of the IDEA, if you prevail, the court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to you.

In any action or proceeding brought under Part B of the IDEA, the court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to a prevailing school district or KDE, to be paid by your attorney, if the attorney: (a) filed a complaint or court case that the court finds is frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation; or (b) continued to litigate after the litigation clearly became frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation; or

In any action or proceeding brought under Part B of the IDEA, the court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to a prevailing school district or KDE, to be paid by you or your attorney, if your request for a due process hearing or later court case was presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to unnecessarily increase the cost of the action or proceeding.

### Award of fees

A court awards reasonable attorneys' fees as follows:

- Fees must be based on rates prevailing in the community in which the action or hearing arose for the kind and quality of services furnished. No bonus or multiplier may be used in calculating the fees awarded.
- 2. Fees may not be awarded and related costs may not be reimbursed in any action or proceeding under Part B of the IDEA for services performed after a written offer of settlement to you if:
  - a. The offer is made within the time prescribed by Rule 68 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or, in the case of a due process hearing or State-level review, at any time more than 10 days before the proceeding begins;
  - b. The offer is not accepted within 10 days; and
  - c. The court or administrative hearing officer finds that the relief finally obtained by you is not more favorable to you than the offer of settlement.

Despite these restrictions, an award of attorneys' fees and related costs may be made to you if you prevail and you were substantially justified in rejecting the settlement offer.

- Fees may not be awarded relating to any meeting of the Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) unless the meeting is held as a result of an administrative proceeding or court action.
- 4. Fees also may not be awarded for a mediation as described under the heading Mediation.
- 5. A resolution meeting, as described under the heading **Resolution meeting**, is not considered a meeting convened as a result of an administrative hearing or court action, and also is not considered an administrative hearing or court action for purposes of these attorneys' fees provisions.

The court reduces, as appropriate, the amount of the attorneys' fees awarded under Part B of the IDEA, if the court finds that:

 You, or your attorney, during the course of the action or proceeding, unreasonably delayed the final resolution of the dispute;

- The amount of the attorneys' fees otherwise authorized to be awarded unreasonably exceeds the hourly rate prevailing in the community for similar services by attorneys of reasonably similar skill, reputation, and experience;
- 3. The time spent and legal services furnished were excessive considering the nature of the action or proceeding; **or**
- The attorney representing you did not provide to the school district the appropriate information in the due process request notice as described under the heading, *Due Process Complaint/ Hearing Request*.

However, the court may not reduce fees if the court finds that the school district or KDE unreasonably delayed the final resolution of the action or proceeding or there was a violation under the procedural safeguards provisions of Part B of the IDEA.

PROCEDURES WHEN DISCIPLINING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

### **AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL**

34 CFR §300.530

### Case-by-case determination

School personnel may consider any unique circumstances on a case-by-case basis, when determining whether a change of placement, made in accordance with the following requirements related to discipline, is appropriate for a child with a disability who violates a school code of student conduct.

### General

The following provisions apply, unless a shorter time period is set forth in the district's policies and procedures.

To the extent that they also take such action for children without disabilities, school personnel may, for not more than **10 school days** in a row, remove a child with a disability who violates a code of student conduct from his or her current placement. The child may be removed to;

- an appropriate interim alternative educational setting (which must be determined by the child's Admissions and Release Committee (ARC),
- another setting, or
- suspension.

School personnel may also impose additional removals of the child of not more than **10 school days** in a row in that same school year for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as those removals do not constitute a change of placement. (For the definition of *Change of Placement Because of Disciplinary Removals*, see below).

Once a child with a disability has been removed from his or her current placement for a total of **10 school** days in the same school year, the school district must, during any subsequent days of removal in that school year, provide services to the extent required. (See explanation below, under the sub-heading, Services.

### Additional authority

If the behavior that violated the student code of conduct was not a manifestation of the child's disability (see *Manifestation determination*, below) and the disciplinary change of placement would exceed **10 school days** in a row, school personnel may apply the disciplinary procedures to that child with a

### Part B Procedural Safeguards Notice

disability in the same manner and for the same duration as it would to children without disabilities, except that the school must provide services to that child as described below under **Services**. The child's ARC determines the interim alternative educational setting for such services.

In no event shall the school district terminate educational services to students with disabilities who have been expelled.

### Services

The services that must be provided to a child with a disability who has been removed from the child's current placement may be provided in an interim alternative educational setting.

A school district is only required to provide services to a child with a disability who has been removed from his or her current placement for **10 school days or less** in that school year, if it provides services to a child without disabilities who has been similarly removed.

A child with a disability who is removed from the child's current placement for **more than 10 school days** must:

- Continue to receive educational services, so as to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP; and
- Receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral intervention services and modifications that are designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not happen again.

If a child with a disability has been removed from his or her current placement for **10 school days** in that same school year, and

- if the current removal is for 10 school days in a row or less and
- if the removal is not a change of placement (see definition below),

<u>then</u> school personnel, in consultation with at least one of the child's teachers, determine the extent to which services are needed to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP.

If the removal is a change of placement (see definition below), the child's ARC determines the appropriate services to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP.

### **Manifestation determination**

Within **10** school days of any decision to change the educational placement of a child with a disability because of a violation of a code of student conduct (except for a removal that is for **10** school days in a row or less and not a change of placement), the school district, the parent, and relevant members of the ARC (as determined by the parent and the school district) must do a Manifestation Determination. The relevant ARC members must review all relevant information in the student's file, including:

- the child's IEP,
- any teacher observations, and
- · any relevant information provided by the parents

The relevant ARC members then determine:

 If the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to, the child's disability; or If the conduct in question was the direct result of the school district's failure to implement the child's IEP.

If the school district, the parent, and relevant members of the child's ARC determine that either of those conditions was met, the conduct must be determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability.

If the school district, the parent, and relevant members of the child's ARC determine that the conduct in question was the direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP, the school district must take immediate action to remedy those deficiencies.

### Determination that behavior was a manifestation of the child's disability

If the school district, the parent, and relevant members of the ARC determine that the conduct was a manifestation of the child's disability, the ARC must either:

- Conduct a functional behavioral assessment, unless the school district had conducted a
  functional behavioral assessment before the behavior that resulted in the change of placement
  occurred, and implement a behavioral intervention plan for the child; or
- 2. If a behavioral intervention plan already has been developed, review the behavioral intervention plan, and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior.

Except as described below under the sub-heading, **Special circumstances**, the school district must return the child to the placement from which the child was removed, unless the parent and the district agree to a change of placement as part of the modification of the behavioral intervention plan.

### Special circumstances

Whether or not the behavior was a manifestation of the child's disability, school personnel may remove a student to an interim alternative educational setting (determined by the child's ARC) for up to 45 school days, if the child:

- Carries a weapon (see the definition below) to school or has a weapon at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of the school district or KDE;
- Knowingly has or uses illegal drugs (see the definition below), or sells or solicits the sale of a
  controlled substance, (see the definition below), while at school, on school premises, or at a
  school function under the jurisdiction of the school district or KDE; or
- Has inflicted serious bodily injury (see the definition below) upon another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of the school district or KDE;

### **Definitions**

Controlled substance means a drug or other substance identified under schedules I, II, III, IV, or V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)).

Illegal drug means a controlled substance; but does not include a controlled substance that is legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional or that is legally possessed or used under any other authority under that Act or under any other provision of Federal law.

Serious bodily injury has the meaning given the term "serious bodily injury" under 18 U.S.C. 1365(h)(3).

Weapon has the meaning given the term "dangerous weapon" under 18 U.S.C. 930(g)(2).

### Notification

On the date it makes the decision to make a removal that is a change of placement of the child because of a violation of a code of student conduct, the school district must notify the parents of that decision and provide the parents with a procedural safeguards notice.

### CHANGE OF PLACEMENT BECAUSE OF DISCIPLINARY REMOVALS

### 34 CFR §300.536

A removal of a child with a disability from the child's current educational placement is a **change of placement** if:

- 1. The removal is for more than 10 school days in a row; or
- 2. The child has been subjected to a series of removals that constitute a pattern because:
  - a. The series of removals total more than 10 school days in a school year;
  - The child's behavior is substantially similar to the child's behavior in previous incidents that resulted in the series of removals;
  - c. Of such additional factors as the length of each removal, the total amount of time the child has been removed, and the proximity of the removals to one another; and

Whether a pattern of removals constitutes a change of placement is determined on a case-by-case basis by the school district and, if challenged, is subject to review through due process and judicial proceedings.

### **DETERMINATION OF SETTING**

### 34 CFR § 300.531

The ARC must determine the interim alternative educational setting for removals that are **changes of placement** and removals under the headings, **Additional authority** and **Special circumstances**, above.

### APPEAL

### 34 CFR § 300.532

### General

The parent of a child with a disability may file a due process hearing request (see above, *Filing a Due Process Complaint (Due Process Hearing Request)* to request a due process hearing if he or she disagrees with:

- 1. Any decision regarding placement made under these discipline provisions; or
- 2. The manifestation determination described above.

The school district may file a due process complaint (see above, *Filing a Due Process Complaint (Due Process Hearing Request*) to request a due process hearing if it believes that maintaining the current placement of the child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others.

### Authority of hearing officer

A hearing officer that meets the requirements described under the sub-heading, *Impartial Hearing Officer*, must conduct the due process hearing and make a decision. The hearing officer may:

- Return the child with a disability to the placement from which the child was removed if the hearing
  officer determines that the removal was a violation of the requirements described under the
  heading, *Authority of School Personnel*, or that the child's behavior was a manifestation of the
  child's disability; or
- Order a change of placement of the child with a disability to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for not more than 45 school days if the hearing officer determines that maintaining the current placement of the child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others.

These hearing procedures may be repeated, if the school district believes that returning the child to the original placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others.

Whenever a parent or a school district files a due process complaint to request such a hearing, a hearing must be held that meets the requirements described under the headings, *Due Process Complaint Procedures, Hearings on Due Process Complaints*, and Appeal of decisions; impartial review, except as follows:

- KDE must arrange for an expedited due process hearing, which must occur within <u>20</u> school days
  of the date the hearing is requested and must result in a determination within <u>10</u> school days after
  the hearing.
- Unless the parents and the school district agree in writing to waive the meeting, or agree to use
  mediation, a resolution meeting must occur within <u>seven</u> days of receiving notice of the due
  process complaint. The hearing may proceed unless the matter has been resolved to the
  satisfaction of both parties within 15 days of receipt of the due process complaint.

A party may appeal the decision in an expedited due process hearing in the same way as they may for decisions in other due process hearings (see *Appeals*, above).

### PLACEMENT DURING APPEALS

### 34 CFR §300.533

When, as described above, the parent or school district has filed a due process complaint related to disciplinary matters, the child must (unless the parent and the school district agree otherwise) remain in the interim alternative educational setting pending the decision of the hearing officer, or until the expiration of the time period of removal as provided for and described under the heading, *Authority of School Personnel*, whichever occurs first.

### PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN NOT YET ELIGIBLE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES

### 34 CFR §300.534

### General

If a child has not been determined eligible for special education and related services and violates a code of student conduct, but the school district had knowledge (as determined below) before the behavior that brought about the disciplinary action occurred, that the child was a child with a disability, then the child may assert any of the protections described in this notice.

### Basis of knowledge for disciplinary matters

A school district must be deemed to have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability if, before the behavior that brought about the disciplinary action occurred:

- The parent of the child expressed concern in writing that the child is in need of special education and related services to supervisory or administrative personnel of the appropriate educational agency, or a teacher of the child:
- The parent requested an evaluation related to eligibility for special education and related services under IDEA; or
- The child's teacher or other school district personnel expressed specific concerns about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by the child directly to the school district's director of special education or to other supervisory personnel of the school district.

### Exception

A school district would not be deemed to have such knowledge if:

- The child's parent has not allowed an evaluation of the child or refused special education services; <u>or</u>
- 2. The child has been evaluated and determined to not be a child with a disability under IDEA.

### Conditions that apply if there is no basis of knowledge

If prior to taking disciplinary measures against the child, a school district does not have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability, as described above under the sub-headings, **Basis of knowledge for disciplinary matters** and **Exception**, the child may be subjected to the disciplinary measures that are applied to children without disabilities who engaged in comparable behaviors.

However, if a request is made for an evaluation of a child during the time period in which the child is subjected to disciplinary measures, the evaluation must be conducted in an expedited manner.

Until the evaluation is completed, the child remains in the educational placement determined by school authorities, which can include suspension or expulsion without educational services.

If the child is determined to be a child with a disability, taking into consideration information from the evaluation conducted by the school district, and information provided by the parents, the school district must provide special education and related services in accordance with IDEA, including the disciplinary requirements described above.

### REFERRAL TO AND ACTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES

### 34 CFR §300.535

Part B of the IDEA does not:

- Prohibit an agency from reporting a crime committed by a child with a disability to appropriate authorities; <u>or</u>
- Prevent State law enforcement and judicial authorities from exercising their responsibilities with regard to the application of Federal and State law to crimes committed by a child with a disability.

### Transmittal of records

If a school district reports a crime committed by a child with a disability, the school district:

- Must ensure that copies of the child's special education and disciplinary records are transmitted for consideration by the authorities to whom the agency reports the crime; and
- May transmit copies of the child's special education and disciplinary records only to the extent permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

REQUIREMENTS FOR UNILATERAL PLACEMENT BY PARENTS OF CHILDREN IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS AT PUBLIC EXPENSE

### GENERAL

### 34 CFR §300.148

Part B of the IDEA does not require a school district to pay for the cost of special education and related services of your child with a disability at a private school or facility, if the school district made a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to your child and you choose to place the child in a private school or facility. However, the school district where the private school is located must include your child in the population whose needs are addressed under the Part B provisions regarding children who have been placed by their parents in a private school under 34 CFR §§300.131 through 300.144.

### Reimbursement for private school placement

If your child previously received special education and related services under the authority of a school district, and you choose to enroll your child in a private preschool, elementary school, or secondary school without the consent of or referral by the school district, a court or a hearing officer may require the district to reimburse you for the cost of that enrollment if the court or hearing officer finds that the district had not made a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to your child in a timely manner prior to that enrollment. The Court or hearing officer must also find that your private placement is appropriate, in order for you to receive reimbursement.

A hearing officer or court may find your placement to be appropriate, even if the placement does not meet the State standards that apply to education provided by the KDE and school districts.

### Limitation on reimbursement

The cost of reimbursement described in the paragraph above may be reduced or denied:

- (a) If, at the most recent Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) meeting that you attended prior to your removal of your child from the public school, you did not inform the IEP Team that you were rejecting the placement proposed by the school district to provide FAPE to your child, including stating your concerns and your intent to enroll your child in a private school at public expense; or
  - (b) If at least 10 business days (including any holidays that occur on a business day) prior to your removal of your child from the public school, you did not give written notice to the school district of that information;
- If, prior to your removal of your child from the public school, the school district provided prior written notice to you, of its intent to evaluate your child (including a statement of the purpose of the evaluation that was appropriate and reasonable), but you did not make the child available for the evaluation; or
- 3. Upon a court's finding that your actions were unreasonable.

However, the cost of reimbursement:

- 1. Must not be reduced or denied for failure to provide the notice if:
  - o The school prevented you from providing the notice;
  - You had not received notice of your responsibility to provide the notice described above; or
  - Compliance with the requirements above would likely result in physical harm to your child; <u>and</u>

### Part B Procedural Safeguards Notice

- 2. May, in the discretion of the court or a hearing officer, not be reduced or denied for the parents' failure to provide the required notice if:
  - o The parent is not literate or cannot write in English; or
  - Compliance with the above requirement would likely result in serious emotional harm to the child.

### JCS Procedural Safeguards

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:53 PM

### Jessamine County Schools Procedural Safeguards Notice

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is the Federal law concerning the education of students with disabilities. IDEA requires school districts to provide parents of a child with a disability with a notice containing a full explanation of the procedural safeguards available under the IDEA and U.S. Department of Education regulations.

This procedural safeguards notice must include a full explanation of all procedural safeguards available under the Federal IDEA regulations: Unilateral Placement at Private School at Public Expense (34 CFR 300.148); Formal Written Complaint Procedures (300.151 through 300.153); Consent (34 CFR 300.300); Procedural Safeguards in Subpart E of the IDEA Regulations (34 CFR 300.502 through 300.503, 34 CFR 300.505 through 300.518, and 34 CFR 300.530 through 300.536); and Confidentiality of Information Provisions in Subpart F (34 CFR 300.610 through 300.625). A copy of the Procedural Safeguards Notice must be given to parents only one time a school year, except that a copy must be given to the parents:

- Upon initial referral or parent request for evaluation;
- Upon receipt of the first formal written complaint under 34 CFR §§300.151 through 300.153 and upon receipt of the first due process hearing request under §300.507 in a school year:
- When a decision is made to take a disciplinary action that constitutes a change of placement; and
- Upon parent request. [34 CFR §300.504(a)]

The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) has drafted a model Procedural Safeguards Notice for use by the States, which contains the information required by IDEA. The Kentucky Department of Education has adopted the OSEP model notice and has added Kentucky-specific information to make the notice relevant for use in Kentucky.

The resulting Kentucky Procedural Safeguards Notice complies with the 2004 IDEA Reauthorization and corresponding Kentucky law. Kentucky school districts may draft their own Procedural Safeguards Notice and are not required to use the model notice; however, districts that use the KDE model notice ensure their compliance with IDEA in this area.

### Prior Written Notice 34 CFR §300.503

### Notice

Jessamine County Schools must give you written notice (provide you certain information in writing), whenever it:

- Proposes to initiate or to change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of your child, or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; or
   Refuses to initiate or to change the identification, evaluation, or
- Retuses to initiate or to change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of your child, or the provision of FAPE to your child.
   Content of notice

### The written notice must:

- Describe the action that Jessamine County Schools proposes or refuses to take:
- Explain why Jessemine County Schools is proposing or refusing to take the action;
- Describe each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report
  Jessamine County Schools used in deciding to propose or refuse the action;
- Include a statement that you have protections under the procedural safeguards provisions in Part B of the IDEA;
- Tell you how you can obtain a description of the procedural safeguards if the action that Jessamine County Schools is proposing or refusing is not an initial referral for evaluation;
- 6. Include resources for you to contact for help in understanding Part B of the
- Describe any other choices that your child's Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) considered and the reasons why those choices were rejected; and
- Provide a description of other reasons why Jessamine County Schools proposed or refused the action.

### Notice in understandable language

### The notice must be:

- Written in language understandable to the general public; and
- Provided in your native language or other mode of communication you use, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

If your native language or other mode of communication is not a written language, Jessamine County Schools must ensure that:

- The notice is translated for you orally by other means in your native language or other mode of communication;
- You understand the content of the notice; and
- There is written evidence that 1 and 2 have been met.

### Native Language 34 CFR §300.29

Native language, when used with an individual who has limited English proficiency, means the following:

L. The language normally used by that person, or, in the case of a child, the language normally used by the child's parents; In all direct contact with a child (including evaluation of the child), the language normally used by the child in the home or learning environment.

For a person with deafness or blindness, or for a person with no written language, the mode of communication is what the person normally uses (such as sign language, Braille, or oral communication).

### Electronic Mail 34 CFR §300.505

If Jessamine County Schools offers parents the choice of receiving documents by email, you may choose to receive the following by e-mail:

- 1. Prior written notice;
- 2. Procedural safeguards notice; and
- Notices related to a due process complaint (i.e., due process hearing).

### Parental Consent - Definition 34 CFR §300.9

### Consent

Consent means:

- You have been fully informed in your native language or other mode of communication (such as sign language, Braille, or oral communication) of all information about the action for which you are giving consent.
- You understand and agree in writing to that action, and the consent describes that action and lists the records (if any) that will be released and to whom: and
- You understand that the consent is voluntary on your part and you may withdraw your consent at anytime.

Your withdrawal of consent does not negate (undo) an action that has occurred after you gave your consent and before you withdrew it.

### Parental Consent 34 CFR §300.300

### Consent for initial evaluation

Jessamine County Schools cannot conduct an initial evaluation of your child to determine whether your child is eligible under Part B of the IDEA to receive special education and related services without first providing you with prior written notice of the proposed action and without obtaining your consent as described under this heading (Parental Consent).

Jessamine County Schools must make reasonable efforts to obtain your informed consent for an initial evaluation to decide whether your child is a child with a disability.

Your consent for initial evaluation does not mean that you have also given your consent for Jessamine County Schools to start providing special education and related services to your child.

If your child is enrolled in public school or you are seeking to enroll your child in a public school and you have refused to provide consent or failed to respond to a request to provide consent for an initial evaluation, Jessamine County Schools may, but is not required to, seek to conduct an initial evaluation of your child by utilizing IDEA's procedural safeguards, such as mediation, an impartial due process hearing and resolution meeting. Jessamine County Schools will not violate its obligations to locate, identify and evaluate your child if it does not pursue an evaluation of your child in these circumstances.

### Special rules for initial evaluation of wards of the State

If a child is a ward of the State and is not living with his/her parent —
Jessamine County Schools does not need consent from the parent for an initial
evaluation to determine if the child is a child with a disability if:

- Despite reasonable efforts to do so, Jessamine County Schools cannot find the child's parent;
- The rights of the parents have been terminated in accordance with State law; or
- A judge has assigned the right to make educational decisions and to consent for an initial evaluation to an individual other than the parent. In no event may the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services act as a parent under Part B of IDEA

Word of the State, under Kentucky law, means: A child who has been committed to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services or the Department of Juvenile Justice through a legal process, whether the commitment is voluntary or non-voluntary and the biological or adoptive parent rights have been terminated;

Ward of the State does not include a foster child who has a foster parent. Parental consent for services

Jessamine County Schools must obtain your informed consent before providing special education and related services to your child for the first time.

