

Special Education and Related Services for Eligible Students

The purpose of the district's special education program procedures is to address program areas where state and federal regulations require specific local procedures or permit local discretionary choices.

The state regulations governing implementation of special education services pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA) of 2004 are addressed in Chapter 392-172A WAC. These procedures do not address all of the requirements established in the regulations.

Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)

The district will apply annually for Federal Part B and state special education funding to assist in the provision of special education and any necessary related services. This funding is in addition to students' basic education funding.

The district will annually report to the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) the number of students receiving Early Intervention Services (EIS); and the number of students who received EIS and subsequently received special education and related services under Part B of IDEA during the preceding two-year period.

Services to eligible special education students age three to 21 will be provided without charge to the student. This does not include incidental fees that are normally charged to all students. Special education services will include preschool, elementary and secondary education and are provided in conformance with the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP).

The district provides a continuum of services for students, regardless of the funding source. Where the district is unable to provide all or part of the special education or necessary related services, it will make arrangements through contracts with other public or non-public sources, inter-district agreements or interagency coordination.

Students Covered by Public or Private Insurance

The district may use Medicaid or other public insurance benefits programs in which a student participates to provide or pay for services required to provide a FAPE, as permitted by the public insurance program. However, the district will not:

- A. Require parents to sign up for or enroll in public benefits or insurance programs in order for their student to receive FAPE under Part B of the IDEA;
- B. Require parents to incur an out-of-pocket expense such as the payment of a deductible or co-pay amount incurred in filing a claim;
- C. Use a parent or student's benefits under a public insurance program if that use would:
 1. Decrease available lifetime coverage or any other insured benefit;
 2. Result in the family paying for services required after school hours that would otherwise be covered by the public insurance program;

3. Increase premiums or result in discontinuation of insurance; or
4. Risk loss of eligibility for home and community-based waivers, based on aggregate health-related expenditures.

The district may access a parent's private insurance proceeds to provide FAPE to an eligible student only if the parent provides informed consent to the district. Whenever the district proposes to access the parent's private insurance proceeds, the district will:

- A. Obtain parent consent in accordance with Chapter 392-172A WAC each time the district wishes to access benefits for a new procedure; and
- B. Inform the parents that their refusal to permit the district to access their insurance does not relieve the district of its responsibility to ensure that all required services are provided at no cost to the parents.

Before first accessing a parent's or student's public benefits, for the first time and annually after the first notification, the district will provide written notification using the prior written notice provisions under WAC 392-172A-05010(3) that includes:

1. a statement of the parental consent provisions;
2. a statement of the "no cost" provisions;
3. a statement that the parents may withdraw their consent to disclose personally identifiable information to the agency responsible for administering the state's public benefits or insurance, and
4. a statement that a parent's withdrawal or refusal to consent does not relieve the district of its responsibility to ensure that all required services are provided at no cost to the parents.

After providing the required notification, the district will obtain written informed consent from the parent allowing the district to disclose information from the student's educational records to the agency responsible for administering the state's public benefits or insurance programs. The consent will specify:

1. The personally identifiable information that may be disclosed, such as records or information about the services that may be provided to the student;
2. The purpose of the disclosure;
3. The agency to which the disclosure will be made; and
4. That the parent understands and agrees that the public agency may access the parent's or student's public benefits or insurance to pay for services under the act.

To avoid financial cost to parents who would otherwise consent to use private insurance, or public benefits if the parent would incur a cost such as a deductible or co-pay, the district may use its Part B funds to pay the cost the parents would incur.

Parent Participation in Meetings

The district believes that both staff and parents are equal partners in the sharing of information to support the provision of appropriate services to students. As used in these procedures, the term “parent” includes biological and adoptive parents, legal guardians, persons acting in the place of a parent, such as relatives and stepparents, foster parents, persons appointed as surrogate parents and adult students.

Parents (and as appropriate, students) will be provided the opportunity to participate in meetings with respect to the identification, evaluation, educational placement and provision of a FAPE.

When a meeting is scheduled parents will be:

- A. Notified of the meeting early enough to ensure that they will have an opportunity to attend; and
- B. Notified of the purpose, time, and location of the meeting and who will be in attendance.