Jessamine County Schools must make reasonable efforts to obtain your Informed consent before providing special education and related services to your child for the first time.

If you refuse or do not respond to a request to provide your consent for your child to receive special education and related services for the first time, Jessamine County Schools may not use the IDEA procedural safeguards, such as an impartial due process hearing and resolution meeting, to obtain a ruling that special education and related services be provided to your child without your consent.

If you refuse to give your consent for your child to receive special education and related services for the first time, or if you do not respond to a request to provide such consent and Jessamine County Schools does not provide your child with the special education and related services, Jessamine County Schools:

- Is not in violation of the requirement to make a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to your child for its fallure to provide those services to your child; and
- Is not required to have an ARC meeting or develop an IEP for your child for the special education and related services for which your consent was requested.

### Parental consent for reevaluations

Jessamine County Schools must obtain your informed consent before it reevaluates your child, unless Jessamine County Schools can demonstrate that:

- It took reasonable steps to obtain your consent for your child's reevaluation; and
- 2. You did not respond.

If you refuse to consent to your child's reevaluation, Jessamine County Schools may, but is not required to, pursue your child's reevaluation by seeking to override your refusal to consent to your child's reevaluation by using the impartial due process hearing/resolution meeting procedures. As with Initial evaluations, Jessamine County Schools does not violate its obligations under IDEA if it declines to pursue the reevaluation in this manner.

### Documentation of reasonable efforts to obtain parental consent

Your school must maintain documentation of reasonable efforts to obtain parental consent for initial evaluations, to provide special education and related services for the first time, to reevaluation and to locate parents of wards of the State for initial evaluations. The documentation must include a record of Jessamine County Schools' attempts in these areas, such as:

- Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls:
- Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and
- Detailed records of visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

### Other consent requirements

Your consent is not required before Jessamine County Schools may:

- 1. Review existing data as part of your child's evaluation or a reevaluation; or
- Give your child a test or other evaluation that is given to all children unless, before that test or evaluation, consent is required from all parents of all rhildren.

Jessamine County Schools may not use your refusal to consent to one service or activity to deny you or your child any other service, benefit, or activity.

If you have enrolled your child in a private school at your own expense or if you are home schooling your child, and you do not provide your consent for your child's initial evaluation or your child's reevaluation, or you fail to respond to a request to provide your consent, Jessamine County Schools may request an impartial due process hearing to require your consent. Jessamine County Schools is not required to consider your child as eligible to receive equitable services through a Services Plan (services made available to parentally-placed private school children with disabilities) if you refuse or fail to give consent.

### Independent Educational Evaluations34 CFR §300.502

### Genera

As described below, you have the right to obtain an independent educational evaluation (IEE) of your child if you disagree with the evaluation of your child that was obtained by Jessamine County Schools.

If you request an independent educational evaluation, Jessamine County Schools must provide you with information about where you may obtain an independent educational evaluation and about Jessamine County Schools' criteria that apply to independent educational evaluations.

### Definitions

Independent educational evaluation means an evaluation conducted by a qualified examiner who is not employed by Jessamine County Schools responsible for the education of your child.

Public expense means that Jessamine County Schools either pays for the full cost of the evaluation or ensures that the evaluation is otherwise provided at no cost to you, consistent with the provisions of Part B of the IDEA, which allow each State to use whatever State, local, Federal and private sources of support are available to meet the requirements of IDEA.

### Parent right to evaluation at public expense

You have the right to an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense if you disagree with an evaluation of your child obtained by Jessamine County Schools, subject to the following conditions:

- If you request an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense, Jessamine County Schools must, without unnecessary delay, <u>either</u>:
  - (a) File a due process complaint to request a hearing to show that its evaluation of your child is appropriate; or
  - evaluation of your child is appropriate; or (b) Provide an independent educational evaluation at public expense, unless Jessamine County Schools demonstrates in a hearing that the evaluation of your child that you obtained did not meet Jessamine County Schools' criteria.
- If Jessamine County Schools requests a hearing and the final decision is that Jessamine County Schools' evaluation of your child is appropriate, you still have the right to an independent educational evaluation, but not at public expense.

3. If you request an independent educational evaluation of your child, Jessamine County Schools may ask why you object to the evaluation of your child obtained by Jessamine County Schools. However, Jessamine County Schools may not require an explanation and may not unreasonably delay either providing the independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense or filing a due process complaint to request a due process hearing to defend Jessamine County Schools' evaluation of your child. You are entitled to only one independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense each time Jessamine County Schools conducts an evaluation of your child with which you disagree.

### Parent-initiated evaluations

If you obtain an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense or you share with Jessamine County Schools an evaluation of your child that you obtained at private expense:

- Jessamine County Schools must consider the results of the evaluation of your child, if it meets Jessamine County Schools' criteria for independent educational evaluations, in any decision made with respect to the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; and
- You or Jessamine County Schools may present the evaluation as evidence at a due process hearing regarding your child.

### Requests for evaluations by hearing officers

If a hearing officer requests an independent educational evaluation of your child as part of a due process hearing, the cost of the evaluation must be at public expense.

### School district criteria

If an independent educational evaluation is at public expense, the criteria under which the evaluation is obtained, including the location of the evaluation and the qualifications of the examiner, must be the same as the criteria that Jessamine County Schools uses when it initiates an evaluation (to the extent those criteria are consistent with your right to an independent educational evaluation).

Except for the criteria described above, a school district may not impose conditions or timelines related to obtaining an independent educational evaluation at public expense.

### Confidentiality of Information

### Definitions 34 CFR §300.611

As used under the heading, Confidentiality of Information:

- Destruction means physical destruction or removal of personal identifiers from information so that the information is no longer personally identifiable.
- Education records means the type of records covered under the definition
  of "education records" in 34 CFR Part 99 (the regulations implementing the
  Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA), 20 U.S.C.
  1232g).
- Participating agency means any school district, agency or institution that
  collects, maintains, or uses personally identifiable information, or from
  which information is obtained, under IDEA.

### Personally Identifiable 34 CFR §300.32

Personally identifiable means information that has:

- (a) Your child's name, your name as the parent, or the name of another family member;
- (b) Your child's address;
- (c) A personal identifier, such as your child's social security number or student number; or
- (d) A list of personal characteristics or other information that would make it possible to identify your child with reasonable certainty.

### Notice to Parents 34 CFR §300.612

The Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) must give notice that is adequate to fully inform parents about confidentiality of personally identifiable information, including:

- A description of the extent to which the notice is given in the native languages of the various population groups in the State;
- A description of the children on whom personally identifiable information is maintained, the types of information sought, the methods that KOE intends to use in gathering the information (including the sources from whom information is gathered), and the uses to be made of the information;
- A summary of the policies and procedures that participating agencies must follow regarding storage, disclosure to third parties, retention, and destruction of personally identifiable information; and
- A description of all of the rights of parents and children regarding this
  information, including the rights under the Family Educational Rights and
  Privacy Act (FERPA) and its implementing regulations in 34 CFR Part 99.
- Before any major identification, location, or evaluation activity (also known as "child find"), the notice must be published or announced in newspapers or other media, or both, with circulation adequate to notify parents throughout Kentucky of the activity to locate, identify, and evaluate children in need of special education and related services.

### Access Rights 34 CFR §300.613

- The participating agency must permit you to inspect and review any education records relating to your child that are collected, maintained, or used by the participating agency under
- IDEA. The participating agency must comply with your request to inspect and review any education records on your child without unnecessary delay and before:
  - Any meeting regarding an individualized education program (IEP), or
  - Any impartial due process hearing (including a resolution meeting or a hearing regarding discipline), and
  - In no case more than 45 calendar days after you have made a request.

### Your right to inspect and review education records includes:

- Your right to a response from the participating agency to your reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of the records;
- Your right to request that the participating agency provide you with copies of the records if you cannot effectively inspect and review the records unless you receive those copies; <u>and</u>
- Your right to have your representative inspect and review the records.
- The participating agency may presume that you have authority to inspect and review records relating to your child unless advised that you do not have the authority under applicable

### Kentucky law governing such matters as guardianship, or separation and divorce. Record of Access 34 CFR §300.614

Each participating agency must keep a record of parties obtaining access to education records collected, maintained, or used under Part B of the IDEA (except access by parents and authorized employees of the participating agency). The record must include the name of the party, the date access was given, and the purpose for which the party is authorized to use the records.

### Records on More Than One Child 34 CFR §300.615

If any education record includes information of more than one child, the parents of those children have the right to inspect and review only the information relating to their child or to be informed of that specific information.

### List of Types and Locations of Information 34 CFR §300.616

On request, each participating agency must provide you with a list of the types and locations of education records collected, maintained, or used by the

### Fees 34 CFR §300.617

- Each participating agency may charge a fee for copies of records that are made for you under IDEA, if the fee does not effectively prevent you from exercising your right to inspect and review those records.
- A participating agency may not charge a fee to search for or to retrieve information under IDEA.

### Amendment of Records at Parent's Request 34 CFR §300.618

- If you believe that information in the education records regarding your child collected, maintained, or used under IDEA is inaccurate, misleading, or violates the privacy or other rights of your child, you may request the participating agency that maintains the information to change the information.
- The participating agency must decide whether to change the information in accordance with your request within a reasonable period of time of receipt of your request.
- If the participating agency refuses to change the information in accordance with your request, it must inform you of the refusal and advise you of the right to a hearing for this purpose as described below under the heading, Opportunity for a Hearing.

### Opportunity for a Hearing 34 CFR §300.619

The participating agency must, on request, provide you an opportunity for a hearing to challenge information in education records regarding your child to ensure that it is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of your child.

### Hearing Procedures 34 CFR §300.621

A hearing to challenge information in education records must be conducted according to the procedures for such hearings under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

### Result of Hearing 34 CFR §300.620

- If, as a result of the hearing, the participating agency decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the child, it must change the information accordingly and inform you in writing.
- If, as a result of the hearing, the participating agency decides that the information is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of your child, it must inform you of your right to place in the records that it maintains on your child a statement commenting on the information or providing any reasons you disagree with the decision of the participating agency.
- Such an explanation placed in the records of your child must:
  - Be maintained by the participating agency as part of the records of your child as long as the record or contested portion is maintained by the participating agency; and
  - If the participating agency discloses the records of your child or the challenged portion to any party, the explanation must also be disclosed to that party.
- Consent For Disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information34 CFR §300.622

- Unless disclosure of the information contained in your child's education records is authorized without parental consent under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), your prior, written consent must be obtained before personally identifiable information is disclosed to parties other than officials of participating agencies.
- Your consent is not required before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies for purposes of meeting a requirement of Part B of the IDEA, except under the circumstances specified below:
- Your consent, or consent of an eligible child who has reached the age of eighteen (18), must be obtained before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies providing or paying for secondary transition services
- If your child is in, or is going to go to, a private school that is not located in the same school district you reside in, your consent must be obtained before any personally identifiable information about your child is released between officials in Jessamine County Schools where the private school is located and officials in Jessamine County Schools where you reside.

### Safeguards 34 CFR §300.623

- Each participating agency must protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable information at collection, storage, disclosure, and destruction stages.
- One official at each participating agency must assume responsibility for ensuring the confidentiality of any personally identifiable information.
- All persons collecting or using personally identifiable information must receive training or instruction regarding your State's policies and procedures regarding confidentiality under IDEA and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).
- Each participating agency must maintain, for public inspection, a current listing of the names and positions of those employees within the agency who may have access to personally identifiable information.

### Destruction of Information 34 CFR §300.624

Jessamine County Schools must inform you when personally identifiable information collected, maintained, or used is no longer needed to provide educational services to your child.

The information must be destroyed at your request. However, a permanent record of your child's name, address, and phone number, his or her grades, attendance record, classes attended, grade level completed, and year completed may be maintained without time limitation.

### State Complaint Procedures

Difference Between Due Process Hearing Complaint (Due process Hearing) and State Formal Written Complaint Procedures

The regulations for IDEA set forth separate procedures for State formal written complaints and for due process complaints and hearings. Who May File:

- > As explained below, any individual or organization may file a formal written complaint alleging a violation of any Part B requirement by a school district, KDE, or any other public agency.
- Only you or a school district may file a due process complaint for a hearing, on any matter relating to a proposal or a refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of your child with a disability, or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child.

### Time lines

- Staff of the KDE generally must resolve a formal written complaint within a 60-day time line, unless the timeline is properly extended.

  An impartial due process hearing officer must hear a due process complaint
- (if not resolved through a resolution meeting or through mediation) and issue a written decision within 45 days after the end of the resolution period, as described below under the heading Resolution Process, unless the hearing officer grants a specific extension of the timeline at your request or Jessamine County Schools' request.
  The State formal written complaint and due process complaint, resolution and

hearing procedures are described more fully below.

### Adoption of State Formal Written Complaint Procedures 34 CFR §300.151 General

The Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) must have written procedures for:

- Resolving any complaint, including a complaint filed by an organization or individual from another State:
  - The filing of a complaint with KDE.
  - 3. Widely disseminating the State formal written complaint procedures to parents and other interested individuals, including parent training and information centers, protection and advocacy agencies, independent living centers, and other appropriate entities.

### Remedies for denial of appropriate services

In resolving a State formal written complaint in which KDE has found a failure to provide appropriate services, KDE must address:

- The fallure to provide appropriate services, including corrective action appropriate to address the needs of the child; and
- Appropriate future provision of services for all children with disabilities. Minimum State Complaint Procedures 34 CFR §300.152

Time limit; minimum procedures

KDE must include in its State formal written complaint procedures a time limit of 60days after a complaint is filed to: Carry out an independent on-site investigation, if KDE determines that an

- investigation is necessary; Give the complainant the opportunity to submit additional information,
- either orally or in writing, about the allegations in the complaint;
  3. Provide Jessamine County Schools or other public agency with the
- opportunity to respond to the complaint including, at the option of the agency,
  - (a) A proposal to resolve the complaint; and
  - (b) An opportunity for a parent who has filed a complaint and the agency to agree voluntarily to engage in mediation;
  - Review all relevant information and make an independent determination as to whether Jessamine County Schools or other public agency is violating a requirement of Part B of the IDEA; and
  - Issue a written decision to the complainant that addresses each allegation in the complaint and contains:
    - (a) Findings of fact and conclusions; and
    - (b) The reasons for KDE's final decision.

Time extension; final decision; implementation

KDE's formal written complaint procedures, described above, also must:

- Permit an extension of the 60-day time line only if:
  - (a) Exceptional circumstances exist with respect to a particular complaint;
  - (b) the parent and Jessamine County Schools or other public agency involved voluntarily agree to extend the time to resolve the matter through mediation or alternative means of dispute resolution.

- include procedures for effective implementation of KDE's final decision, if needed, including:
  - (a) Technical assistance activities;
  - (b) Negotiations; and (c) Corrective actions to achieve compliance.

State complaints and due process hearings

If a State formal written complaint is received that is also the subject of a due process hearing as described below under the heading, Filing a Due Process Complaint, or the formal written complaint contains multiple issues of which one or more are part of such a hearing, KDE must set aside the formal written complaint, or any part of it that is being addressed in the due process hearing, until the hearing is over. Any issue in the formal written complaint that is not a part of the due process hearing must be resolved using the time limit and procedures described above for formal written complaints

If an issue raised in a formal written complaint has previously been decided in a due process hearing involving the same parties (you and Jessamine County Schools), then the due process hearing decision is binding on that issue. KDE must inform the plainant that the due process hearing decision is binding.

A formal written complaint alleging a school district's or other public agency's failure to implement a due process hearing decision must be resolved by KDE.

### Filing a (Formal Written) Complaint 34 CFR §300.153

An organization or individual may file a signed, formal written complaint under the procedures described above. The complaint must include:

- A statement that a school district or other public agency has violated a requirement of Part B of the IDEA or its regulations; The facts on which the statement is based;
- The signature and contact information for the complainant; and
- If alleging violations regarding a specific child:
  - (a) The name of the child and address of the residence of the child:
  - (b) The name of the school the child is attending;
  - (c) In the case of a homeless child or youth, available contact information for the child, and the name of the school the child is attending
- (d) A description of the nature of the problem of the child, including facts relating to the problem; and
  - (e) A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the party filing the complaint at the time the complaint is filed.

The complaint must allege a violation that occurred not more than one year prior to the date that KDE receives the complaint, as described under the heading Adoption of State Formal Written Complaint Procedures.

The complaint shall be mailed to: Director, Division of Exceptional Children Services Kentucky Department of Education 500 Mero Street, Capital Plaza Tower

8th Floor

Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

The party filing the formal written complaint must forward a copy of the complaint to Jessamine County Schools or other public agency serving the child at the same time the party files the complaint with KDE.

### Due Process Complaint Procedures

Filing a Due Process Complaint (due Process hearing Request) 34 CFR §300.507 General

You or Jessamine County Schools may file a due process hearing request on any matter relating to a proposal or a refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of your child or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child.

The hearing request must allege a violation that happened not more than three years before you or Jessamine County Schools knew or should have known about the alleged action that forms the basis of the due process complaint.

The above timeline does not apply to you if you could not file for a hearing within the timeline because:

- Jessamine County Schools specifically misrepresented that it had resolved the issues identified in the complaint; or
  - Jessamine County Schools withheld information from you that it was required to provide you under Part B of the IDEA.

### Information for parents

Jessamine County Schools must inform you of any free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available in the area if you request the information, or if you or Jessamine County Schools file a hearing request.

Due Process Complaint (Due process hearing Request) 34 CFR §300.508

In order to request a hearing, you or Jessamine County Schools (or your attorney or Jessamine County Schools' attorney) must submit a due process complaint (hearing request) to the other party. The hearing request must contain all of the content listed below and must be kept confidential.

You or Jessamine County Schools, whichever one filed the hearing request, must also provide KDE with a copy of the request.

Content of the complaint (hearing request)

The due process complaint (hearing request) must include:

The name of the child;

- The address of the child's residence;
- 3. The name of the child's school;
- A description of the nature of the problem of the child relating to the proposed or refused action, including facts relating to the problem; and
- A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to you or Jessamine County Schools at the time.
- If the child is a homeless child or youth, the hearing request must contain the child's contact information and the name of the child's school;

The due process hearing request shall be mailed to:

Director, Division of Exceptional Children Services

Kentucky Department of Education

500 Mero Street, Capital Plaza Tower

8th Floor Frankfort, Kentucky 40501

502,564,4970

Notice required before a hearing on a due process hearing request

You or Jessamine County Schools may not have a due process hearing until you or Jessamine County Schools (or your attorney or Jessamine County Schools' attorney), files a due process hearing request that includes the Information listed above. Sufficiency of due process hearing request

In order for a due process hearing to go forward, the hearing request must be considered sufficient. The party filing the hearing request may assume that the request contains all required information and is sufficient, unless the party receiving the due process complaint makes a written objection.

To make an objection, the receiving party must, within 15 calendar days of receiving the hearing request, send written notice to the hearing officer and the party that asked for the hearing. The receiving party's written objection must state that the due process hearing request does not contain the IDEA requirements for a hearing request as listed

Within five calendar days of receiving the written notice, the hearing officer must decide if the hearing request meets the requirements listed above. The hearing officer must notify you and Jessamine County Schools in writing immediately.

### Complaint amendment

You or Jessamine County Schools may make changes to the complaint only if:

- The other party approves of the changes in writing and is given the chance to resolve the due process complaint through a resolution meeting, described below: or
- By no later than five days before the due process hearing begins, the hearing officer grants permission for the changes.

If the party asking for the hearing (you or Jessamine County Schools) makes changes to the due process hearing request, the timelines for the resolution meeting (within 15 calendar days of receiving the complaint) and the time period for resolution (within 30 calendar days of receiving the complaint) start again on the date the amended complaint is filed.

Local educational agency (LEA) or school district response to a due process complaint (bearing request)

If Jessamine County Schools has not sent a prior written notice to you, as described under the heading *Prior Written Notice*, regarding the subject matter contained in your hearing request, the district must send you a response within 10 calendar days of receiving the hearing request. The response must include:

- An explanation of why Jessamine County Schools proposed or refused to take the action raised in the due process complaint;
- A description of other options that your child's individualized education program (IEP) Team considered and the reasons why those options were rejected;
- A description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report
  Jessamine County Schools used as the basis for the proposed or refused
  action; and
- A description of the other factors that are relevant to Jessamine County Schools' proposed or refused action.

Schools: proposed or retused action.

Providing the information in items 1-4 above does not prevent Jessamine County Schools from asserting that your due process hearing request was insufficient.

### Other party response to a due process complaint (hearing request)

Except as stated immediately above, under Local educational agency (LEA) or school district response to a due process complaint (hearing request), the party receiving a hearing request must send the other party a response that specifically addresses the issues raised in the hearing request. The response must be sent within 10 calendar days of receiving the hearing request.

### Model Forms 34 CFR §300.509

KDE must develop model forms to help you file a due process hearing request and a formal written complaint. However, you cannot be required to use these model forms. You can use the KDE form or another appropriate model form, so long as it contains the required information for filing a due process hearing request or a formal written complaint.

### Mediation 34 CFR §300.506

### General

Jessamine County Schools must have a process in place that allows you and Jessamine County Schools to resolve disagreements involving any matter under Part B of the IDEA, including matters arising prior to the filing of a due process hearing request. Thus, mediation is available to resolve disputes under IDEA, even if you have not requested a due process hearing as described under the heading, Filing a Due Process Complaint (Due Process Hearing Request).

### Requirements

The procedures must ensure that the mediation process:

- Is voluntary on your part and Jessamine County Schools' part;
- Is not used to deny or delay your right to a due process hearing, or to deny any other rights you have under IDEA; and
- Is conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator who is trained in effective mediation techniques.

KDE must have a list of people who are qualified mediators and know the laws and regulations relating to the provision of special education and related services. KDE must select mediators on a random, rotational, or other impartial basis.

KDE is responsible for the cost of the mediation process, including the costs of

Each meeting in the mediation process must be scheduled in a timely manner not to exceed sixty (60) days and held at a place that is convenient for you and Jessamine County Schools.

If you and Jessamine County Schools resolve a dispute through the mediation process, both parties must enter into a legally binding agreement that sets forth the resolution and that:

- States that all discussions that happened during the mediation process will
  remain confidential and may not be used as evidence in any subsequent
  due process hearing or civil proceeding; and
- Is signed by both you and a representative of Jessamine County Schools who has the authority to bind Jessamine County Schools.

A written, signed mediation agreement is enforceable in any State court of competent jurisdiction (a court that has the authority under Kentucky law to hear this type of case) or in a United States Federal district court.

Discussions that happened during the mediation process must be confidential. They cannot be used as evidence in any future due process hearing or civil proceeding of any Federal or State court.

### Impartiality of mediator

The mediator:

- Shall not be an employee of KDE or Jessamine County Schools that is involved in the education or care of your child; <u>and</u>
- Shall not have a personal or professional interest which conflicts with the mediator's objectivity.

A person who otherwise qualifies as a mediator is not an employee of KDE or a school district solely because he or she is paid by KDE or the district to serve as a mediator. The Child's Placement while the Due Process request and Hearing are Pending ["Stayput" rule] 34 CFR §300.518

Except as provided below under the heading, PROCEDURES WHEN DISCIPLINING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES, once a due process hearing request is sent to the other party, during the resolution process time period, and while waiting for the decision of any impartial due process hearing or court proceeding, unless you and the State or school district agree otherwise, your child must remain in his or her current educational placement.

if the due process hearing involves an application for initial admission to public school, your child, with your consent, must be placed in the regular public school program until the completion of all such proceedings.

If the due process hearing involves an application for initial services under IDEA for a child who is transitioning from First Steps to preschool and who is no longer eligible for First Steps services because the child has turned three, Jessamine County Schools is not required to provide the First Steps services that the child has been receiving. If the child is found eligible under IDEA for preschool services and you consent for the child to receive special education and related services for the first time, then, pending the outcome of any appeals, Jessamine County Schools must provide those special education and related services that are not in dispute (those which you and Jessamine County Schools both agree upon).

### Resolution Process 34 CFR §300.510

### Resolution meeting

Within 15 days of receiving notice of your due process complaint, and before the due process hearing begins, Jessamine County Schools must convene a meeting with you and the relevant member or members of the Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) who have specific knowledge of the facts identified in your due process hearing request. The meeting:

- Must include a representative of Jessamine County Schools who has decision-making authority on behalf of Jessamine County Schools; and
- May not include an attorney of Jessamine County Schools unless you are accompanied by an attorney.

You and Jessamine County Schools determine the relevant members of the ARC to attend the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting is for you to discuss your hearing request, and the facts that form the basis of the request, so that Jessamine County Schools has the opportunity to resolve the dispute.

The resolution meeting is not necessary if:

- You and Jessamine County Schools agree in writing to waive the meeting;
- You and Jessamine County Schools agree to use the mediation process, as described under the heading Mediation.

### Resolution period

If Jessamine County Schools has not resolved the issues raised in your hearing request to your satisfaction within 30 days of the receipt of the hearing request (during the time period for the resolution process), the due process hearing may occur.

The 45-day time line for issuing a final decision begins at the expiration of the 30-day resolution period, with certain exceptions for adjustments made to the 30 day resolution period, as described below.

Except where you and Jessamine County Schools have both agreed to waive the resolution process or to use mediation, your failure to participate in the resolution meeting will delay the timelines for the resolution process and due process hearing until you agree to participate in a meeting.

If after making reasonable efforts and documenting such efforts, Jessamine County Schools is not able to obtain your participation in the resolution meeting, Jessamine County Schools may, at the end of the 30-day resolution period, request that a hearing officer dismiss your due process complaint. Documentation of the district's efforts must include a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed upon time and place, such

- 1. Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls:
- Copies of correspondence sent to you and any responses received; and
- 3. Detailed records of visits made to your home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

If Jessamine County Schools fails to hold the resolution meeting within 15 days of receiving notice of your hearing request or fails to participate in the resolution meeting, you may ask a hearing officer to order that the 45-day timeline for the due process hearing begin.

### Adjustments to the 30-day resolution period

If you and Jessamine County Schools agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting, then the 45-day timeline for the due process hearing starts the next day.

After the start of mediation or the resolution meeting and before the end of the 30day resolution period, if you and Jessamine County Schools agree in writing that no agreement is possible, then the 45-day time line for the due process hearing starts the

If you and Jessamine County Schools agree to use the mediation process, at the end of the 30-day resolution period, both parties can agree in writing to continue the mediation until an agreement is reached. However, if either you or Jessamine County Schools withdraws from the mediation process, then the 45-day time line for the due process hearing starts the next day.

### Written settlement agreement

If a resolution to the dispute is reached at the resolution meeting, you and Jessamine County Schools must enter into a legally binding agreement that is:

- Signed by you and a representative of Jessamine County Schools who has the authority to bind Jessamine County Schools; and
- Enforceable In any State court of competent jurisdiction (a court that has the authority under Kentucky law to hear this type of case) or in a United States Federal district court.

### Agreement review period

If you and Jessamine County Schools enter into an agreement as a result of a resolution meeting, either party (you or Jessamine County Schools) may void the agreement within 3 business days of the time that both you and Jessamine County Schools signed the agreement.

### Definitions - Day; Business day 34 CFR §300.11

Day means calendar day, unless otherwise indicated as business day or school day. Business day means Monday through Friday, except for Federal and State holidays (unless holidays are specifically included in the definition of business day).

### Hearings on Due Process Complaints / Hearing Requests

### Impartial Due Process Hearing 34 CFR §300.511

Whenever a due process hearing request is filed, you or Jessamine County Schools involved in the dispute must have an opportunity for an impartial due process hearing. as described in the Due Process Complaint/ Hearing Request and Resolution Process sections.

### Impartial hearing officer

### At a minimum, a hearing officer:

- Must not be an employee of KDE or Jessamine County Schools that is 1. involved in the education or care of the child. However, a person is not an employee of the agency solely because he/she is paid by the agency to serve as a hearing officer;
- 2. Must not have a personal or professional interest that conflicts with the hearing officer's objectivity in the hearing;
- Must be knowledgeable and understand the provisions of the IDEA, and Federal and State regulations pertaining to the IDEA, and Jegal interpretations of the IDEA by Federal and State courts; and
- Must have the knowledge and ability to conduct hearings, and to make and write decisions, consistent with appropriate, standard legal practice.

Each school district must keep a list of those persons who serve as hearing officers that includes a statement of the qualifications of each hearing officer. Subject matter of due process hearing

The party (you or Jessamine County Schools) that requests the due process hearing may not raise issues at the due process hearing that were not addressed in the due process complaint, unless the other party agrees.

### Timeline for requesting a hearing

You or Jessamine County Schools must request an impartial hearing on a due process complaint within three years of the date you or Jessamine County Schools knew or should have known about the issue addressed in the complaint. Exceptions to the timeline

The three year timeline does not apply to you if you could not file a due process complaint because:

- 1. Jessamine County Schools did not provide you with prior written notice or the procedural safeguards notice; or
- Jessamine County Schools specifically misrepresented that it had resolved the problem or issue that you are raising in your complaint; or
- 3. Jessamine County Schools withheld information from you that was relevant to the hearing issues.

### Hearing Rights 34 CFR §300.512

### General

Any party to a due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures) or an appeal, as described under the sub-heading Appeal of decisions; impartial review has the right to:

- 1. Be accompanied and advised by a lawyer and/or persons with special knowledge or training regarding the problems of children with disabilities;
- Present evidence and confront, cross-examine, and require the attendance 2. of witnesses:
- Prohibit the introduction of any evidence at the hearing that has not been disclosed to the other party at least five business days before the hearing; 3.
- 4. Obtain a written, or, at your option, electronic, word-for-word record of the hearing; and
- Obtain written, or, at your option, electronic findings of fact and decisions. Additional disclosure of information

At least five business days prior to a due process hearing, you and Jessamine County Schools must disclose to each other all evaluations completed by that date and recommendations based on those evaluations that you or Jessan

intend to use at the hearing. A hearing officer may prevent any party that fails to comply with this requirement from introducing the relevant evaluation or recommendation at the hearing without the consent of the other party.

### Parental rights at hearings

You must be given the right to:

- Have your child present;
- Open the hearing to the public; <u>and</u> Have the record of the hearing, the findings of fact and decisions provided to you at no cost

### Hearing Decisions 34 CFR §300.513

### Decision of hearing officer

A hearing officer's decision on whether your child received a free appropriate public education (FAPE) must be based on substantive grounds.

In matters alleging a procedural violation, a hearing officer may find that your child did not receive FAPE only if the procedural inadequacies:

- 1. Interfered with your child's right to a free appropriate public education (FAPE);
- Significantly interfered with your opportunity to participate in the decisionmaking process regarding the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; or
- Caused a deprivation of an educational benefit.

### Construction clause

None of the provisions described above can be interpreted to prevent a hearing officer from ordering a school district to comply with the requirements in the procedural safeguards section of the Federal regulations under Part B of the IDEA (34 CFR §§300.500 through 300.536).

None of the provisions under the headings: Filing a Due Process Complaint/ Hearing Request; Due Process Complaint/Hearing Request; Model Forms; Resolution Process; Impartial Due Process Hearing; Hearing Rights; and Hearing Decisions (34 CFR §§300.507 through 300.513), can affect your right to file an appeal of the due process hearing decision with KDE.

### Separate request for a due process hearing

Nothing in the procedural safeguards section of the Federal regulations under Part B of the IDEA (34 CFR §§300.500 through 300.536) can be interpreted to prevent you from filing a separate due process complaint on an issue separate from a due process complaint already filed

### Findings and decision to advisory panel and general public

KDE, after deleting any personally identifiable information, must:

- Provide the findings and decisions in the due process hearing or appeal to the State special education advisory panel; and
- Make those findings and decisions available to the public.

### <u>Appeals</u>

Finality of Decision; Appeal; Impartial Review 34 CFR §300.514 Finality of hearing decision

A decision made in a due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures) is final, except that any party involved in the hearing (you or Jessamine County Schools) may appeal the decision to KDE's Exceptional Children Appeals Board

### Appeal of decisions; impartial review

If a party (you or Jessamine County Schools) disagree with the hearing officer's findings and decision, an appeal may be brought to the ECAB.

If there is an appeal, the ECAB must conduct an impartial review of the findings and decision appealed. The ECAB members conducting the review must:

- Examine the entire hearing record;
- Ensure that the procedures at the hearing were consistent with the requirements of due process;
  - 3. Seek additional evidence if necessary. If a hearing is held to receive additional evidence, the hearing rights described above under the heading Hearing Rights apply;
  - Give the parties an opportunity for oral or written argument, or both, at the discretion of the reviewing official;
  - Make an independent decision on completion of the review; and
  - Give you and Jessamine County Schools a copy of the written, or, at your option, electronic findings of fact and decisions.

### Findings and decision to advisory panel and general public

KDE, after deleting any personally identifiable information, must:

- Provide the findings and decisions of the appeal to the State special education advisory panel; and
- Make those findings and decisions available to the public.

### Finality of review decision

The decision made by the ECAB is final unless you or Jessamine County Schools brings a civil action, as described below.

### Timelines and Convenience of Hearings and Reviews 34 CFR §300.515

KDE must ensure that not later than 45 days after the expiration of the 30-day period for resolution meetings or, as described under the sub-heading Adjustments to the 30day resolution period, not later than 45 days after the expiration of the adjusted time period:

- A final decision is reached in the hearing; and
- A copy of the decision is mailed to you and Jessamine County Schools. KDE must also ensure that not later than 30 days after the receipt of a request for review of the hearing decision:
  - A final decision is reached in the review; and
  - A copy of the decision is mailed to you and Jessamine County Schools.

A hearing officer may grant specific extensions of time beyond the periods described above (45 days for a hearing decision and 30 days for a review decision) if you or Jessamine County Schools make a request for a specific extension of the timeline.

Each hearing and review involving oral arguments must be conducted at a time and place that is reasonably convenient to you and your child.

Civil Actions, Including the Time Period in Which to File Those Actions 34 CFR §300.516

Any party (you or Jessamine County Schools) who does not agree with the findings and decision of the Exceptional Children Appeals Board (ECAB) has the right to bring a civil action with respect to the matter that was the subject of the due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures). The action may be brought in a State court of competent jurisdiction (a court that has the authority under Kentucky law to hear this type of case) or in a United States Federal district court without regard to the amount in dispute.

### Time limitation

The party (you or Jessamine County Schools) bringing the action shall have 30 days from the date of the decision of the ECAB to file a civil action in court. Additional procedures

In any civil action, the court:

- Receives the records of the administrative proceedings;
- Hears additional evidence at your request or at Jessamine County Schools request; and
- Bases its decision on the preponderance of the evidence and grants the relief that the court determines to be appropriate.

### Jurisdiction of Federal district courts

The Federal district courts of the United States have authority to rule on action brought under Part B of the IDEA without regard to the amount in dispute. Rule of construction

Nothing in Part B of the IDEA restricts or limits the rights, procedures, and remedies available under the U.S. Constitution, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), or other Federal laws protecting the rights of children with disabilities, except that before the filing of a civil action under these laws seeking relief that is also available under Part B of the IDEA, the due process procedures described above must be exhausted to the same extent as would be required if the party filed the action under Part B of the IDEA. This means that you may have remedies available under other laws that overlap with those available under the IDEA, but in general, to obtain relief under those other laws, you must first use the available administrative remedies under the IDEA (i.e., the due process hearing request, resolution meeting, and impartial due process hearing procedures) before going directly into court.

Attorneys' Fees 34 CFR §300.517

In any action or proceeding brought under Part B of the IDEA, if you prevail, the court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to you. In any action or proceeding brought under Part B of the IDEA, the court, in its discretion. may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to a prevailing school district or KDE, to be paid by your attorney, if the attorney: (a) filed a complaint or court case that the court finds is frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation;  $\underline{or}$  (b) continued to litigate after the litigation clearly became frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation; or In any action or proceeding brought under Part B of the IDEA, the court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to a prevailing school district or KDE, to be paid by you or your attorney, if your request for a due process hearing or later court case was presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to unnecessarily increase the cost of the action or proceeding.

### Award of fees

A court awards reasonable attorneys' fees as follows:

- Fees must be based on rates prevailing in the community in which the action or hearing arose for the kind and quality of services furnished. No bonus or multiplier may be used in calculating the fees awarded.
- Fees may not be awarded and related costs may not be reimbursed in any action or proceeding under Part B of the IDEA for services performed after a written offer of settlement to you if:
  - a. The offer is made within the time prescribed by Rule 68 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or, in the case of a due process hearing or Statelevel review, at any time more than 10 days before the proceeding begins; b The offer is not accepted within 10 days; and
  - c. The court or administrative hearing officer finds that the relief finally obtained by you is not more favorable to you than the offer of settlement. Despite these restrictions, an award of attorneys' fees and related costs may be made to you if you prevail and you were substantially justified in rejecting the settlement offer.
- Fees may not be awarded relating to any meeting of the Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) unless the meeting is held as a result of an administrative proceeding or court action.
- Fees also may not be awarded for a mediation as described under the heading Mediation.
- A resolution meeting, as described under the heading Resolution meeting. is not considered a meeting convened as a result of an administrative hearing or court action, and also is not considered an administrative hearing or court action for purposes of these attorneys' fees provisions.

The court reduces, as appropriate, the amount of the attorneys' fees awarded under Part 8 of the IDEA, if the court finds that:

- You, or your attorney, during the course of the action or proceeding. unreasonably delayed the final resolution of the dispute;
- The amount of the attorneys' fees otherwise authorized to be awarded unreasonably exceeds the hourly rate prevailing in the community for similar services by attorneys of reasonably similar skill, reputation, and
- The time spent and legal services furnished were excessive considering the nature of the action or proceeding; or
- The attorney representing you did not provide to Jessamine County Schools the appropriate information in the due process request notice as described under the heading, Due Process Complaint/ Hearing Request.

However, the court may not reduce fees if the court finds that Jessamine County Schools or KDE unreasonably delayed the final resolution of the action or proceeding or there was a violation under the procedural safeguards provisions of Part B of the IDEA.

### Procedures When Disciplining Children with Disabilities

Authority of School Personnel 34 CFR §300.530

School personnel may consider any unique circumstances on a case-by-case basis, when determining whether a change of placement, made in accordance with the following requirements related to discipline, is appropriate for a child with a disability who violates a school code of student conduct. General

The following provisions apply, unless a shorter time period is set forth in the district's policies and procedures

To the extent that they also take such action for children without disabilities, school personnel may, for not more than 10 school days in a row, remove a child with a disability who violates a code of student conduct from his or her current placement. The child may be removed to;

- an appropriate interim alternative educational setting (which must be determined by the child's Admissions and Release Committee (ARC),
- another setting, or
- suspension.

School personnel may also impose additional removals of the child of not more than 10 school days in a row in that same school year for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as those removals do not constitute a change of placement. (For the definition of Change of Placement Because of Disciplinary Removals, see below).

Once a child with a disability has been removed from his or her current placement for a total of 10 school days in the same school year, Jessamine County Schools must,

during any subsequent days of removal in that school year, provide services to the extent required. (See explanation below, under the sub-heading, Services. Additional authority

If the behavior that violated the student code of conduct was not a manifestation of the child's disability (see *Manifestation determination*, below) and the disciplinary change of placement would exceed 10 school days in a row, school personnel may apply the disciplinary procedures to that child with a disability in the same manner and for the same duration as it would to children without disabilities, except that the school must provide services to that child as described below under *Services*. The child's ARC determines the interim alternative educational setting for such services.

In no event shall Jessamine County Schools terminate educational services to students with disabilities who have been expelled.

Services

The services that must be provided to a child with a disability who has been removed from the child's current placement may be provided in an interim alternative educational setting.

A school district is only required to provide services to a child with a disability who has been removed from his or her current placement for 10 school days or less in that school year, if it provides services to a child without disabilities who has been similarly removed.

A child with a disability who is removed from the child's current placement for more than 10 school days must:

- Continue to receive educational services, so as to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP; and
- Receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral intervention services and modifications that are designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not happen again.

If a child with a disability has been removed from his or her current placement for 10 school days in that same school year, and

- if the current removal is for 10 school days in a row or less and
- if the removal is not a change of placement (see definition below),

then school personnel, in consultation with at least one of the child's teachers, determine the extent to which services are needed to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP.

If the removal is a change of placement (see definition below), the child's ARC determines the appropriate services to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP.

Manifestation determination
Within 10 school days of any decision to change the educational placement of a child
with a disability because of a violation of a code of student conduct (except for a
removal that is for 10 school days in a row or less and not a change of placement),
Jessamine County Schools, the parent, and relevant members of the ARC (as determined
by the parent and Jessamine County Schools) must do a Manifestation Determination.
The relevant ARC members must review all relevant information in the student's file,

- including:

  the child's IEP.
  - any teacher observations, and
  - any relevant information provided by the parents

The relevant ARC members then determine:

- If the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to, the child's disability; or
- If the conduct in question was the direct result of Jessamine County Schools' failure to implement the child's IEP.

If Jessamine County Schools, the parent, and relevant members of the child's ARC determine that either of those conditions was met, the conduct must be determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability.

If Jessamine County Schools, the parent, and relevant members of the child's ARC determine that the conduct in question was the direct result of Jessamine County Schools' failure to implement the IEP, Jessamine County Schools must take immediate action to remedy those deficiencies.

Determination that behavior was a manifestation of the child's disability

If Jessamine County Schools, the parent, and relevant members of the ARC determine that the conduct was a manifestation of the child's disability, the ARC must either:

- Conduct a functional behavioral assessment, unless Jessamine County Schools had conducted a functional behavioral assessment before the behavior that resulted in the change of placement occurred, and implement a behavioral intervention plan for the child; or
- If a behavioral intervention plan already has been developed, review the behavioral intervention plan, and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior.

Except as described below under the sub-heading, Special circumstances, Jessamine County Schools must return the child to the placement from which the child was removed, unless the parent and the district agree to a change of placement as part of the modification of the behavioral intervention plan.