When the meeting is to address the IEP or placement:

- A. The parent will be notified that the district or the parent may invite others who have knowledge or special expertise of the student; and
- B. Meetings will be scheduled at a mutually agreeable time and place.

With respect to parent participation in IEP team meetings, the district must ensure that one or both of the parents of a student are present at each IEP team meeting or are afforded the opportunity to participate. However, the meeting may be conducted without a parent in attendance if the district is unable to convince the parents that they should attend.

The district will take appropriate action to ensure that the parent understands the proceedings of the IEP team meeting, including arranging for an interpreter for parents with deafness or whose native language is other than English.

The student’s special education case manager or special education support staff shall be responsible for utilizing current district forms for the purpose of notifying the parent of special education and IEP meetings. The staff person responsible for inviting the parents to meetings will keep documentation of the information provided and the methods used to notify the parents of the meeting. The district may proceed with the IEP or placement meeting if the district is not able to convince the parent to attend. In this case, the district will document its attempts to arrange the meeting. This documentation will include records of telephone calls and the results, copies of correspondence sent to the parent and/or other means used to contact the parent.

This documentation will be kept in the student’s special education file.

If the parent cannot attend the IEP or placement meeting but wishes to participate, the district will arrange for other means to participate. This can include individual or conference phone calls, video or other means of conferencing.

A meeting does not include informal or unscheduled conversations involving district personnel; conversations on issues such as teaching methodology, lesson plans, coordination of service provisions; or preparatory activities that district personnel engage in to develop a proposal or a response to a parent proposal to be discussed at a later meeting. A meeting also does not include preparatory activities that school personnel engage in to develop a proposal or response to a parent proposal that will be discussed at a later meeting.

Identification and Referral (Child Find)

A. Identification

The purpose of child find is to locate, evaluate and identify children with suspected disabilities in need of special education services including those who are not currently receiving special education and related services and who may be eligible for those services. Activities are to reach:

1. Children residing in the school district boundaries including preschool-aged children;
2. Children attending approved, nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools located within the district boundaries;
3. Highly mobile children (such as homeless, foster care and migrant children);
4. Children who have a disability and may need special education services even though they are advancing from grade to grade; and
5. Children at home or home schooled.

The district will consult with parents and representatives of approved, nonprofit private schools located within district boundaries as part of its child find activities . These consultations will occur annually by letters and/or meetings.

The district reaches students who may be eligible for special education services through:

1. Notification to parents of child find activities in its annual informational packet;
2. Information regarding child find on the district's Web site;
3. Notification to private schools located in the district's boundaries;
4. Notifying and coordinating with the designated Part C lead agencies; and
5. Coordination with other public and private agencies and practitioners;
6. Written information provided to district staff on referral procedures; and
7. Training teachers and administrators on referral/evaluation/identification procedures

When district staff have concerns that a student may have a suspected disability which could result in eligibility for special education services, they will notify the special education representative at the school.

The district's special education department conducts child find referrals as necessary for preschool students. Preschool assessment activities occur at various district locations. When parents or others inquire about screenings, the caller will be referred to the Child Find Facilitator.

If a screening supports evaluation, obtain written consent for evaluation at the meeting if possible, or include consent forms with the written notice notifying the parents of the results. If screening results indicate that the child does not need an evaluation, written notice will be sent to the parents within 10 days of the screening explaining the basis for the district's decision not to evaluate. Evaluation occurs in accordance with evaluation procedures.

B. Referral

A student whether or not enrolled in school, may be referred for a special education evaluation by parents, district staff or other persons knowledgeable about the student. The building's special education assessment coordinator is responsible for ensuring that district staff understand the referral process. A parent of a child, a school district, a public agency, or other person knowledgeable about the child may initiate a request for an initial evaluation to determine if the student is eligible for special education by contacting the district Child Find Facilitator who will record the referral in writing on the district's Child Find Referral form. Referrals are required to be in writing unless the person referring is unable to write. A person who makes a referral orally should be asked to either make the referral in writing or go to the main office of the building for assistance in making the referral.