Special circumstances

Whether or not the behavior was a manifestation of the child's disability, school personnel may remove a student to an interim alternative educational setting (determined by the child's ARC) for up to 45 school days, if the child:

- Carries a weapon (see the definition below) to school or has a weapon at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of Jessamine County Schools or KDE;
- Knowingly has or uses illegal drugs (see the definition below), or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance, (see the definition below), while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of Jessamine County Schools or KDE; or
- Has inflicted serious bodily injury (see the definition below) upon another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of Jessamine County Schools or KDE;

### Definitions

Controlled substance means a drug or other substance identified under schedules I, II, III, IV, or V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)).

Illegal drug means a controlled substance; but does not include a controlled substance that is legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional or that is legally possessed or used under any other authority under that Act or under any other provision of Federal law.

Serious bodily injury has the meaning given the term "serious bodily injury" under 18 U.S.C. 1365(h) (3). Weapon has the meaning given the term "dangerous weapon" under 18 U.S.C. 930(g) (2).

Notification

On the date it makes the decision to make a removal that is a change of placement of the child because of a violation of a code of student conduct, Jessamine County Schools must notify the parents of that decision and provide the parents with a procedural referenced cotien.

Change of Placement Because of Disciplinary Removals 34 CFR §300.536

A removal of a child with a disability from the child's current educational placement is a change of placement if:

- The removal is for more than 10 school days in a row; or
- The child has been subjected to a series of removals that constitute a pattern because:
  - a. The series of removals total more than 10 school days in a school year;
  - The child's behavior is substantially similar to the child's behavior in previous Incidents that resulted in the series of removals;
  - c. Of such additional factors as the length of each removal, the total amount of time the child has been removed, and the proximity of the removals to one another; and

Whether a pattern of removals constitutes a change of placement is determined on a case-by-case basis by Jessamine County Schools and, if challenged, is subject to review through due process and judicial proceedings.

<u>Determination of Setting</u> 34 CFR § 300.531

The ARC must determine the interim alternative educational setting for removals that are changes of placement and removals under the headings, *Additional authority* and *Special circumstances*, above.

### Appeal 34 CFR § 300.532

### General

The parent of a child with a disability may file a due process hearing request (see above, Filing a Due Process Complaint (Due Process Hearing Request) to request a due process hearing if he or she disagrees with:

- Any decision regarding placement made under these discipline provisions;
- The manifestation determination described above.

Jessamine County Schools may file a due process complaint (see above, Filing a Due Process Complaint (Due Process Hearing Request) to request a due process hearing if it believes that maintaining the current placement of the child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others.

### result in injury to the child or Authority of hearing officer

A hearing officer that meets the requirements described under the sub-heading, importial Hearing Officer, must conduct the due process hearing and make a decision. The hearing officer may:

- Return the child with a disability to the placement from which the child was removed if the hearing officer determines that the removal was a violation of the requirements described under the heading, Authority of School Personnel, or that the child's behavior was a manifestation of the child's disability; or
- Order a change of placement of the child with a disability to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for not more than 45 school days if the hearing officer determines that maintaining the current placement of the child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others.

These hearing procedures may be repeated, if Jessamine County Schools believes that returning the child to the original placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others.

Whenever a parent or a school district files a due process complaint to request such a hearing, a hearing must be held that meets the requirements described under the headings, Due Process Complaint Procedures, Hearings on Due Process Complaints, and Appeal of decisions; impartial review, except as follows:

- KDE must arrange for an expedited due process hearing, which must occur
  within 20 school days of the date the hearing is requested and must result
  in a determination within 10 school days after the hearing.
- Unless the parents and Jessamine County Schools agree in writing to waive the meeting, or agree to use mediation, a resolution meeting must occur

within <u>seven</u> days of receiving notice of the due process complaint. The hearing may proceed unless the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of both parties within <u>15</u> days of receipt of the due process complaint.

A party may appeal the decision in an expedited due process hearing in the same way as they may for decisions in other due process hearings (see Appeals, above).

Placement During Appeals 34 CFR §300.533

When, as described above, the parent or school district has filed a due process complaint related to disciplinary matters, the child must (unless the parent and Jessamine County Schools agree otherwise) remain in the interim alternative educational setting pending the decision of the hearing officer, or until the expiration of the time period of removal as provided for and described under the heading, Authority of School Personnel, whichever occurs first.

<u>Protections for Children Not Yet Eligible for Special Education and Related Services</u> 34 CFR §300.534

### General

If a child has not been determined eligible for special education and related services and violates a code of student conduct, but Jessamine County Schools had knowledge (as determined below) before the behavior that brought about the disciplinary action occurred, that the child was a child with a disability, then the child may assert any of the protections described in this notice.

### Basis of knowledge for disciplinary matters

A school district must be deemed to have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability if, before the behavior that brought about the disciplinary action occurred:

- The parent of the child expressed concern in writing that the child is in need of special education and related services to supervisory or administrative personnel of the appropriate educational agency, or a teacher of the child:
- The parent requested an evaluation related to eligibility for special education and related services under IDEA; or
- The child's teacher or other school district personnel expressed specific concerns about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by the child directly to Jessamine County Schools' director of special education or to other supervisory personnel of Jessamine County Schools.

### Exception

A school district would not be deemed to have such knowledge if:

- The child's parent has not allowed an evaluation of the child or refused special education services; or
- The child has been evaluated and determined to not be a child with a disability under IDEA.

### Conditions that apply if there is no basis of knowledge

If prior to taking disciplinary measures against the child, a school district does not have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability, as described above under the sub-headings, Basis of knowledge for disciplinary matters and Exception, the child may be subjected to the disciplinary measures that are applied to children without disabilities who engaged in comparable behaviors.

However, if a request is made for an evaluation of a child during the time period in which the child is subjected to disciplinary measures, the evaluation must be conducted in an expedited manner.

Until the evaluation is completed, the child remains in the educational placement determined by school authorities, which can include suspension or expulsion without educational services.

If the child is determined to be a child with a disability, taking into consideration information from the evaluation conducted by Jessamine County Schools, and information provided by the parents, Jessamine County Schools must provide special education and related services in accordance with IDEA, including the disciplinary requirements described above. Referral to and Action by Law Enforcement and Judicial Authorities 34 CFR §300.535

### Part B of the IDEA does not:

- Prohibit an agency from reporting a crime committed by a child with a disability to appropriate authorities; or
- Prevent State law enforcement and judicial authorities from exercising their responsibilities with regard to the application of Federal and State law to crimes committed by a child with a disability.

### Transmittal of records

If a school district reports a crime committed by a child with a disability, Jessamine County Schools:

- Must ensure that copies of the child's special education and disciplinary records are transmitted for consideration by the authorities to whom the agency reports the crime; <u>and</u>
- May transmit copies of the child's special education and disciplinary records only to the extent permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

# Requirements for Unilateral Placement by Parents of Children in Private Schools at Public Expense General 34 CFR § 500.148

Part B of the IDEA does not require a school district to pay for the cost of special education and related services of your child with a disability at a private school or facility, if pessamine County Schools made a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to your child and you choose to place the child in a private school or facility.

However, Jessamine County Schools where the private school is located must include your child in the population whose needs are addressed under the Part B provisions regarding children who have been placed by their parents in a private school under 34 CFR §§300.131 through 300.144.

### Reimbursement for private school placement

If your child previously received special education and related services under the authority of a school district, and you choose to enroll your child in a private preschool, elementary school, or secondary school without the consent of or referral by Jessamine County Schools, a court or a hearing officer may require the district to reimburse you for the cost of that enrollment if the court or hearing officer finds that the district had not made a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to your child in a timely manner prior to that enrollment. The Court or hearing officer must also find that your private placement is appropriate, in order for you to receive reimbursement.

A hearing officer or court may find your placement to be appropriate, even if the placement does not meet the state standards that apply to education provided by the KDE and school districts.

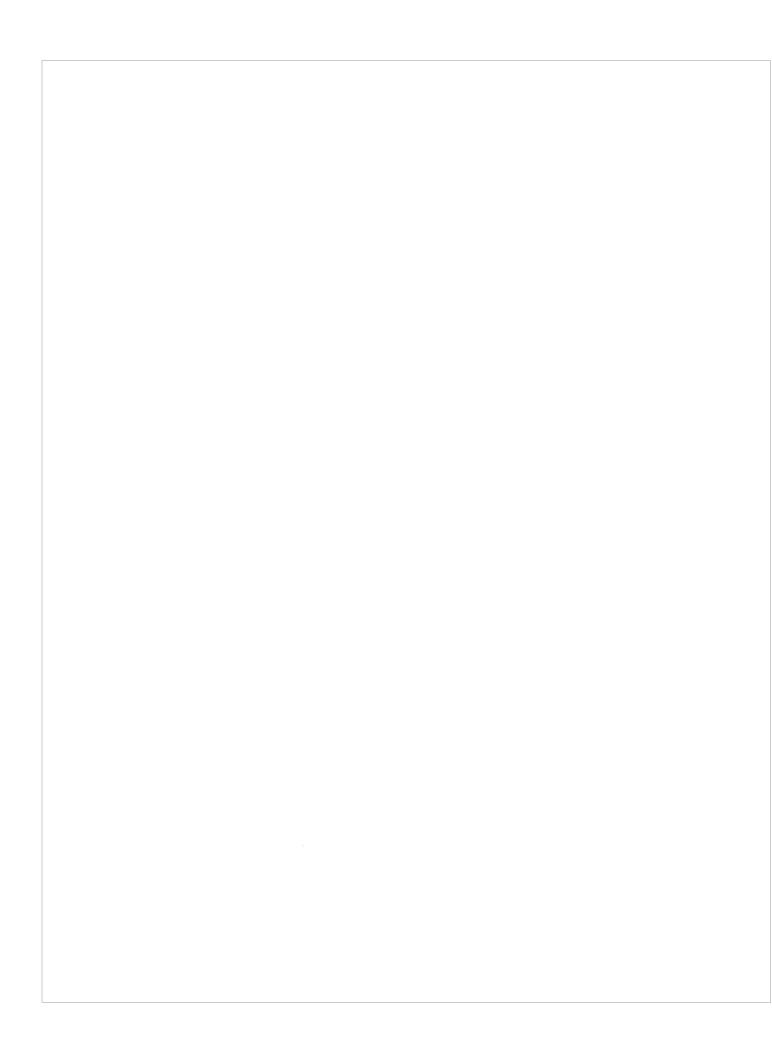
### Limitation on reimbursement

The cost of reimbursement described in the paragraph above may be reduced or denied:

- (a) If, at the most recent Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) meeting
  that you attended prior to your removal of your child from the public
  school, you did not inform the IEP Team that you were rejecting the
  placement proposed by Jessamine County Schools to provide FAPE to your
  child, including stating your concerns and your intent to enroll your child in
  a private school at public expense; or
  - (b) If at least 10 business days (including any holidays that occur on a business day) prior to your removal of your child from the public school, you did not give written notice to Jessamine County Schools of that information;
- If, prior to your removal of your child from the public school, Jessamine County Schools provided prior written notice to you, of its intent to evaluate your child (including a statement of the purpose of the evaluation that was appropriate and reasonable), but you did not make the child available for the evaluation; or
- Upon a court's finding that your actions were unreasonable.

However, the cost of reimbursement:

- 1. Must not be reduced or denied for failure to provide the notice if:
  - The school prevented you from providing the notice;
  - You had not received notice of your responsibility to provide the notice described above; or
  - Compliance with the requirements above would likely result in physical harm to your child; and
- May, in the discretion of the court or a hearing officer, not be reduced or denied for the parents' failure to provide the required notice if:
  - The parent is not literate or cannot write in English; or
  - Compliance with the above requirement would likely result in serious emotional harm to the child.



## KY Regs: IDEA 2004 Part B

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:04 PM

# KY-SPIN, Inc. 1

# FAQ: Kentucky Specific Regulations as related to IDEA 2004 Part B (ages 3-21)

FAQ/ Topic	Individuals with <u>Disabilities Education</u> Improvement <u>A</u> ct of 2004 (IDEA) Regulations	Kentucky Administrative Regulations (KAR) revised August 4, 2008
Timeline for Schools to have initial Evaluations done by	Part 300 / D / Sec. 300.301 Initial evaluations. (c) (1) (i) Must be conducted within 60 days of receiving parental consent for the evaluation; or (ii) If the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe; and	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 2. ARC Meetings. (3) An <u>LEA shall ensure that within sixty (60) schooldays following the receipt of the parental consentfor an initial evaluation of a child:</u>
How often is there a reevaluation?	Part 300 / D / 300.303 Reevaluations.  (a) (2) If the child's parent or teacher requests a reevaluation.  (b) Limitation. A reevaluation conducted under paragraph (a) of this section  (1) May occur not more than once a year, unless the parent and the public agency agree otherwise; and  (2) Must occur at least once every 3 years, unless the parent and the public agency agree that a reevaluation is unnecessary.	707 KAR 1:300. Child find, evaluation, and reevaluation. Section 4. Evaluation and Reevaluation Procedures.  (18) An LEA shall ensure a reevaluation, unless the parent and the LEA agree that a reevaluation is unnecessary. A reevaluation may consist of the review described in subsection (14) of this section, and is conducted at least every three (3) years  (19) A reevaluation shall not be conducted more than once a year unless the parent and the LEA agree otherwise.

707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 2. ARC Meetings. (4) Within this sixty (60) school-day period, an LEA shall ensure that the ARC meeting to develop an IEP for the child is conducted within thirty (30) days of the determination that the child is eligible.	707 KAR 1:340. Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures. Section 2. Independent Educational Evaluation. (6) A parent shall be entitled to only one (1) independent educational evaluation at public expense each time the public agency conducts an evaluation with which the parents disagree.	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. (4) An LEA shall ensure the IEP: (b) Is <u>implemented as soon as possible following an</u> <u>ARC meeting</u> .	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 2. ARC Meetings. (6) An LEA shall ensure that the ARC: (a) Reviews
Part 300 / D / 300.323 When IEPs must be in effect. (c) (1) A meeting to develop an IEP for a child is conducted within 30 days of a determination that the child needs special education and related services; and	Part 300 / E / 300.502 Independent educational evaluation.  (b) (1) A parent has the right to an independent educational evaluation at public expense if the parent disagrees with an evaluation obtained by the public agency, subject to the conditions in paragraphs (b)(2) through (4) of this section.	Part 300 / D / 300.323 When IEPs must be in effect. (c) (2) As soon as possible following development of the IEP, special education and related services are made available to the child in accordance with the child's IEP.	Part $300$ / D / 300.324 Development, review, and revision of IEP. (b) Review and revision of IEPs.
Once child is found eligible, timeline Admissions and Release Committee (ARC) meeting is to be held and write an IEP	If the parent does not agree with evaluation that was completed what then?	When is IEP to take effect following the ARC meeting to write IEP	When should an IEP be reviewed and revised

	(1) the IEP Team (i) Reviews the child's IEP periodically, but not less than annually, to determine whether the annual goals for the child are being achieved; and	each child's IEP periodically, but no less than annually, to determine whether the annual goals for the child are being achieved; and
Changes to IEP without ARC/IEP meeting being held	Part 300 / D / 300.324 Development, review, and revision of IEP.  (a) Development of IEP.  (4) Agreement. (i) In making changes to a child's IEP after the annual IEP Team meeting for a school year, the parent of a child with a disability and the public agency may agree not to convene an IEP Team meeting for the purposes of making those changes, and instead may develop a written document to amend or modify the child's current IEP.  (ii) If changes are made to the child's IEP in accordance with paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section, the public agency must ensure that the child's IEP Team is informed of those changes.	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 2. ARC Meetings.  (2) An ARC shall not have to be convened in order to make minor, non-programmatic, changes to an IEP, such as typographical errors, incorrect directory information about the student (such as, birth date, age, grade, address, or school), and other information required on the IEP that was agreed upon by the ARC but incorrectly recorded. If the LEA makes any minor, non-programmatic changes, all members of the ARC shall be given a copy of the changes and an explanation as to why the changes were made within ten (10) school days of the changes being made. If any member of the ARC objects to the changes, an ARC meeting shall be convened within a reasonable period of time to discuss the changes.
How will parents know when there is an ARC/IEP meeting?	Part 300 / D / 300.322 Parent participation. (a) Public agency responsibility-general. Each public agency must take steps to ensure that one or both of the parents of a child with a disability are present at each IEP Team meeting or are afforded the opportunity to participate, including-	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 4. Parent Participation. (1) <u>An LEA shall</u> ensure that one (1) or both of the parents of a child with a disability are present at each ARC meeting or are afforded the opportunity to participate. Except for meetings concerning a disciplinary change in placement or a safety issue, an LEA shall provide written notice to the parents of a child with a disability at least seven (7) days before an ARC

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meeting. The meeting shall be scheduled at a mutually-agreed-on time and place.	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 4. Parent Participation.  (6) An ARC meeting may be conducted without a parent in attendance if the LEA is unable to convince the parent that he should attend. The LEA shall have a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually-agreed-on time and place, which may include: (a) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls; (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and (c) Detailed records of visits to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.	707 KAR 1:002. Definitions. Section 1. Definitions. (51)(a) "Related services" means transportation and such developmental, corrective, or supportive services as are required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education.
(1) Notifying parents of the meeting early enough to ensure that they will have an opportunity to attend; and (2) Scheduling the meeting at a mutually agreed on time and place.	Part 300 / D / 300.322 Parent participation.  (d) Conducting an IEP Team meeting without a parent in attendance. A meeting may be conducted without a parent in attendance if the public agency is unable to convince the parents that they should attend. In this case, the public agency must keep a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed on time and place, such as—  (1) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls; (2) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and (3) Detailed records of visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.	Regulations: Part 300 / <u>A</u> / 300.34 (c) Individual related services terms defined. The terms used in this definition are defined as follows:  (16) <u>Transportation</u> includes— (i) Travel to and from school and between schools; (ii) Travel in and around school buildings; and
	Can ARC/IEP meeting be held without parents present?	Where in IEP should transportation be documented?

	707 KAR 1:360. Confidentiality of information. Section 1. Access Rights. (1) An LEA shall permit a parent to inspect and review any education records relating to his child that are collected, maintained, or used by the LEA. The LEA shall comply with a request without unnecessary delay and before any meeting regarding an IEP, dispute resolution meeting, or due process hearing, and in no case more than forty-five (45) days after the request has been made.	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 6. Program for Students who Transfer. (1) If a child with a disability transfers between LEAs within the same academic year within Kentucky, and had an IEP in effect in Kentucky, the child shall be provided a free, appropriate public education by the receiving LEA including services comparable to those described in the previous IEP. These services shall be provided in consultation with the parents and until the receiving LEA adopts the previous IEP or develops, adopts, and implements a new IEP.
(iii) Specialized equipment (such as special or adapted buses, lifts, and ramps), if required to provide special transportation for a child with a disability.	Part 300 / E / 300.501 Opportunity to examine records; parent participation in meetings.  (a) Opportunity to examine records. The parents of a child with a disability must be afforded, in accordance with the procedures of Sec. Sec. 300.613 through 300.621, an opportunity to inspect and review all education records with respect to  (1) The identification, evaluation, and educational placement of the child; and	Part 300 / D / 300.323 / (e) IEPs for children who transfer public agencies in the same State. If a child with a disability (who had an IEP that was in effect in a previous public agency in the same State) transfers to a new public agency in the same State, and enrolls in a new school within the same school year, the new public agency (in consultation with the parents) must provide FAPE to the child (including services comparable to those described in the child's IEP from the previous public agency), until the new public agency either—(1) Adopts the child's IEP from the previous public agency; or
	Rights of parents to review records	Students with IEP transferring to another school district within Kentucky in same school year

	that meets the applicable requirements in Sec. Sec. 300.320 through 300.324.	
Students with IEP transferring from another state to Kentucky in same school year	Part 300 / D / 300.323 / (f) IEPs for children who transfer from another State. If a child with a disability (who had an IEP that was in effect in a previous public agency in another State) transfers to a public agency in a new State, and enrolls in a new school within the same school year, the new public agency (in consultation with the parents) must provide the child with FAPE (including services comparable to those described in the child's IEP from the previous public agency), until the new public agency— (1) Conducts an evaluation pursuant to Sec. Sec. 300.304 through 300.306 (if determined to be necessary by the new public agency); and (2) Develops, adopts, and implements a new IEP, if appropriate, that meets the applicable requirements in Sec. Sec. 300.320 through 300.324.	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 6. Program for Students who Transfer. (2) If a child with a disability transfers from an LEA outside Kentucky to an LEA within Kentucky within the same academic year, and had an IEP in effect in the other state, the child shall be provided a free, appropriate public education by the receiving LEA including services comparable to those described in the previous IEP. These services shall be provided in consultation with the parents and until the receiving LEA conducts an evaluation, if determined necessary, and develops, adopts, and implements a new IEP if the child is a child with a disability as defined in 707 KAR 1:002, Section 1(9).
Parents receive a copy of IEP	Part 300 / D / 300.322 Parent participation. (f) Parent copy of child's IEP. The public agency must give the parent a copy of the child's IEP at no cost to the parent.	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 4. Parent Participation. (8) An LEA <u>shall give the parent a copy of the child's IEP at no cost to the parent</u> .
When should transition begin for youth with disabilities?	Part 300 / D / 300.322 Parent participation. (b) Information provided to parents. (2) For a child with a disability beginning not later than the first IEP to be in effect when the child turns 16, or younger if determined appropriate by the IEP Team,	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 4. Parent Participation.  (3) If the child is in the eight grade year, or has reached the age of fourteen (14) years, the invitation shall state that a purpose of the meeting

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will be the development of a statement for the need for transition services for the child and state that the child is invited. This subsection shall apply to a child younger than fourteen (14) years of age if determined to be appropriate by the ARC.  (4) For a child with a disability, beginning no later than the IEP that will be in effect when the child turns sixteen (16), the invitation shall state that a purpose of the meeting is the consideration of the postsecondary goals and needed transition services for the child and shall include the identity of any other agency that is invited to send a representative. This subsection shall apply to a child younger than sixteen (16) years of age if determined to be appropriate by the ARC.	707 KAR 1:320. Individual education program. Section 5. Contents of IEP.  (14) At least one (1) year prior to the child reaching the age of majority, the IEP shall include a statement that the child has been informed of the child's rights under 707 KAR Chapter 1, and that the rights will transfer to the child upon reaching the age of majority.	39 707 KAR 1:350. Placement decisions. Section 1. Placement Decisions. (5) In determining the educational placement of a child with a disability, the LEA shall ensure that the placement decision is made by the ARC in conformity with the least restrictive environment provisions. (6) A child's placement shall be: (a) Determined at least annually; (b) Based on the child's IEP; and (c) As close as possible to the
the notice also must (i) Indicate (A) That a purpose of the meeting will be the consideration of the postsecondary goals and transition services for the child, in accordance with Sec. 300.320(b); and	Part 300 / D / 300.320 / (c) Transfer of rights at age of majority. Beginning not later than one year before the child reaches the age of majority under State law, the IEP must include a statement that the child has been informed of the child's rights under Part B of the Act, if any, that will transfer to the child on reaching the age of majority under Sec. 300.520.	Part 300 / B / 300.116 Placements.  (a) The placement decision (1) Is made by a group of persons, including the parents, and other persons knowledgeable about the child, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options; and (2) Is made in conformity with the LRE provisions of this subpart, including Sec. Sec. 300.114 through 300.118;
	What happens when child reaches age of majority (18 years old in Kentucky)?	Placement of child

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child's home. (7) Unless the IEP of a child with a disability requires some other arrangement, the child shall be educated in the school that he would attend if nondisabled.	707 KAR 1:340. Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures. Section 3. Notice to Parents. (2) An LEA shall provide written notice to the parents of a child with a disability at least twentyfour (24) hours before a meeting concerning a safety issue or a change in placement due to a violation of a code of student conduct.	707 KAR 1:340. Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures. Section 15. Appeals from Placement Decisions. (1) The parent of a child with a disability who disagrees with any decision regarding placement under Section 13 or 14 of this administrative regulation or the manifestation determination, or an LEA that believes that maintaining the current placement of the child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others may request a hearing by filing
<ul> <li>(b) The child's placement—</li> <li>(1) Is determined at least annually;</li> <li>(2) Is based on the child's IEP; and</li> <li>(3) Is as close as possible to the child's home;</li> <li>(c) Unless the IEP of a child with a disability requires some other arrangement, the child is educated in the school that he or she would attend if nondisabled;</li> <li>Part 300 / D / 300.327 Educational placements. Consistent with Sec. 300.501(c), each public agency must ensure that the parents of each child with a disability are members of any group that makes decisions on the educational placement of their child.</li> </ul>		
	Notice to parents regarding safety issues or a change in placement due to violation of code of student conduct	Appeals from placement decisions

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		using the procedures contained in Sections 8 and 11.
Manifestation Determination	Part $300$ / $\underline{E}$ / $300.530$ / e Manifestation determination.	Section 14. Manifestation Determination. (1) Within ten (10) school days of any decision to change the
	(1) Within 10 school days of any decision to change the placement of a child with a disability	placement of a child with a disability because of a violation of a code of student conduct, the relevant
	because of a violation of a code of student conduct, the LEA, the parent, and relevant members of the child's IFP Team (as determined	members of the child's ARC, as determined by the LEA and the parent, shall convene a meeting to review all relevant information in the student's file
	by the parent and the LEA) must review all relevant information in the student's file including	including the child's IEP, any teacher observations, teacher-collected data, and any relevant information
	the child's IEP, any teacher observations, and any relevant information provided by the parents	provided by the parents to determine: (a) If the
	to determine	and substantial relationship to the child's disability;
	<ul><li>(i) If the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to the</li></ul>	or (b) If the conduct in question was the direct result of the LEA's failure to implement the IEP
	child's disability; or	(4) If the ARC determines that the conduct was a
	<ul><li>(ii) If the conduct in question was the direct result of the LEA's failure to implement the IEP.</li></ul>	manifestation of the child's disability, the ARC shall: (a)1. Conduct a functional behavioral assessment,
	(2) The conduct must be determined to be a	unless the LEA had conducted a functional
	manifestation of the child's disability if the LEA,	behavioral assessment before the behavior that
	the parent, and relevant members of the child's IEP Team determine that a condition in either	hesuited in the change of placement occurred and had implemented a behavioral intervention plan for
	paragraph (e)(1)(i) or (1)(ii) of this section was	the child; or 2. Review the behavioral intervention
	met. (3) If the LEA, the parent, and relevant members	pian, (ir one nad aiready been developed) and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior;
	of the child's IEP Team determine the condition	and (b) Return the child to the placement from
	described in paragraph (e)(1)(ii) of this section	which the child was removed unless the LEA and
	was met, the LEA must take immediate steps to	the parent agree to a change of placement as part
	remedy those deficiencies.	of the modification of the behavioral intervention
	(f) Determination that behavior was a	plan or because of the special circumstances
	manifestation. If the LEA, the parent, and relevant members of the IED Team make the	explained in subsection (5) of this section (5)
	determination that the conduct was a	disability to an interim alternative educational

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	manifestation of the child's disability, the IEP	setting for not more than forty-five (45) school days
	Team must-	without regard to whether the behavior is a
	(1) Either-	manifestation of the child's disability, if the child: (a)
	(i) Conduct a functional behavioral assessment,	Carries a weapon to or possesses a weapon at
	unless the LEA had conducted a functional	school, on school premises, or to or at a school
	behavioral assessment before the behavior that	function under the jurisdiction of the Kentucky
	resulted in the change of placement occurred,	Department of Education or the LEA; (b) Knowingly
	and implement a behavioral intervention plan for	possesses or uses illegal drugs, or sells or solicits
	the child; or	the sale of a controlled substance while at school,
	(ii) If a behavioral intervention plan already has	on school premises, or at a school function under
	been developed, review the behavioral	the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Department of
	intervention plan, and modify it, as necessary, to	Education or the LEA; or (c) Has inflicted serious
	address the behavior; and	bodily injury upon another person while at school,
	(2) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this	on school premises, or at a school function under
	section, return the child to the placement from	the jurisdiction of the Kentucky Department of
	which the child was removed, unless the parent	Education or the LEA. (6) On the date on which a
	and the LEA agree to a change of placement as	decision is made to make a removal that constitutes
	part of the modification of the behavioral	a change of placement of a child with a disability
	intervention plan.	because of a violation of the code of student
		conduct, the LEA shall notify the parents of the
		decision and provide the parents with a copy of the
		procedural safeguards in accordance with Section 4
		of this administrative regulation. (7) The ARC of the
		child shall determine the interim alternative
		educational setting and the services for any child
		removed under Sections 13(4), (10) and 14(5) of
		this administrative regulation.
Discipline		
Se	Part 300 / E / 300.530 Authority of school	Section 13. Discipline Procedures.
	personnel.	(5) After a child with a disability has been removed
	(b) General.	from the child's current placement for ten (10)
	(1) School personnel under this section may	school days in the same school year, educational
	remove a child with a disability who violates a	services as described in subsection (6)(a) and (b) of
	code of student conduct from his or her current	this section shall be provided during any
	placement to an appropriate interim alternative	subsequent days of removal. (6) A child with a

	educational setting, another setting, or	disability who is removed from the child's current
	suspension, for not more than 10 consecutive	placement for more than ten (10) consecutive
	applied to children without disabilities), and for	appropriate public education so as to enable the
	additional removals of not more than 10	child to continue to participate in the general
	consecutive school days in that same school year	curriculum, although in another setting, and to
	for separate incidents of misconduct (as long as	progress toward meeting the goals set out in the
	those removals do not constitute a change of	child's IEP; and (b) Receive, as appropriate, a
	placement under Sec. 300.536).	functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral
	(2) After a child with a disability has been	intervention services, and modifications, that are
	removed from his or her current placement for 10	designed to address the benavior violation so that it
	school days in the same school year, during any	does not recur (10) II a removal is a criange in
	subsequent days or removal the public agency must provide services to the extent required	placernent because of disciplinary removals, the child's ARC shall convene within ten (10) school
	under paragraph (d) of this section.	days after the change of placement is made and
		shall determine the appropriate educational
		services for the child. If the student has been placed
		in an interim alternative educational setting, the LEA
		shall invite staff from that alternative setting to the
		ARC meeting.
Filing a formal	Part 300 / B / 300.152 Minimum State complaint	707 KAR 1:340. Procedural safeguards and state
complaint with state	procedures.	complaint procedures.
education Agency	(a) Time limit; minimum procedures. Each SEA	Section 7. State Complaint Procedures. (1) The
(SEA), which is	must include in its complaint procedures a time	following procedures shall apply to the Kentucky
Kentucky	limit of 60 days after a complaint is filed under	Department of Education as to written complaints
Department of	Sec. 300.153 to	submitted pursuant to 34 C.F.R. 300.151 through
Education (KDE)	(5) Issue a written decision to the complainant	300.153: (a) The Kentucky Department of
	that addresses each allegation in the complaint	Education shall have of sixty (60) days after a
	and contains	complaint is filed to carry out an independent
	(i) Findings of fact and conclusions; and	investigation, if necessary;
	(ii) The reasons for the SEA's final decision.	(e) The department shall issue a written decision
		addressing each allegation in the complaint and
	<b>Part</b> 300 / <b>B</b> / 300.153 Filing a complaint.	containing the findings of fact and conclusions and
	(c) The complaint must allege a violation that	the reasons for the final decision.

	that the complaint is received in accordance with Sec. 300.151.	(3) The complaint shall include:(h) Information indicating that the violation did not occur more than one (1) year prior to the date of the receipt of the complaint (5) The complainant, parent, or the LEA shall have a right to appeal the written decision from a complaint to the Commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Education. This appeal shall be filled within fifteen (15) business days of the receipt of the decision (7) The Kentucky Department of Education shall ensure the final decision from a complaint shall be effectively implemented. To achieve compliance, the Department of Education may apply: (a) Technical assistance activities; (b) Negotiations; or (c) Corrective actions. Right to Mediation and Due Process Hearings.
Mediation	Part 300 / E / 300.506 Mediation.  (a) General. Each public agency must ensure that procedures are established and implemented to allow parties to disputes involving any matter under this part, including matters arising prior to the filing of a due process complaint, to resolve disputes through a mediation process.  (b) Requirements. The procedures must meet the following requirements:  (1) The procedures must ensure that the mediation process—  (ii) Is voluntary on the part of the parties;  (iii) Is not used to deny or delay a parent's right to a hearing on the parent's due process complaint, or to deny any other rights afforded under Part B time of the Act; and	707 KAR 1:340. Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures. Section 9. Mediation Rights. (1) The mediation process, if chosen, shall: (a) Be voluntary; (b) Not be used to deny or delay a parent's right to a due process hearing under Sections 8 and 11 of this administrative regulation or 34 C.F.R. 300.507, or to deny any other rights afforded under this administrative regulation or IDEA Subpart E; and (c) Be conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator trained in effective mediation techniques(3) The Kentucky Department of Education shall bear the cost of the mediation process. (4) The sessions in the mediation process shall be: (a) Scheduled in a timely manner not to exceed sixty (60) days; and (b) Held at a location that is convenient to both parties
	(iii) Is conducted by a qualified and impartial	to the dispute. (5) In a mediation session in which a

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mediator who is trained in effective mediation	resolution is reached by the parties, a legally-
techniques	binding written agreement shall be executed that:
(4) The State must bear the cost of the mediation	(a) Sets forth the resolution and a timeline in which
process, including the costs of meetings	it shall be implemented; (b) States that all
described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.	discussions that occurred in the mediation process
(5) Each session in the mediation process must	shall be confidential; and (c) May not be used as
be scheduled in a timely manner and must be	evidence in any subsequent due process hearing or
held in a location that is convenient to the parties	civil proceeding.
to the dispute.	
(6) If the parties resolve a dispute through the	
mediation process, the parties must execute a	
legally binding agreement that sets forth that	
resolution and that	
(i) States that all discussions that occurred during	
the mediation process will remain confidential	
and may not be used as evidence in any	
subsequent due process hearing or civil	
proceeding; and	
(ii) Is signed by both the parent and a	
representative of the agency who has the	
authority to bind such agency.	
(7) A written, signed mediation agreement under	
this paragraph is enforceable in any State court	
of competent jurisdiction or in a district court of	
the United States. Discussions that occur during	
the mediation process must be confidential and	
may not be used as evidence in any subsequent	
due process hearing or civil proceeding of any	
Federal court or State court of a State receiving	
assistance under this part.	
(c) Impartiality of mediator.	
(1) An individual who serves as a mediator under	
this part	
(i) May not be an employee of the SEA or the	
LEA that is involved in the education or care of	
the child; and	
(ii) Must not have a personal or professional	

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	interest that conflicts with the person's objectivity.  (2) A person who otherwise qualifies as a mediator is not an employee of an LEA or State agency described under Sec. 300.228 solely because he or she is paid by the agency to serve as a mediator.	
Request Due Process	Part 300 / E / 300.507 Filing a due process complaint.  (a) General.  (1) A parent or a public agency may file a due process complaint on any of the matters described in Sec. 300.503(a)(1) and (2) (relating to the identification, evaluation or educational placement of a child with a disability, or the provision of FAPE to the child).  (2) The due process complaint must allege a violation that occurred not more than two years before the date the parent or public agency knew or should have known about the alleged action that forms the basis of the due process complaint under this part, in the time allowed by that State law, except that the exceptions to the timeline described in Sec. 300.511(f) apply to the timeline in this section  Part 300 / E / 300.508 Due process complaint. the (b) Content of complaint. The due process complaint.	707 KAR 1:340. Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures. Section 10. Dispute Resolution. (1) Within fifteen (15) days of receiving notice of parental request for a due process hearing, the LEA shall convene a meeting with the parent and the relevant member or members of the ARC who have specific knowledge of the facts identified in the due process hearing request. The parent and the LEA shall determine the relevant ARC members to attend the resolution session. A representative of the LEA who has decision-making authority on behalf of the LEA shall also attend this meeting. An attorney for the LEA shall not attend the meeting unless an attorney accompanies the parent. (2) The purpose of this meeting is: (a) To allow the parents to discuss the facts that formed the basis of the request; and (c) To give the LEA an opportunity to resolve the complaint. (3) This meeting shall not take place if the parents and the LEA agree in writing to waive the meeting or agree to use the mediation process. (4) If the parties reach a resolution to the dispute, the parties shall execute a legally-binding
	section must include (1) The name of the child; (2) The address of the residence of the child;	agreement that is; (a) Signed by both the parent and a representative of the LEA who has the authority to bind the LEA; and (b) Is enforceable in

- (3) The name of the school the child is attending; (4) In the case of a homeless child or youth (within the meaning of section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2)), available contact information for the child, and the name of the school the child is attending;
  - (5) A description of the nature of the problem of the child relating to the proposed or refused initiation or change, including facts relating to the problem; and
    - (6) A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the party at the time....
- (d) Sufficiency of complaint.
- party receiving the due process complaint notifies (2) Within five days of receipt of notification under officer must make a determination on the face of the hearing officer and the other party in writing, 1) The due process complaint required by this complaint, that the receiving party believes the he due process complaint of whether the due mmediately notify the parties in writing of that section must be deemed sufficient unless the process complaint meets the requirements of requirements in paragraph (b) of this section. within 15 days of receipt of the due process paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the hearing due process complaint does not meet the paragraph (b) of this section, and must determination.

participation of the parents in the resolution meeting participate in the resolution meeting, the parent may adjustments allowed in subsections (11) and (12) of any state court of competent jurisdiction or a district resolution agreement may be voided by either party this section....(9) If the LEA is unable to obtain the the forty-five (45) day due process hearing timeline 300.515 starts the day after one (1) of the following participation of the parent in the resolution meeting place of employment and the results of those visits. hearing request. (10) The LEA shall keep a record expiration of the thirty (30) day timeline referred to records of any visits made to the parent's home or within fifteen (15) days of receiving the notice of a within three (3) business days of the agreement's (11) If the LEA fails to hold the resolution meeting occur. (7) The timeline for issuing a final decision (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents n 34 C.F.R. 300.515. (12) The forty-five (45) day complaint to the satisfaction of the parents within made or attempted and the results of those calls; seek the intervention of a hearing officer to begin imeline for the due process hearing in 34 C.F.R. pursuant to 34 C.F.R. 300.515 shall begin at the thirty (30) days of the receipt of the due process hearing officer dismiss the parent's due process such as: (a) Detailed records of telephone calls parent's due process hearing request or fails to nearing request, the due process hearing may and any responses received; and (c) Detailed execution. (6) If the LEA has not resolved the conclusion of the thirty (30) day period, that a after reasonable efforts have been made and of the reasonable efforts made to obtain the in subsection (6) of this section, except for court of the United States. (5) The dispute documented, the LEA may request, at the

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		events: (a) Both parties agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting; (b) After either the mediation or resolution meeting starts but before the end of the thirty (30) day period, the parties agree in writing that no agreement is possible; or (c) If both parties agree in writing to continue the mediation at the end of the thirty (30) day resolution period, but later the parent or the LEA withdraws from the mediation process.
		Section 11. Hearing Rights. (1) The parent of a child with a disability or the attorney representing the child, or the LEA that files a request for a hearing shall provide notice to the Kentucky Department of Education, to request a hearing. The notice shall contain: (a) The name of the child; (b) The address of the residence of the child; (c) The name of the school the child is attending; (d) A description of the nature of the problem; and (e) Facts relating to the problem and a proposed resolution to the extent known and available to the parents at the time. (2) The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide a model form entitled "Request for a Due Process Hearing", that meets these requirements to assist parents in filing a request a due process hearing
Appeal Due Process	Part 300 / E / 300.514 Finality of decision; appeal; impartial review. (b) Appeal of decisions; impartial review. (1) If the hearing required by Sec. 300.511 is conducted by a public agency other than the SEA, any party aggrieved by the findings and decision in the hearing may appeal to the SEA. (2) If there is an appeal, the SEA must conduct	707 KAR 1:340. Procedural safeguards and state complaint procedures. Section 12. Appeal of Decision. (1) A party to a due process hearing that is aggrieved by the hearing decision may appeal the decision to members of the Exceptional Children Appeals Board as assigned by the Kentucky Department of Education. The appeal shall be perfected by sending, by certified mail, to

an impartial review of the findings and decision	the Kentucky Department of Education, a request
appealed. The official conducting the review	for appeal, within thirty (30) calendar days of the
must	date of the hearing officer's decision. (2) A decision
(i) Examine the entire hearing record; $\underline{\underline{n}}$	made by the Exceptional Children Appeals Board
(ii) Ensure that the procedures at the hearing	shall be final unless a party appeals the decision to
were consistent with the requirements of due	state circuit court or federal district court.
process;	
(iii) Seek additional evidence if necessary. If a	
hearing is held to receive additional evidence, the	
rights in Sec. 300.512 apply;	
(iv) Afford the parties an opportunity for oral or	
written argument, or both, at the discretion of the	
reviewing official;	
(v) Make an independent decision on completion	
of the review; and	
(vi) Give a copy of the written, or, at the option of	
the parents, electronic findings of fact and	
decisions to the parties.	