When a referral is made, the district must act within a 25 school-day timeline to make a decision about whether or not the student will receive an evaluation to determine eligibility for special education services.

All certificated employees will document referrals immediately upon a referral being made to or by them. All other staff receiving a referral from another person will notify the special education representative at the school. The building's special education assessment coordinator: (a) records the referral; (b) provides written notice of the referral to the parent; and (c) collects and reviews district data and information provided by the parent to determine whether evaluation is warranted.

During the referral period, the buildings' special education assessment coordinator will collect and review existing information from all sources, including parents/guardians. Examples may include:

1. Child's history, including developmental milestones;
2. Report cards and progress reports;
3. Individual teacher's or other provider information regarding the child including observations;
4. Assessment data;
5. Medical information, if provided; and

6. Other information that may be relevant to assist in determining whether the child should be evaluated.

The building's special education assessment coordinator provides written notice to the parents of the decision regarding evaluation, whether or not the parents attend the meeting.

Recommendations regarding evaluation are forwarded to the Special Education Department.

After the building's Child Study Team reviews the request for evaluation and supporting data and does not suspect that the child has a disability, the district may deny the request. In this case written notice, including the reason for the denial and the information used as the basis for the denial, must be given to the parent/guardian.

If the determination is that the child should be evaluated, the reviewers will include information about the recommended areas of evaluation, including the need for further medical evaluation of the student if appropriate. This information will assist the district in providing parents prior written notice and will assist the district in selecting appropriate evaluation group members. The building's special education assessment coordinator is responsible for notifying parents of the results using prior written notice. When the determination is that the child will be evaluated, parent consent for evaluation and consent for release of appropriate records will be sent with the notice.

The building's special education assessment coordinator will seek consent to conduct the evaluation.

If the student is a ward of the state and is not residing with the student's parent, the district is not required to obtain informed consent from the parent for an initial evaluation to determine eligibility for special education services if:

- (i) Despite reasonable efforts to do so, the district cannot discover the whereabouts of the parent of the child;
- (ii) The rights of the parents of the child have been terminated; or
- (iii) The rights of the parent to make educational decisions have been subrogated by a judge in accordance with state law and consent for an initial evaluation has been given by an individual appointed by the judge to represent the child.

When the parent provides consent, the district will select an evaluation group. The evaluation group is to complete the evaluation within 35 school days after the district's receipt of parent consent, unless:

1. The parents and district agree in writing to extending the timeline;
2. The parent fails or refuses to make the student available for the evaluation; or
3. The student enrolls in another school district after the evaluation is begun but before completion and the parent and new district have an agreement for completion of the evaluation.

If a parent does not provide written, informed consent for the evaluation, notify the building's special education assessment coordinator. District staff will make a determination as to whether it wishes to use mediation to seek agreement to evaluate or file a due process hearing to override the parent's refusal to consent. The district may, but need not pursue mediation or a due process hearing in an attempt to override parent's refusal to consent. If the parent does not provide written informed consent and the district does not use mediation or due process, the Assessment Coordinator will provide the parent with prior written notice informing the parent that the district cannot proceed with the evaluation to determine eligibility and is not responsible for providing special education and related services without an initial evaluation to determine eligibility.

Evaluation of Students moving from Part C to Part B and Participation in Transition Planning Conferences

The district will participate in transition planning conferences, arranged by the local lead agency as designee of the Part C lead agency for each student who may be eligible for preschool services. Transition plans will be designed to promote uninterrupted provision of appropriate services to the child.

1. The special education assessment coordinator will serve as the point of contact with the Spokane Regional Health District for timely execution of transition planning conferences that are arranged at least 90 days before the student's third birthday by the designee of the Part C agency;
2. The district will follow the procedures for obtaining consent and conducting an initial evaluation, if it determines that the student will be evaluated to determine eligibility for Part B services;

The district will follow the procedures for timelines and evaluation requirements for students moving from Part C to Part B. However, students turning three, who were previously determined eligible for early intervention services under Part C of IDEA, will be evaluated for initial eligibility for special education services under Part B of IDEA. The evaluation must be completed in enough time to develop an initial IEP by the date of the student's third birthday.