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ARC	Admissions and Release Committee
Day	Day means calendar day unless otherwise indicated as business day or school day.
	(IDEA Regulations: Part 300 / A / 300.11 / a)
IEP	Individualized Education Program
IEE	Independent Educational Evaluation
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act 2004
KAR	Kentucky Administrative Regulations
KDE	Kentucky Department of Education
LEA	Local Education Agency (in Kentucky it is County or Independent public school
	system)
IDEA Part B	IDEA Part B   Is the section of IDEA for children ages 3-21
School Day	School Day School day means any day, including a partial day that children are in attendance at
	school for instructional purposes. (IDEA Regulations: Part 300 / A / 300.11 / c / 1)
SEA	State Education Agency (Kentucky Department of Education)

## **Building the Legacy: IDEA 2004**

# Kentucky Administrative Regulations Special Education Programs 707 KAR 1:270 - 707 KAR 1:380 Revised August 4, 2008

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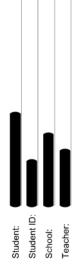
### **District Regulations**

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:32 PM

### **Report Cards**

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:48 PM

# SHELTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS SCHOOL DISTRICT GRADE 01 REPORT CARD 2012-2013



### Attendance Summary:

al	Tardy	0	
Total	Absent	0	
8	Tardy	0	aheanoae
F3	Absent	0	or shore were no
2	Tardy	0	ttendance mean
PR2	Absent	0	ance lack of a
	Tardy	0	This Denort Card only lists absonces I ack of attendence means there were no absonces
PR(	Absent	0	This Danort Ca

Academic Performance Level for Gr. 1-4 Standard Marks	tor Gr. 1-4
Name	Score
Exceeds Cluster of Standards	EX
Meets Cluster of Standards	ME
Partially Met Cluster of Stand	PM
Cluster of Standards Not Met	ΣN
ME at an Alternate Grade Level	*ME
PM at an Alternate Grade Level	*PM
NM at alternate Grade Level	WN.
Not Introduced	×

or Gr. 1-4	Score	0	သ	z
Academic Performance Level for Gr. 1-4 Effort Marks	Name	Outstanding	Consistent, conscientious	Needs Improvement

[1-1A] READING FOR LITERATURE	RATU	Æ	
		Term	
	PR1	PR2	F3
[1] EFFORT			
Grade 1 Reading for Literature Effort			
[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS			
[1-01a-1] Reads literature using key ideas and details			
[1-01a-2] Reads literature identifying craft and structure			
[1-01a-3] Reads literature integrating knowledge and ideas			
[1-01a-4] Reads and comprehends at various levels of text complexities			

[1-1B] READING FOR INFORMATION	RMAT	NO	
		Term	
	PR1	PR2	E
[1] EFFORT			
Grade 1 Reading for Information Effort			
[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS			
[1-01b-5] Reads informational text using key ideas and details			
[1-01b-6] Reads informational text identifying craft and structure			
[1-01b-7] Reads informational text integrating knowledge and ideas			

NAL SKILLS	Term	PR1 PR2 F3							
[1-1C] READING FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS			[1] EFFORT	Grade 1 Reading Foundational Skills	[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS	[1-01c-8] Demonstrates foundational skills through the concepts of print	[1-01c-9] Demonstrates skills through the use of phonological awareness	[1-01c-10] Demonstrates skills by applying phonics and word recognition	[1-01c-11] Shows skills w/ sufficent accuracy/fluency in grade level text

[1-2A] WRITING			
		Term	
	PR1	PR2	F3
[1] EFFORT			
Grade 1 Writing Effort			
[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS			
[1-02a-1] Uses text types for various			

[1-2A] WRITING			
		Term	
	PR1	PR2	F3
purposes to compose a written piece			
[1-02a-2] Produce/share multiple writings using a variety of digital tools			
[1-02a-3] Collects research to build/present knowledge via various			
writings			

[1-2B] LANGUAGE SKILLS	ILLS		
		Term	
	PR1	PR2	F3
[1] EFFORT			
Grade 1 Language Skills Effort			
[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS			
[1-02b-4] Shows understanding of conventions in English grammar			
[1-02b-5] Acquire and use grade appropriate vocabulary and phrases			

SPEAKING	Term	PR1 PR2 F3		fort		ers	b Bas
[1-3] LISTENING/SPEAKING			[1] EFFORT	Grade 1 Listening and Speaking Effort	[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS	[1-03-1] Uses speak/listen skills to comprehend and collaborate w/ others	[1-03-2] Uses speaking and listening skills to present knowledge and ideas

[1-4] MATHEMATICS	S	Term	
	PR1	PR2	F3
[1] EFFORT			

## Grade 01 Report Card 2012-2013 for

[1-4] MATHEMATICS	S		
		Term	
	PR1	PR2	£
Grade 1 Mathematics Effort			
[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS			
[1-04-01] Represent/solve word problems involving addition and subtraction			
[1-04-02] Understand/apply properties and strategies of add and subtract			
[1-04-03] Is able to add and subtract within 20			
[1-04-04] Works with addition and subtraction equations			
[1-04-05] Extend the counting sequence through 120			
[1-04-06] Understands place value by being able to represent 10's and 1's			
[1-04-07] Use place value understanding and properties to add/subtract			
[1-04-08] Measure lengths indirectly and by iterating length units			
[1-04-09] Is able to tell and write time to the hour and half hour			
[1-04-10] Is able to represent and interpret data			
[1-04-11] Is able to reason with shapes and their attributes			
[1-04-12] Uses mathematical practices effectively			

	Term	PR1 PR2 F3						
[1-5] SCIENCE			[1] EFFORT	Grade 1 Science Effort	[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS	[1-5-1] Participates in activities and	discussions	[1-5-2] Understands unit concepts

[1-6] SOCIAL STUDIES	ES		
		Term	
	PR1	PR1 PR2	F3
[1] EFFORT			
Grade 1 Social Studies Effort			
[2] CLUSTERS OF STANDARDS			

[1-6] SOCIAL STUDIES	Term	PR1 PR2 F3	ties and	ncepts
[1-6] SO			[1-6-1] Participates in activities and discussions	[1-6-2] Understands unit concepts

Term  [1-7-1] Exhibits a positive attitude [1-7-2] Demonstrates self control [1-7-3] Shows consideration and respect [1-7-4] Accepts suggestions for improvement [1-7-5] Demonstrates good listening habits [1-7-5] Observes school and classroom rules [1-7-7] Participates cooperatively in	[1-7] PERSONAL BEHAVIOR	
PR1	Term	
[1-7-1] Exhibits a positive attitude [1-7-2] Demonstrates self control [1-7-3] Shows consideration and respect [1-7-4] Accepts suggestions for improvement [1-7-5] Demonstrates good listening habits [1-7-6] Observes school and classroom rules [1-7-7] Participates cooperatively in	Н	_
[1-7-2] Demonstrates self control [1-7-3] Shows consideration and respect [1-7-4] Accepts suggestions for improvement [1-7-5] Demonstrates good listening habits [1-7-5] Observes school and classroom rules	-7-1] Exhibits a positive attitude	
[1-7-3] Shows consideration and respect [1-7-4] Accepts suggestions for improvement [1-7-5] Demonstrates good listening habits [1-7-6] Observes school and classroom rules [1-7-7] Participates cooperatively in proving a contribution of the cooperative in the co	-7-2] Demonstrates self control	
[1-7-4] Accepts suggestions for improvement [1-7-5] Demonstrates good listening habits [1-7-6] Observes school and classroom rules [1-7-7] Participates cooperatively in proving a proving	.77-3] Shows consideration and spect	
habits [1-7-5] Demonstrates good listening habits [1-7-6] Observes school and classroom rules rules [1-7-7] Participates cooperatively in	.7-4] Accepts suggestions for provement	
[1-7-6] Observes school and classroom rules rules Participates cooperatively in property of the rules rules cooperatively in property of the rules rules are rules of the rules rules are rules of the rules are rules of the rule	77-5] Demonstrates good listening bits	
[1-7-7] Participates cooperatively in	77-6] Observes school and classroom	
group activities	[1-7-7] Participates cooperatively in group activities	

[1-8] WORK HABITS	တ			
		Term		_
	PR1	PR2	F3	
[1-8-1] Follows directions				_
[1-8-2] Organizes time and materials				_
[1-8-3] Completes work in reasonable time				
[1-8-4] Works well independently				_
[1-8-5] Attempts to solve own problems				
[1-8-6] Produces neat and legible work				$\overline{}$

[1-8-6] Produces neat and legible work			
[1-S] SPECIALS			
		Term	
	PR1	PR2	E
ART			
[1-S-01] Student understands/applies	PM		
media, techniques and processes			
[1-S-02] Student understands/applies	PM		
elements/organizational principles			
[1-S-04] Understand the visual arts in	PM		
relation to history/cultures			
[1-1-06] Make connection between the	PM		
arts, other disciplines and daily life			
MUSIC			

[1-5] SPECIALS				
		Term		
	PR1	PR2	£	
[1-S-07] Student can sing alone and with others	PM			
[1-S-08] Student can read and notate music	×			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION				
[1-S-10] The student demonstrates competency in motor skills and movement				
[1-S-11] Applies knowledge of concepts/principles related to human movement				
[1-S-12] Exhibits responsible behavior that respects self and others	ME			

RKS GRADE 01	Term	PR1 PR2 F3	ıre	Ition	lal					
[10-0] FINAL MARKS GRADE 01			[10-1a] Final Reading for Literature	[10-1b] Final Reading for Information	[10-1c] Final Reading Foundational Skills	[10-1d] Final Language Skills	[10-2] Final Writing Score	[10-4] Final Mathematics Score	[10-5] Final Science Score	[10-6] Final Social Studies Score

*Comments: For additional information regarding Shelton's standards-aligned report card, visit the district website report card page at http://www.sheltonpublicschools.org/subsite/dist/page/report-cards-2314

Parent Signature

### **Progress Reports**

Friday, June 19, 2020 3:55 PM

INFORMATION FROM CURRENT IEP  Goal #: Specific Goal Focus:  Current Performance Level: What can the student currently do?  Measurable Annual Goal: What challenging, yet attainable, goal can we expect the student to meet by the end on this IEP period? How will we know that the student has reached this goal?  Benchmarks/Objectives: What will the student need to do to complete this goal?  Progress Report Date: Progress Report Date: Progress Report # of Progress Report the student's progress toward meeting each annual goal.		Progress R	eport on IEP Dated: from	to	
Goal #: Specific Goal Focus:  Current Performance Level: What can the student currently do?  Measurable Annual Goal: What challenging, yet attainable, goal can we expect the student to meet by the end on this IEP period? How will we know that the student has reached this goal?  Benchmarks/Objectives: What will the student need to do to complete this goal?  Progress Report Date: Progress Report Date: Progress Report # of Progress Reports are required to be sent to parents at least as often as parents are informed of their nondisabled children's progress. Each	Student Name	:	DOB:	ID#:	
Current Performance Level: What can the student currently do?  Weasurable Annual Goal: What challenging, yet attainable, goal can we expect the student to meet by the end on this IEP period? How will we know that the student has reached this goal?  Benchmarks/Objectives: What will the student need to do to complete this goal?  PROGRESS REPORT INFORMATION  Progress Report Date:  Progress Report Date:  Progress Reports are required to be sent to parents at least as often as parents are informed of their nondisabled children's progress. Each		INFOR	RMATION FROM CURRE	NT IEP	
Measurable Annual Goal: What challenging, yet attainable, goal can we expect the student to meet by the end on this IEP period? How will we know that the student has reached this goal?  Benchmarks/Objectives: What will the student need to do to complete this goal?  PROGRESS REPORT INFORMATION  Progress Report Date:  Progress Report Date:  Progress Reports are required to be sent to parents at least as often as parents are informed of their nondisabled children's progress. Each	Goal #:	Specific Goal Focus:			
Benchmarks/Objectives: What will the student need to do to complete this goal?  PROGRESS REPORT INFORMATION  Progress Report Date:  Progress Reports are required to be sent to parents at least as often as parents are informed of their nondisabled children's progress. Each	Current Perfo	ormance Level: What can the s	student currently do?		
PROGRESS REPORT INFORMATION Progress Report Date: Progress Report # of Progress Reports are required to be sent to parents at least as often as parents are informed of their nondisabled children's progress. Each				ne student to meet by the end or	n this IEP period? How
Progress Report Date: Progress Report # of Progress Reports are required to be sent to parents at least as often as parents are informed of their nondisabled children's progress. Each	3enchmarks/	Objectives: What will the stude	ent need to do to complete this goal?		
Progress Report Date: Progress Report # of					
Progress Reports are required to be sent to parents at least as often as parents are informed of their nondisabled children's progress. Each					
			RESS REPORT INFORI		
		rt Date:		Progress Report #	
	rogress Reports	rt Date:	at least as often as parents are inforr	Progress Report #	
	rogress Reports	rt Date:	at least as often as parents are inforr	Progress Report #	
	Progress Reports	nt Date: are required to be sent to parents usust describe the student's progress	at least as often as parents are inforr	Progress Report #	

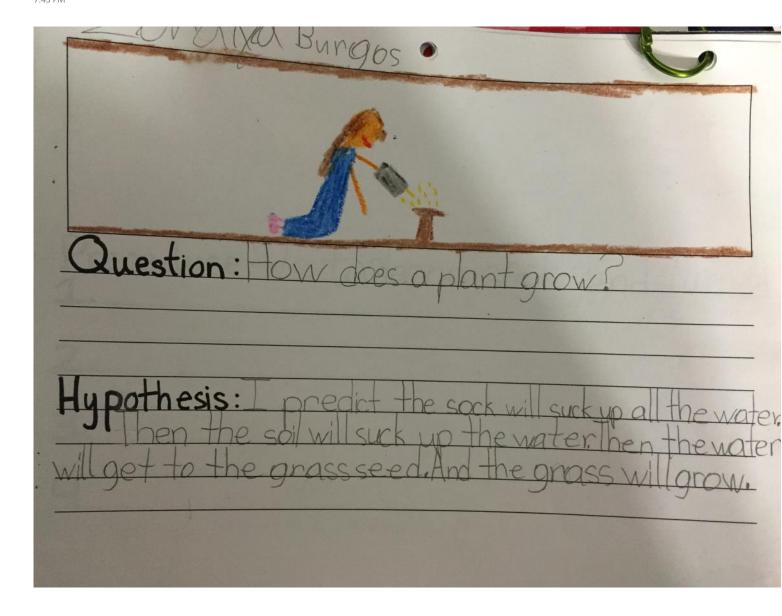
School District Name:

### Samples of Schoolwork

Friday, June 19, 2020 7:42 PM

### August

Friday, June 19, 2020 7:43 PM



### September

Friday, June 19, 2020 7:46 PM

### **Standardized Tests**

Friday, June 19, 2020 7:48 PM

### **School Calendar**

Friday, June 19, 2020 8:01 PM

### JESSAMINE COUNTY SCHOOLS CALENDAR AND INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS 2019-20

Superintendent - Central Office	Wilmore Elementary	
Director of Transportation	East Jessamine Middle885-5561	
Early Learning Village887-5358	West Jessamine Middle885-2244	
Brookside Elementary	East Jessamine High School885-7240	
Nicholasville Elementary	West Jessamine High School887-2421	
Red Oak Elementary885-0616	Jessamine Career & Technology Center	
Rosenwald-Dunbar Élementary	The Providence School	
Warner Elementary	Adult Education/Family Literacy887-9052	

FI :: II CI (C D I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	. 0.1 5 : 1
Flexible Staff Development Days Thursday, Au	igust 8th, Friday, August 9th
Opening Day	Monday, August 12th
Teacher Work Day	Tuesday, August 13th
First Day for Students	Wednesday, August 14th
No School Labor Day	Monday, September 2nd
Fall Break	October 7th-October 11th
Term One Ends	Friday, October 18th
No School Election Day / Parent Conference/Data Day	Tuesday, November 5th
Thanksgiving BreakNov	ember 27th-November 29th
Term Two Ends	Friday, December 20th
Christmas Break	December 23rd-January 3rd

No School Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	
No School Presidents' Day/Flexible Staff Development	Monday, February 17th
Term Three Ends	Friday, March 6th
Spring Break	March 30th - April 3rd
Testing Window Last 14 Instructional	Days of District Calendar
No School Primary Election Day/Flexible Staff Development	Tuesday, May 19th
Term Four Ends/Last Day of School/Early Release	Friday, May 22nd
Memorial Day	Monday, May 25th
Certified Staff Development	Tuesday, May 26th
Closing Day	Wednesday, May 27th

Dates that school is not in session are shown with circles 🔘 and/or are shaded.

- = Students Out of School
- = Students and Teachers Out of School
- = All Schools and Offices Closed
- $\triangle$  = End of Grading Period
- = Early Release

Jessamine County Schools will designate up to 10 inclement weather days as nontraditional instruction days which will not be part of the make-up rotation.

### Days Missed/Make-up

- 11 Feb 17 12 May 26
- 13 May 27 14 May 28 15 May 29 16 June 1 17 June 2

n						CIO	ising v
De	cemb	er Z3i	ra-Jan	luary	3ra		
2019	s	M	T	w	TH	F	s
July		1	2	3	(4)	5	6
•	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
					1	2	3
August	4	5	6	7	(8)	(9)	10
August	11	12	(3)	14	15	<b>16</b>	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	•	<b>V</b>	•		_	c	7
G	1	<b>2</b> /9	3 10	4 11	5 12	6 13	7 14
September	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
			1	2	3	4	5
0 4 1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
October	13	14	15	16	17	<u> 18</u>	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
							•
	3	4	<b>(5</b> )	6	7	1 8	2 9
Navamba	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
November	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		30
					7		

3 4 5 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 <u>20</u> 21 22 23 <u>24</u> <u>25</u> <u>26</u> <u>27</u> 28 29 30 31

							. ,
2020	s	M	T	w	TH	F	s
January				V	2	3	4
•	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February	2	3	4	_	6	7	1
	9	10	11	5 12	6 13	7 14	8 15
	16	(17)	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	20	24	20	20		20	23
March	1	2	3	4	5	<u>∕6</u> \	7
Maich	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
				1	2	3	4
April	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
p	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
						1	2
May		4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20		<u>#2</u>	23
	24	25	<b>26</b> )	<b>27</b> )	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
June	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

December

### School Handbook

Friday, June 19, 2020 8:00 PM



210 South Lexington Ave. Wilmore, KY 40390 (859) 887-4600

"Providence: Discovering Pride and Purpose through Achievement"

Student & Parent Handbook 2019-2020

**Revised July 2019** 

Dear Students and Parents,

Welcome to The Providence School (TPS)! Our goal and challenge is to create a school that is truly different from traditional middle and high schools, one which better meets the needs and requirements of students who need an alternative school environment. Furthermore, we strive to continue the heritage that began in a one-room schoolhouse, the original Providence School. In that small setting, the young people of northern Jessamine County received their education.

Because we are a non-traditional public school, we utilize best practices for non-traditional students. Our goal is to provide students with more than a diploma; we want students to leave our school with an education equipping them to be successful in careers as well as in their personal lives.

Please read this handbook carefully as it contains the final decisions of many lengthy discussions held by the staff. This handbook does not replace the Code of Conduct. Rather, this handbook will help you become familiar with the specific guidelines established for the TPS community.

The staff has worked hard to be ready for the opening of school this year. A great school needs more than hard-working staff members; it also needs committed students and supportive parents. We invite you to be an active participant in our school.

Eric Sowers, Principal

### <u>Staff</u>

Middle School	High School	Administrative/Support		
Jon Wes Adams,	Sean Goggin, High School	Bobby Turner, Custodian		
Interventionist-Math	Teacher			
Gardner Adams, Teacher	Glenn Weinberger,	Tina Muse, Student		
	Paraeducator	Development Coordinator		
Kiki Spann, Teacher	Carissa Arwood, High School Teacher	Clint Newton, SRO		
Michelle Lowe, Teacher	Tonya Clift, Credit Recovery & STLP Coordinator	Eric Sowers, Principal		
Jesse Law, Interventionist-Reading	Donna Doolin, Teaching Partner	Mandie Bunner, OneWay Coordinator		
Julie Wilson, Middle School Teacher	Nate Andrews, Home-based Teacher & ISTEP Coordinator	Grace Byrnes, Administrative Assistant		
Debbie Cross, Teaching Partner	Patrick Fuchs, High School Teacher	Mindy Harris, School Nurse		
Jasmine Varner, Resource Teacher	Ashley Gates, High School Teacher	Micki Gill, Head Custodian		
Vickie Gordon, Teaching	Jesse Law,	Tammy Crowe, Cafeteria		
Partner	Interventionist-Reading	Manager		
	Vicki Shearer, Teaching	Angie Hatton, Focus Room		
	Partner	Coordinator		
	Scott Osborn, High School	Mindy Hershey,		
	Teacher	DSW/Counselor		
	Kevin Wheeler, 180 Teacher	Neil Heffelbower, DSW/Counselor		
	Liz Spurlock, High School Teacher	Justin Yeary, Assistant Principal/CRA		
	Jeannette Teater, High School Teacher	Tammy Baker, Bookkeeper		
	Robbie Irgang, High School Teacher	Silvester Turner, Assistant Principal		
	Heather McDonald, High School Teacher	Regina Rion, Attendance Clerk		
	Harding Ison-Bowman, High School Teacher	Lesley Gilpin, DSW/180 Counselor		
	Jon Wes Adams,	Allison Hardion, School		
	Interventionist-Math	Psychologist		
	Jasmine Varner, Resource Teacher			
	Jackie Kidwell, Teaching Partner			
	Tina Berryman, Teaching Partner			

### **District Mission**

Jessamine County Schools exists to motivate and challenge every child every day to be caring, responsible citizen and a high-level thinker, performer, communicator, and learner for life!

### **School Mission**

Providence: Discovering Pride and Purpose through Achievement

### Our Goals

At The Providence School we believe in promoting achievement and student success in 3 categories of success. We refer to these 3 categories as pyramids because the pyramid Rtl structure allows for a data driven, individualized and focused approach to student achievement and success.

### 3 Pyramids of RTI Success

### Academic

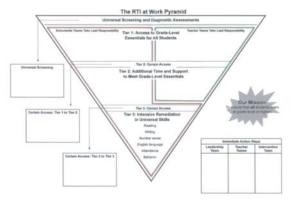
 TPS students will graduate with the reading, writing and math skills to be a successful and functional adult.

### Self Regulation/Behavior

 TPS students will graduate with the skills to model appropriate adult behavior.

### Socio-Emotional Health

 TPS students will graduate with the skills to pursue lifelong socio-emotional health.



### **Bell Schedule**

### High School

I light Cono			
Class	Start Time	End Time	Minutes
1st Period	8:25	9:30	65 minutes
2nd Period	9:33	10:38	65 minutes
3rd Period	10:41	12:01	65 minutes, 15 break
4th Period	12:04	1:34	65 minutes, 25 lunch
Lunch	12:35	1:00	12:04-12:29 for Equine & Discovery
5th Period	1:37	2:42	65 minutes
6th Period	2:45	3:50	65 minutes

### HS Flex Bell Schedule

Class	Start Time	End Time	Minutes
1st Period	8:25	9:19	54 minutes
Int/Ext	9:22	9:52	30 minutes
2nd Period	9:55	11:04	54 minutes, 15 break
3rd Period	11:07	12:01	54 minutes
4th Period	12:04	1:34	65 minutes, 25 lunch
Lunch	12:35	1:00	12:04-12:29 for Equine & Discovery
5th Period	1:37	2:42	65 minutes
6th Period	2:45	3:50	65 minutes

### MIddle School

Class	Start Time	End Time	<u>Minutes</u>
1st POD	8:30	10:20	110 Minutes
2nd POD	10:20	12:10	110 Minutes
Lunch	12:10	12:35	25 Minutes
4th Period	12:35	1:35	60 minutes
5th Period	1:35	2:35	60 minutes
6th Period	2:35	3:50	75 minutes

*Students that are enrolled in classes at East High, West High, East Middle, West Middle, JCTC, or vocational schools are expected to be in those classes on Fridays regardless of Providence's alternative calendar. It will be counted as an unexcused absence if the student is not present.

### **Supporting and Visiting TPS**

### Volunteering at TPS

The district requires that all volunteers complete a Volunteers in Public Schools form and provide a copy of your driver's license. If you wish to volunteer at TPS please contact the school office.

### Proud Providence Parent (P3) Meetings

P³ is our parent organization. All parents and guardians are strongly encouraged to participate. Our quarterly meetings usually occur in the evening. For more information or to sign up for the P3 meetings, please contact the school office

### **Visiting**

Instructional time for our students is most important at our school. Due to our schedule and need to maximize instruction for all students, classroom visits must be scheduled and approved in advance by administration. Please do not bring food from outside restaurants for students to eat.

### Parent/Teacher Conferences

If you would like to set up a parent/teacher conference, you may contact your student's guidance counselor: Neil Heffelbower (A-K) or Mindy Hershey (L-Z), and they will be happy to help organize the meeting.

### **Guests and Visitors**

All guests and visitors to TPS <u>must</u> register in the front lobby with our receptionist. Due to our visitor check-in software, parents/guests must present a picture ID during the check-in process. We welcome parents! However, we do ask that you register; the receptionist can then assist you in finding your son/daughter or the staff with whom you want to speak. If you need to speak with staff, please call and schedule an appointment.

### Student Fees

Per district policy, all TPS students will be charged a school fee of \$20 per year. Students receiving reduced lunch will pay \$10; and students receiving free lunch will be exempt from the fee. Students that enroll in TPS second semester, will be charged a \$10 student fee.

This fee does not cover the cost TPS spends on instructional materials; however, it will help to offset the costs incurred in some courses (for example- field trips and pottery for art).

### **Enrollment and Registration**

### Student Registration and Infinite Campus

Infinite Campus Student and Parent Portals and Jessamine County Schools Online Registration Process

All families enrolled in Jessamine County Schools must have an active Infinite Campus Parent Portal account and complete the JCS Online Registration process prior to the beginning of the school year

Infinite Campus, Kentucky's Department of Education's electronic records system, offers parents and students the opportunity to access their grades, attendance, and school/teacher announcements through a Student/Parent Portal.

The JCS Online Registration system allows families to electronically record and update all necessary school enrollment forms.

To access the Infinite Campus portal:

### **Student Access:**

Each student has a login and password to access the portal. Both parents and students may access the student's account with this login information.

### To login to student/parent portal:

Student Login/Username: A student's school computer username/login name Password: A student's school computer password Parent Access:

### To request a parent portal account:

- Go to the Jessamine County Schools website at http://www.jessamine.k12.ky.us/
- Click on the "For Families" drop-down
- · Click on the "IC Parent Portal Sign-up"
- Complete the form and submit If you have any questions regarding this process, please contact: tammy.baker@jessamine.kyschools.us

### Medical Requirements

To enroll in 6th grade in a Kentucky School, you must have the following by the beginning of the school year:

- Up-to-date immunization certificate
- · Official Kentucky School Physical

If you have not yet scheduled an appointment for your child to meet the medical requirements, do so as soon as possible. Please note that noncompliance with state medical requirements may result in your child not being able to attend school until they are received. All students

enrolling from outside Kentucky or the United States must have the same documentation as students entering the 6th grade (see above).

All students are required to have the Hepatitis A vaccination prior to enrollment in Jessamine County Schools.

The Jessamine County Health Department (JCHD) will transfer an immunization certificate to a Kentucky Immunization Certificate. For more information, you may contact JCHD at 885-4149.

### **Attendance**

When students come to school regularly, they learn. When students miss school frequently (excused or unexcused), they fall behind. It is that simple: if the student is not here, he/she isn't learning. Even when students have excused absences, they fall behind. Please support your son's or daughter's education by insisting they come to school every day unless they are too sick to attend.

Our attendance clerk will keep track of parent and doctor's notes and notify you when you have used all parent notes(6) for the entire school year. Parents may write a note of excuse as a hard copy or via email. If an email is sent for an excuse, it must be accompanied by a follow up phone call by the parent before it is accepted.

Notes must be turned in within 5 days of absence in order to be counted. If your son/daughter is going to miss school, please call the school early in the morning. If we don't hear from you by 9:30 A.M., we will try to contact you to find out why your child is not in school.

The staff at TPS will implement various strategies to encourage promptness. The following strategies apply to tardies:

- Persistent problems with tardies or absences may result in referral to a school counselor or principal; if the problem doesn't get better, the student will be reported to the Director of Pupil Personnel and/or court.
- Any student who is court-ordered to attend school on time will have their absences/tardies reported to court.

Please try to schedule all doctor and dental appointments for after school hours, off student Fridays or Friday afternoons. Sixty-one (61) minutes or more per day is considered a percentage of an absence, not a tardy.

Providence participates in the Jessamine County Truancy Diversion Program (TDP). This is a partnership between Jessamine County Schools and Jessamine County Family Court. All TPS students with 3 or more unexcused absences are reviewed by the TDP team twice monthly. The team also looks at student discipline. The team consists of the court designated worker (CDW); Jessamine County DPP, and Eric Sowers, TPS principal. If the student has had unexcused absences and/or tardies or multiple discipline referrals since the last review, the group may meet with the student or refer them to family court for review.

When a student exceeds 12 absences with medical statements (doctor's notes), the parent/guardian is asked to sign a <u>Release of Medical Information</u> permission form for the treating physician. This form will allow the Health Attendance committee to review health information to determine the need for documentation regarding a chronic health condition, addressing the student's academic status, and to determine the possible need for home/hospital services. The case will then be reviewed by the committee.

Only the people on a student's emergency card are allowed to pick up a student unless prior arrangements have been made through the office. We ask for identification of any person who comes to pick up a student prior to dismissal. This practice is not designed to inconvenience parents, but to protect students.

### **Student Services**

### School Nurse/Medication at School

Students must have a note from a teacher to see the school nurse. Students may see the nurse if they are bleeding/vomiting, have an asthma attack, need a lice check, have a fever, receive trauma to the head, need to take prescription medications, or need a foreign object (splinter, lead, etc.) removed.

No student is allowed to carry medicine with him/her at school, with the exception of inhalers for the treatment of asthma. Any student who needs to take medication at school must take the medicine in the original container, to the nurse's office and have a medication authorization form on file with the nurse. The medication authorization form must be completed by the parent and returned to the nurse who will fax the form to the doctor for his/her signature. The authorization form must be completed for ALL medication including prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs such as Tylenol, Advil, inhalers, and cold medicine.

- Students may carry cough drops and throat lozenges which require no medical authorization form.
- Inhalers may be carried by students, but a medication authorization form must be on file.

School personnel are not allowed to dispense any medication, including Tylenol or over-the-counter medications, without a signed medication form. **This form must be completed by a parent and signed by a doctor**. If your son/daughter has frequent headaches, please have a form signed at the beginning of the year and send in a new, unopened (sealed) bottle of the preferred medicine with your son's or daughter's name on it. We try to keep students in school if at all possible. If we have a medication form and medication, we will dispense it, let your child rest for a few minutes, then attempt a return to class. We will call you to pick up your son/daughter only when they are clearly too sick to remain in school.

Per Kentucky state law, high school students are permitted to carry over-the-counter (OTC) medication and self-medicate according to the instructions written on the original bottle. However, TPS students may not take OTC medication anywhere on campus except in one of

the administrative or secretarial offices in the presence of a staff member. In addition, students may not provide OTC medication to another student while under the supervision of TPS staff.

If a student becomes ill and is too sick to remain at school, someone on the student's emergency card will be contacted to pick up the student. Once the emergency contact is made, the office will let the teacher know when someone is on the way. The student will be notified as soon as she/he is ready to be signed out.

### **ESS**

ESS will be held twice a month during the 2019-2020 school year; transportation will be provided for our students. During this time, students will receive content review and/or instruction they have missed while absent, as well as complete classroom assignments missed (or alternative assignments). Even though students may receive help with homework missed, ESS is not a Homework Helper program. Other services may be provided; information will be given out throughout the school year. For more information about ESS contact Jeannette Teater, the ESS teacher

### **Extra-Curricular Activities**

Most students may return to their sending school for after-school activities such as sports, clubs, debate team, etc. However, in the case of students who are administratively placed at TPS, permission will be withheld for a minimum of one semester or longer if the student is not academically eligible or if their behavior is a major concern. We encourage students to become involved with an after-school activity and will help in any way possible.

We currently offer basketball, archery, and cooking club as extra-curricular activities. Dates and times for these activities are based on facility and staff availability and will be communicated to students throughout the semester.

Any event (extra-curricular, incentive, end of year, etc.) that occurs during the school day can only be attended by students currently enrolled in the day program.

### <u>Drug Testing Program for Athletes and Student Drivers</u>

Each student who **participates in athletics** (i.e. archery) at the middle or high school level and each student who **drives to school** will be subject to random drug testing as a prerequisite for 1) participation in an athletic program and/or 2) receiving a parking permit. Positive test results will not be turned over to law enforcement authorities or used to suspend or expel students from school. Refer to the Random Drug Testing and Alcohol Breathalyzer Procedures Handbook, available from the coach or principal, for further information.

### Special Education Services

Students with an IEP are scheduled according to their current plan. If you have questions or concerns and would like to schedule an ARC meeting, please contact our front office.

### Change of Address

Anytime a student moves during the school year, and at the beginning of the school year, parents must present proof of residency. This may be a utility bill, lease agreement, etc. It cannot be in the form of junk mail or a credit card application.

### School Network

All students must have a code of conduct agreement form signed by a parent on file at Providence. The acceptable use policy (AUP) has been incorporated into this document; this includes email, Internet access, and storage space on the server. The network is provided to students and staff for educational purposes. This means that email use and Internet activity must be related to course work. Students are not allowed to store games, video, personal graphics, or other large items on the server that is not school related. Do not give your password to other students or stay logged on a computer when you are finished. You are responsible for any violation of the AUP by other persons using your user name and password.

### "No Pass/No Drive"

The 2007 legislative session passed the "No Pass/No Drive" bill (HB32) which became effective June 26, 2007. This bill is intended to support dropout prevention and to provide an incentive for students to stay in school and pass their courses.

The "No Pass/No Drive" statute results in the denial or revocation of a student's driver's license for academic deficiency, or dropping out of school as a result of excessive or unexcused absences. Academic deficiency is defined as a student who does not have passing grades in at least four (4) courses, or the equivalent of four courses, in the preceding semester. A student is deemed to have dropped out of school when he/she has nine (9) or more unexcused absences in the preceding semester. Any absences due to suspension shall be considered unexcused absences.

### **Cafeteria Services**

The Jessamine County Schools Child Nutrition Program provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free meals to our students each school day. School lunch menus must adhere to the United States Department of Agriculture dietary guidelines. These guidelines require school lunches to average no more than 30 percent calories from fat and no more than 10 percent calories from saturated fat in a one-week period and provide one-third of the recommended dietary allowance for children. School breakfasts provide one-fourth of the Recommended Dietary Allowance for children. In addition, school lunches include a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables, low-fat milk and whole grain products

### **Breakfast**

Breakfast is served between 8:00-8:20 as students arrive to school. All students receive free breakfast courtesy of the CTE Program.

### Lunch

Students are served lunch at their assigned time. High school and middle school times are listed below but students in other programs may have alternative lunch schedules. All students receive a free lunch courtesy of the CTE Program.

Middle School - 12:10-12:35 High School - 12:35-1:00

Friday Lunch Schedule - To be determined

District policy states that students are not permitted to leave campus for lunch. Students may either bring a lunch from home or purchase one through the cafeteria. No glass containers or food other than a packed lunch will be permitted.

Food service laws prevent the school from selling snacks and soft drinks until 30 minutes after the last lunch period.

### **Transportation***

### Morning Drop Off

Providence doors open at 8:00am. Students should not arrive before the doors open.

Parents who transport a child to school, please drop your child off in the lower front parking lot. A staff member will be out front to direct traffic during peak morning arrival times. Please make every effort to have students at school on time.

All TPS students are provided bus transportation unless behavior warrants removal from the school provided transportation.

### Afternoon Pick Up

Parents who transport a child to school, please pick your child up in the lower front parking lot. Any vehicle parked in the visitor parking lot will be held until the buses have cleared school property.

All TPS students are provided bus transportation unless behavior warrants removal from the school provided transportation.

* Transportation procedures will be amended when the transition to the new school building occurs.

### **Driving Privileges**

Any student at TPS may be granted a driving permit. There is no parking permit fee.

In order to obtain a parking permit, an application must be completed with a parent/guardian's signature, as well as a copy of student's driver's license, registration, and proof of insurance card.

Drivers are expected to arrive on time every morning, drive slowly on campus and in the vicinity of school (10 mph), and enter the building as soon as they arrive on campus. Speeding, texting while driving, or any other form of reckless driving, may result in a loss of driving privileges on school grounds. High school students and siblings of drivers are the only students who may ride with another student without parent permission. According to the Code of Conduct, transporting another student off school grounds during the school day without permission will result in a loss of driving privileges for the remainder of the school year.

Drivers may not return to their cars during the school day without specific permission from an administrator. Any vehicle parked on school grounds must be free of any objectionable bumper stickers or adornment. Failure to comply with these expectations could result in a temporary loss of driving privileges. Persistent problems could lead to a loss of privileges for the remainder of the school year.

### **Discovery and Subsequent Programs**

### **Discovery**

The Providence School is a school which fully supports the Discovery Program. Discovery teaches students and staff about treating one another with dignity and respect. There are six major units in the Discovery course; they are: 1) effective group skills and team building; 2) anger management; 3) transactional analysis; 4) assertiveness training; 5) problem solving; and 6) conflict resolution. In addition, students are required to complete a writing piece and a role play situation, participate in therapeutic games, participate in a service learning project, pass the final exam, as well as step into the circle. **Students at TPS must pass Discovery before beginning academic work.** 

The only exception is for seniors with 21.5 or more credits who do not need any electives; however, these students will be expected to complete the first unit of a self-guided Discovery course in order to be familiar with Discovery language and practices. If an incoming senior needs electives, we may require that student to take Discovery because the business world tells us high school graduates need the skills taught in Discovery.

New Discovery students will have a limit of two attempts to pass the course; after two failed attempts a committee of staff members will meet to discuss each individual student's academic placement.

High School students who pass Discovery have the potential to earn 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  credits; students will receive one-half credit at the end of the course upon successful completion, and the second half-credit upon "living Discovery" throughout the school year. Students will also have the opportunity to receive an additional elective half-credit during Discovery. **Passing Discovery is not the end of using it; we expect all staff and students to continue "living Discovery" at all times.** Circle-ups, process points, the focus room, and the principles taught in Discovery will be used throughout the school. We host a Discovery Graduation to honor those who pass this difficult course. This is a special celebration we hope all families will attend.

Students who cause persistent, major disruption to the culture at TPS, and resist using Discovery skills to get along with others, will be recommended for the Delta class, 180, alternative placement, administrative hearing, or sent before the Board of Education for expulsion.

### Focus Room

A middle school student is assigned to a focus room when they have received a total of four redirects in one class, when they have had a total of eight or more redirects in one day, or when they refuse to respond appropriately to a redirect.

A high school student is assigned to a focus room when they have received a total of four redirects in one day or when they refuse to respond appropriately to a redirect. We do not consider a focus room a disciplinary action; in fact, they are designed to keep a student from escalating to the point of needing major interventions.

Students who cause persistent, major disruption to the culture at TPS, and resist using Discovery skills to get along with others, will be recommended for the Delta class, 180 Program, alternative placement, administrative hearing, or sent before the Board of Education for expulsion. Focus room visits are not automatically reported to outside agencies such as the court or the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). When a student complies with focus room procedures, we view it as a serious attempt to work on behavior issues. However, if an officer of the court or a worker asks about recent behavior, the number of focus room visits may be shared.

### Delta

During the time between the Discovery classes we offer the Delta program for students who are not living Discovery and have failing process points. During their stay in Delta, students will spend a great deal of time working on their Discovery skills. They will continue to do academics, although they will be doing them in individual packets and/or computer-based courses.

### Student Behavior

Students who exhibit misconduct are subject to a variety of discipline consequences based on the severity of the offense. It is important to note that discipline policies are in effect during the time students are on campus for instructional or extracurricular events and at any activity that is related to our school that takes place off campus (athletics, music, field trips, bus, etc.).

The initial step in teaching self regulation is our Discovery program. Please see the section of this handbook on Discovery for more information.

### Referrals

When students violate rules, they receive consequences. If a student commits a violation, the teacher will complete a behavior incident referral as soon as possible and send it to an

administrator. If the behavior prevents the student from remaining in class, s/he will be asked to sit in a designated location until an administrator can see him/her. Students waiting to see an administrator will not be allowed to sit in the lobby, if at all possible. The administrator will follow due process (the student is given a chance to explain his/her side of the incident, witnesses may be interviewed, and the student is given a written explanation of the discipline charges). Any disciplinary action requiring a student to stay after school, or to leave school, will require a parent to be contacted. Parents will be given at least one day's notice before an after-school detention. **Out-of-school suspensions are avoided if at all possible.** We believe suspended students rarely benefit from the experience. Serious infractions such as extreme disrespect, fighting, drugs, or weapon violations will result in suspensions per the Jessamine County Code of Conduct. Upon a tenth (10th) discipline referral, students may be subject to an administrative hearing, which is an intervention meeting held with the student, parent/guardian, school and district staff to determine options and interventions.

We believe in "Redemptive Discipline" at Providence. We maintain discipline practices designed to resolve conflict, restore justice, and maintain effective student-student, student-staff, and staff-staff relationships. It is not productive for conflicts or acts of disrespect to sever working relationships. The Discovery culture demands we use all six areas to resolve conflict, maintain relationships, and personally strengthen and prepare each student to be contributing members of society and positive culture changers. With this belief, administrators use mediations, apologies, acts of service, and acts of kindness to mend broken relationships and right injustices. At administrator discretion, alternative and restorative forms of discipline may be used when deemed necessary for violations of Jessamine County Code of Conduct.

### **Bus Behavior**

The Jessamine County School District provides bus transportation for all students. However, bus transportation is not a right; it is a privilege for those who conduct themselves in a safe manner. All Code of Conduct rules, as well as Discovery principles, apply on the bus. Students are expected to be respectful and behave appropriately in order for the driver to focus on driving and not on supervision. Students may lose the privilege of bus transportation based on the severity of the offense or an accumulation of offenses.

### **Dress Code**

Students at TPS will follow the dress code outlined in the district's Code of Conduct. The only exception is that students are allowed to wear hats as long as the following conditions are met:

- Students will remove hats anytime they go into a public place where wearing a hat is considered inappropriate by staff.
   Students have no major or frequent problems over hats.
- Designs, writing or images placed on hats meet the same standard of appropriateness as clothing items.

We consider our school to be a professional environment for students, and expect them to be dressed as they would in most public jobs. This list does NOT include all possible dress code violations, just the ones most frequently violated. The responsibility for dressing in a manner consistent with policy belongs to the student and his or her parent/guardian.

Stude	ents may not wear:
	Clothing advertising tobacco/alcohol companies or drug use in general
	Clothing offensive to any group of people (i.e. ethnic, LBGTQ)
	3 ,
	Any article of clothing which could be perceived as being gang related
	Inappropriate necklines on tops/dresses
	All shirts/tops must have sleeves, belly shirts are not allowed; a student's shirt should
	either be long enough to tuck in or to cover the belt (waist-band) of their
	pants/skirt/shorts. Students are not allowed to wear muscle shirts or A-line undershirts.
	Shorts/skirts which are too short (generally more than 4 inches above the knee)
	Pajama pants
	Yoga pants, leggings, jeggings, spandex or any body-hugging pants
	Pants/shorts/skirts must cover underwear and backside at all times regardless of movement
	Footwear must be worn at all times, house shoes/slippers/shoes without soles are not permitted
Excep	otions to the above examples:
	School/district athletic team shirts are permissible (i.e. archery, trap shoot teams) Yoga pants, leggings, jeggings, spandex or any body-hugging pants can be worn with a shirt that appropriately covers the student's front and back
Acces	ssories
	No dangerous jewelry such as dog collars, fish hooks, wallet chains, belt chains, or spike jewelry, etc. are permitted.
	No oversized jackets or trench coats are to be worn inside the building during the day.
	Blankets, sheets and pillows should not be brought to school.
	cement
the ap	nts who are in violation of any portion of the TPS dress code should be first reported to propriate high school or middle school team leader before referring them to school istration.

The school administration shall have the right to evaluate any clothing to determine its appropriateness within the guidelines of the dress code. Administrators shall also have the right to make an interpretation on the decency and appropriateness of any garment. Administrators, teachers, and other support personnel are responsible for enforcing the dress code.

### Consequences

Students who are out of compliance with the dress code will be asked to change into something appropriate when notified of a violation. Appropriate replacement clothing items should be brought to the school by a parent, guardian or supporting adult. TPS may have appropriate clothing items or hat the student can borrow to meet the dress code, but this is not guaranteed and is subject to availability. School supplied clothing and hats must be returned at the end of the day; students must exchange their inappropriate clothing for the borrowed item. Students

who refuse to change clothes, continue to sag pants or remove inappropriate items may be assigned One Way and/or sent home when deemed appropriate by school administrators. If One Way is not available, student will stay with team leader until clothing is changed or someone arrives with replacement. If student does change or adjust clothes, but changes back throughout the day (without permission), student will be placed in One Way (or with team leader) the remainder of the school day and receive a discipline referral for defiance. Students who consistently violate the dress code will receive disciplinary action reflecting this repeated defiance of authority. Any clarification regarding apparel's appropriateness should be obtained from the school administration PRIOR to wearing the apparel to school.

Cell Phones, Video Games, Personal Electronics and Other Hand-held Devices Schools can require students to turn in these items each morning and pick them up in the afternoon. We allow students to keep their electronic devices as long as they do not have them out or turned on during the school day. If a student has their device out or is using it during the day, it may be taken away from the student and locked up in the classroom or turned into the office for safekeeping. At the end of the day, these items will be returned to students. Students that consistently violate this rule will receive disciplinary action which might include a daily search and seizure of the device; a parent must then come to school to pick up the device. Students who routinely abuse the cell phone policy may have to pay a \$10.00 fee to get the phone back. Students assume all risk for these items; loss, theft, or damage of them will not be handled through the school's administration.

During the 2019 fall semester TPS administration will be collecting and analyzing data surrounding the authorized and unauthorized use of electronic devices (cell phones, etc.). Based on that data, TPS administration reserves the right to change the electronic device policy beginning in January of 2020. These changes could include the banning of all student electronic devices at TPS.

### Harassment, Discrimination and Bullying

As stated in our belief statements, the staff at TPS believes all people have value, dignity, and worth. Therefore, we have no tolerance for behavior meant to degrade another person. Each act of harassment or bullying is considered serious, and will be subject to disciplinary action. Harassment can be defined as persistent, malicious teasing, intimidation by threats of or actual physical violence; the creation, by whatever means, of a climate of hostility or intimidation, or the use of language, conduct, or symbols in such a manner as to be commonly understood to convey hatred, contempt, or prejudice. Bullying can be defined as actions intended to cause others to feel socially excluded, sexually harassed, or frightened. These actions include mean teasing and sketching or drawings of a violent, sexual, or otherwise inappropriate nature.

Sexual Harassment includes any unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that interferes with the life of the targeted individual(s); it is unsolicited and non-reciprocal. It includes the use of sexist terms, comments about body parts, sexual advances, electronic distribution or possession of sexual or nude photos, unwanted touching, gestures, taunting, sexual graffiti and rumor mongering about someone's sexual identity or activity. Sexting or using a cell phone or other personal communication device to send texted or email messages or possessing texted or email messages containing images reasonably interpreted as indecent or sexually suggestive while at school or at school related function is also considered sexual harassment. Generally, any

behavior of a sexual nature that provokes undesirable, uncomfortable feelings in an individual or individuals can be considered harassment. Repeated sexual harassment is a form of bullying (see Section 4- Anti-Bullying Bill). (Section 09.42811 of Jessamine County's Board Policy Manual).

Harassment, intimidation, bullying, or threats that occur via internet, email, or other computerized application, even from home, when it causes a disruption to the educational process will be dealt with as a school violation.

Verbal warnings may be issued by a teacher for first-time offenses that are considered "inappropriate language" which could be interpreted as harassing or bullying if used repetitively. However, if a student persists in using inappropriate language and/or directs it at another student, the following continuum of consequences begins.

- Lower Level Offense
  - o This might include generic name calling (sexual terms, racial terms, etc.), gestures, and possibly jokes.
  - Possible consequences might include an apology to the person, parent phone call, after school detention, or One Way.
- □ More Serious Offense
  - First offense- Consequences could include after school detention, One Way, and/or parent contact.
  - o Second offense- a 3-day assignment to One Way.
  - o Third offense- 1-day suspension
  - o Fourth offense- 2-day suspension
  - o Fifth offense- 3-day suspension
  - o Sixth offense- Student may be recommended to the Board for expulsion.

In addition to disciplinary action, in cases dealing with cell phones—the phone will be confiscated and students should be aware that any suspect images which may violate criminal laws will be referred to law enforcement authorities.

### Search & Seizure

The 4th Amendment of the United States Constitution protects all citizens against unreasonable search and seizure. However, there is a distinction between searches of a student's person and those which involve desks, lockers, and other items that belong to the school system making school officials legally responsible for these items. Permission to search these items does not have to be obtained from the student. According to Jessamine County policy, a student is asked to grant permission for a search to be conducted of their person or any personal belongings such as a coat or bag. If a student refuses to grant permission for the search, then the administration at TPS will immediately contact parents/guardians as well as law enforcement. The following guidelines will be used to help guide the decision-making about searches of students and their personal belongings:

there will be no indiscriminate searches.
there will be no strip searches.

searches may be conducted by law enforcement, parents, the administration or acting
administration of TPS.
two certified staff members will be present.
searches will be conducted only when there is reasonable suspicion a student is
potentially committing a serious Code of Conduct violation (for example- weapons or
drugs).

### **Metal Detectors**

The staff at TPS reserves the right to utilize a metal detector any time they have reasonable suspicion. In addition, any student who has brought a weapon, or any item which could be used as a weapon, to any school in the past, will be checked at the discretion of the staff. The staff also reserves the right to periodically perform random searches with metal detectors as students enter the building.

### Detention

After School Detention is a discipline consequence that will be held at TPS at least one day a week. Should the TPS staff identify a need to increase the number of days we hold detention, more will be added. Detention is usually assigned for skipping class but can be used for other violations also. The school does not provide transportation for students who have been assigned detention so parents will need to arrange to pick their student up after detention ends. Parents will be notified in advance if their son or daughter has been assigned detention so they have time to make transportation arrangements.

### One Way/OCS

One Way is a discipline consequence which is an alternative to suspension. One Way is available for all secondary students in Jessamine County. We hope to reduce the need for suspending students to home with the use of focus rooms, after school detention, and assignments to One Way. Students who are assigned to One Way are expected to complete their regular classroom assignments in addition to any work the One Way teacher may assign. Students that do not have work from their classroom teachers will receive assignments from the One Way teacher. Students are expected to do this work and teachers are expected to give students a grade for it. Compliance with the rules of One Way is expected and will be necessary in order for a student to return to his/her regular classroom.

### **Academic Policies**

### **Credits and Classification**

Freshman – up to 5 credits Sophomore – 5 ½ to 11 credits Junior – 11 ½ to 17 credits Senior – 17 ½ - 26 credits

Students must have 26 credits (specific requirements/electives) in order to graduate, as well as meet other requirements as set by the Board of Education. Furthermore, a student will be considered a "graduate" as soon as he/she has earned the required credits and requirements; however, students are strongly encouraged to return to the graduation ceremony at TPS and/or their sending school. It is the student's responsibility to contact their sending school for graduation information.

### Standards-Based Grading (SBG)

The Jessamine County School District is a Standards Based Grading district. SBG measures a student's progress against known and established milestones, not against how well their classmates are doing.

### **Grading Policy**

Assignments are graded according to how well a student demonstrates understanding of mastery of the related standard based on the grading rubric for that standard. The understanding of mastery is scored on the following 4-point scale:

Mastery	4
Approaching Mastery	3
Partial Mastery	2
No Mastery	1

Weighted Grades	Weig	hted	Grades
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Summative Weight	70%
Formative Weight	30%

Scores of 3 and 4 meet a standard. Scores of 1 and 2 do not meet a standard. While this scale and category percentages are universally used at TPS, the teacher of record has discretion in the retake policy.

### **Assessments**

Formative assessments, shorter learning checks used to gauge student progress will be weighted 30% of the student grade. Summative assessments, longer learning checks used to

gauge overall student mastery, will be weighted 70% of the student grade. All students must score a 3 or a 4 on the summative assessment to have mastered that particular standard.

### Remediation

Students will have opportunities to receive remediation on non-mastered content and earn the right to retake assessments on any standards on which they would like to improve. One opportunity to receive remediation will be during the Tier 2 Flex time allotment each week at the High School. The middle school will provide tier 2 remediation as needed based on student data.

### Make-Up Work for Missed Days

District Board Policy - Page 8, Section J. Opportunity for make-up work will be given for all absences. It is the responsibility of the student and parent to contact the designated staff person about make-up work. Students may be assigned different assignments in order to make up missed grades.

### **Determining a Final Score on Standards**

For secondary students, there are additional steps to reaching a final grade. To determine the final grade for the class, a secondary student's scores on all power standards assessed are averaged together. (All scores are added together, then divided by the number of standards) That number is converted to a letter grade based on the chart below.

Any class with JCS developed power standards must cover all of those power standards. Any class without defined power standards or any elective must cover at least 10 standards.

Grade Equivalent		Letter Grade
3.50	4.00	Α
3.00	3.49	В
2.30	2.99	С
0.00	2.29	F
		1

A teacher can input a letter grade 'I' at the end of a class if the student did not master enough standards to average a C. Amending the grade from 'F' to 'I' indicates that the student only needs to demonstrate mastery on 1 or 2 standards to move from failing the course to passing the course. By moving the grade from 'F' to 'I' the teacher agrees in principal to providing the student with learning and assessment opportunities the following semester to raise the overall course grade. The teacher takes sole responsibility for the course work required. Failure of a student to demonstrate mastery in the following semester will require the grade be amended from an 'I' to an 'F.'

The semester following an 'l' grade, the teacher of record will report the mastery of the necessary standard(s) to the appropriate counselor for transcript and grade amendment. Any

amendment must be finalized and communicated to the appropriate counselor prior to the final week of the semester.

Any student receiving an 'I' grade will be informed of the change from 'F' to 'I' by the teacher of record no later than the end of the first week of the following semester.

### **Earning Credits for High School Students**

TPS high school students earn credits in two possible ways.

1) Students in teacher-taught courses must complete work to 80% mastery or average greater than a 3 on all scored assignments if the class uses standards based grading (SBG). Students in these courses will be asked to correct an assignment if the first grade is below 80%, a 3 for SBG, or complete an alternative assignment. 2) Students with a final course grade of 64%, a 2 (SBG), or lower will receive an "F" for that class and will have to retake the class. Students that have an "I" will have one semester to bring that up to a passing grade.

### **NTI Days**

The goal of this initiative is to provide students with rigorous and relevant work and activities for students at home during snow or other emergency days and reduce the number of make-up days students and staff must complete at the end of the year. Before the threat of bad weather occurs, each teaching team will send work home that should provide students with enough work to last at least one instructional week. Students must complete this work and turn it in to the sending teacher upon their return to school.

### Student & Parent Handbook Contract

As a student of The Providence School in the school year 2019-2020, I sign this contract to agree I will abide by the expectations described within this handbook. If I fail to meet these expectations for any reason, I understand I will receive an appropriate consequence for each violation. Unwillingness to accept consequences will jeopardize my current placement at TPS.

As a parent or guardian of a young person attending The Providence School, I agree to expect my son/daughter to meet the expectations contained within this handbook. Furthermore, if problems should arise due to my son's/ daughter's unwillingness to cooperate, I agree to meet with school personnel in an attempt to resolve the conflict.

By signing this contract, each person acknowledges their part in making TPS a school where learning is not only possible, but expected, for all students. Unsafe conditions do not provide an environment effective for learning. Furthermore, each signature below states that the handbook has been read and that each party agrees to abide by the rules and expectations outlined in the handbook.

Student Signature	Date
Parent Signature	Date

# Title I Compact The Providence School 2019-2020

It is our belief that student performance will improve as a result of our cooperative efforts to support this compact. This is a three-way partnership with a specific goal in mind: increased student achievement.

### **Parent Commitment**

- Ask your children about school work daily.
- Be available to assist at home or school.
- Sign and return all papers requiring a parent or guardian's signature.
- Encourage positive attitudes toward school.
- Require regular school attendance and provide documentation when student is absent
- Attend parent-teacher conferences.
- · Attend school-wide events.
- Be responsible for updating emergency information.

### **Student Commitment**

- Use Discovery skills daily.
- · Attend school regularly.
- Clarify and validate by asking the teacher any questions about the work.
- Take home materials and information needed.
- Turn work in on time.
- Return any signed forms in in timely manner.
- · Respect the personal rights and property of others.

### **Teacher Commitment**

- Provide quality instruction and leadership.
- Focus on meeting the needs of the whole student.
- Intentionally embed Discovery into every minute of every day emphasizing the connections to core content and real-life.
- Differentiate lessons to ensure all students have access to presented information, intentionally connecting learning with real-life applications.
- Teach rigorous lessons bell-to-bell.
- · Give corrective feedback and instructional follow-up.
- Recognize that students are accountable for every assignment.
- · Communicate process points and academic progress to students and their parents.
- Respect cultural, racial and ethnic differences.
- Keep accurate records of student achievement.
- Provide parents with reasonable access to staff, volunteer/participation opportunities, and observation of classroom activities.

rent's Signature:	Date:	
arent's Signature:	_Date:	
Feacher's Signature:	Date:	
Principal's Signature:	Date:	

## **Behavior Intervention Plan**

Friday, June 19, 2020 8:01 PM

# Enter District Name Here BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION PLAN

## Date(s):

Student's Full Name:		SSID:			
Date of Birth:		Grade:			
School:		Disability:			
Person(s) developing BIP:					

## STUDENT INFORMATION

	Guiding Questions	Student's strengths and/or preferences
1.	What do the results of interviews, learning style inventories, reinforcement inventories; ILP, etc. tell you about the strengths, interest/s of the student?	
2.	What does the student like to do or enjoy doing? What does the student like to talk about, read about, draw about, write about, play with?	
3.	What are the student's learning preferences?	
4.	Where, when, with whom is the student successful?	
5.	Who are important people in the student's life in and out of school?	
6.	Has anything happened at home that could impact the student in the school environment?	
7.	What consequences (positive or negative) have worked to increase positive behavior (include length of time implemented )?	
8.	What tangibles/rewards have been effectively used in the past to work with the student?	

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Behavior Intervention Plan
Revised 9/1/2011

Student's Full Name:	:	SSID:	
	TARGET BEHA	AVIOR/BEHAVIOR OF CONCERN	
Gu	uiding Questions	Target Behavior/Be	ehavior of concern
	t behavior/behavior of concern in servable, and objective terms.		
likely/least likely t environment, ava	umstances is the behavior most to occur (e.g., changes in ailability of materials, time of day, ations, interactions, type of )?		
3. What is the intensional behavior/behavior	nsity level of the target		
4. How often does to	the behavior occur?		
5. Where does the b	behavior occur (setting)?		
6. Where does the b	behavior not occur (setting)?		
7. What type of activoccur (setting even	ivity is the behavior more likely to ent)?		
involved when the	n of what type of task the student is the target behavior/behavior of (content, level of difficulty for student to easy])?		
	FUN	CTION OF BEHAVIOR	
Gu	uiding Questions	Function of t	the Behavior
What is the function o concern?	of the target behavior/behavior of	access or gain escape or avoid	

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Behavior Intervention Plan Revised 9/1/2011

Student's Full Name:		S	SID:			
	REP	LACEMEN	T BEHAVIOR			
Guid	ing Questions			Replacement Be	ehavior	
NOTE: If the stud	ent has an IEP, ensure that there INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIE	is an IEP g S FOR INC	oal connecting CREASING API	to this target be PROPRIATE BI	havior/behavior o EHAVIOR	of concern.
Guid	ing Questions		Stro	uctures/Support (Environme		
	now what is expected of him/her (e.g., schedules, agenda, and					
behavior? What m	cture of the classroom impacting odifications onmental) are needed?					
instruction appropri	ctional objectives and delivery of iate for the student? Is the on at the student's instructional evel?					
. Is the student's cor	nmunication <u>system</u> (i.e., PECS, available and routinely used by					
	rrection strategies and cues he student not to exhibit target					
lonitored by:						
	SPECIFIC PLAN TO T	EACH THE	REPLACEME	NT BEHAVIOR	₹	
management systen	ed for the student to demonstrate the ns, social skills, conflict resolution, a on and practice opportunities are yo	and generali	zation)?			ent, self-
Who	Will teach what replacem	ent behavior	•	Frequency	Instructional Minutes	Location
lonitored by:						
	n documented in the IEP?		YES	□ NO		

Student's Full Name:	SSID:	

## REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM TO INCREASE REPLACEMENT BEHAVIOR AND

	DECREASE THE TARGET BEHAVIOR/BEHAVIOR OF CONCERN:					
	Guiding Questions	Reinforcement System Needed				
1.	What student reinforcement preference assessment, inventory, or interview was used and what were the results?					
2.	What type of reinforcer (e.g., praise peer attention, adult attention tangibles) will be used?					
3.	Does the reinforcer meet the needs of the student and match the function of the behavior?					
4.	What type of delivery system will be used (e.g., token, points, tickets, stickers, sticks, money)?					
5.	How often and by what criteria will the reinforcement be delivered (e.g., procedure, schedule)?					
6.	What fading procedures will be used?					
Мо	nitored by:					
	REACTIVE STRATEGIES	TO USE WHEN TARGET BEHAVIORS OCCUR				
	Guiding Questions	Reactive Strategies				
1.	What correction procedures and/or consequences will be used when target behavior occurs?					
2.	What feedback will be provided to remind the student to use replacement behavior?					
3.	Is there a need for a Crisis Plan?	□ NO □ YES. Attach a copy of the plan.				
4.	Are there health concerns to be considered when implementing the crisis plan?	NO YES. Attach a copy of the plan.				
5.	What type of reflective instructional correction strategies will be used when the target behavior occurs?					
lmp	olementers:					
Ра	g e   <b>4</b>	Behavior Intervention Plan Revised 9/1/2011				

Attach documentation to be used (e.g., daily checklist, point sheet, parent-o-gram, weekly note).					
Guiding Questions	Communication Provisions				
How will regular communication among staff take place to evaluate, and/or revise, including frequency?					
How will parents be consistently informed of progress?					
How will the student consistently be informed of progress?					
Monitored by:					
PROGRESS MONITORING					
Target Behavior/ Behavior of concern:					

SSID:

Student's Full Name:

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Behavior Intervention Plan
Revised 9/1/2011

Student's Full Name:		SSID:		
	MONITORING OF	BEHAVIOR IMPRO	VEMENT PLAN	
Data:				
Establish the baseline da behavior/behavior of cor	ata for the target acern.			
Maintain daily/weekly of this graph or see attac	data and document on hment.			
See Attached.				
Staff member responsible naintaining data:	for collecting and			
v		Baseline		ss Reports

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Behavior Intervention Plan Revised 9/1/2011

Student's Full Name:	SSID:	

### **PROGRESS ANALYSIS**

Based on the ongoing progress data above and **attached summary data** (e.g., graphs, behavior incidence log summaries, and/or data collection sheet scores), answer the following questions:

	Review Dates:			
1.	Is the problem behavior decreasing in frequency and intensity?			
2.	Is the student using the replacement behavior regularly?			
3.	Has the student generalized the use of the new behavior to various settings?			
4.	Are there other positive effects (e.g., better grades, improved self-esteem, less stress)?			

If the **instructional strategies** and/or the **reactive** strategies on the Behavior Intervention Plan are not effective, revise or develop new strategies

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Behavior Intervention Plan

Revised 9/1/2011

### BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION PLAN SUMMARY

## Date(s):

Student's Full Name:			SSID:	
Date of Birth:			Grade:	
School:			Disability:	
Person(s) developing BIP:				
Target Behavior/Behavior of Concern 1: Function of Behavior:				
Replacement Behavior:				
Strategies to implement: When Replacement behavior occurs:				
When Problem behavior occurs:				
Data to collect:				
Target Behavior/Behavior of Concern 2:		Function of Behavior:		
Replacement Behavior:				
Strategies to implement: When Replacement behavior occurs:				
When Problem behavior occurs:				
Data to collect:				
Target Behavior/Behavior of Concern 3:		Function o	f Behavior:	
Replacement Behavior:				
Strategies to implement: When Replacement behavior occurs:				
When Problem behavior occurs:				
Data to collect:				
		Additional	<u>Considerations</u>	
Instructional Strategies to support success:				
Crisis plan:				
Person(s) to communicate progress to:				
Date(s) to review BIP:				

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Behavior Intervention Plan
Revised 9/1/2011

## **Disciplinary Notices**

Friday, June 19, 2020 8:01 PM