Evaluation Requirements

The purpose of the evaluation is to collect information about a student's functional, developmental and academic skills and achievements from a variety of sources, to determine whether a student qualifies for special education and related services, and to make recommendations for an IEP. This includes information provided by the parent. All information gathered in this process is reviewed by the IEP team or other group of qualified professionals.

The evaluation must be an individual assessment designed to determine:

1. Whether the student is eligible for special education and any necessary related services; and,
2. The nature and extent of special education and related services needed by the student, including information related to enabling the child to be involved in and progress in the general education curriculum.

The building's special education assessment coordinator will select the members of the evaluation group. Members selected must be knowledgeable about the student and/or the areas of suspected disabilities. Qualifications of a group member include having the appropriate professional license or certification and may include outside practitioners when necessary.

The determination of whether the student is eligible for special education services in the specific learning disability category shall be made by the student's parent and a group of qualified professionals which must include:

1. The student's general education classroom teacher; or
2. If the student does not have a general education classroom teacher, a general education classroom teacher qualified to teach a student of his or her age; or
3. For a student of less than school age, an individual qualified to teach a student of his or her age; and
4. At least one individual qualified to conduct individual diagnostic examinations of students, such as school psychologist, speech language pathologist, or remedial reading teacher.

If the student requires a medical evaluation in order to determine eligibility, the district will coordinate with the parents to arrange for the evaluation at district expense or through the use of public or private insurance if the parent consents to allow the district to use the insurance.

There are many legal requirements for conducting evaluations. Evaluations are selected and administered so as not to be discriminatory on a racial or cultural basis. Tests must be appropriate for the student's age and stage of developmental level. Tests are provided and administered in the student's native language or other mode of communication and in the form most likely to yield accurate information on what the student knows and can do academically, developmentally, and functionally unless it is clearly not feasible to so provide or administer. The inclusion of parents in this collaboration is desirable and strongly encouraged.

Specific areas to be included in the evaluation are determined by the building's special education assessment coordinator and Child Study team as part of a review of existing data concerning the student. The evaluation does not rely on one source or procedure as the sole criterion for determination and should include, where appropriate:

1. Review of existing data, including corresponding response to intervention (RTI) documentation;
2. Relevant functional and developmental information;
3. Information from parents;
4. Information from other providers;
5. Information related to enabling access to and progress within the general education curriculum and assisting in determining whether there is a disability and the content of the IEP;
6. Current classroom-based evaluations, using criterion-referenced and curriculum-based methods, anecdotal records and observations;

7. Teacher and related service providers' observations; and
8. Testing and other evaluation materials, which may include medical or other evaluations when necessary.

Current evaluation data as well as data previously reviewed by the team should be considered. Professional members of the evaluation team need to be familiar with qualifying disability definitions and criteria in federal and state rules.

This review can occur with or without a meeting or through individual review. If the evaluation team members and any other persons reviewing the data determine that no further testing is necessary, the district will notify the parents of this determination, using prior written notice and will inform parents that they have the right to request assessments if they disagree with the determination that additional testing is not necessary.

When assessments are necessary, the group members have the responsibility of selecting, administering, interpreting and making judgments about evaluation methods and results, and ensuring that the tests and assessments are administered by qualified personnel in accordance with the instructions of the test producer. The gathering of data must be sufficiently comprehensive to address all areas of the suspected disability and any special education needs, whether commonly linked to the disability category or not.

Parents and district staff are encouraged to work towards consensus, but the district has the ultimate responsibility to determine whether the student has a disability that meets the eligibility criteria in the law or not. The district will provide the parent with prior written notice of the eligibility decision, a copy of the evaluation report, and a copy of the procedural safeguards.

Specific Learning Disability (SLD)

The district continues to use the severe discrepancy approach for identifying students with a SLD.

Evaluation of Transfer Students

If a student transfers into the district while an evaluation process is pending from another district, the building's special education assessment coordinator is responsible for determining the status of evaluations conducted to date and making a determination as to whether the evaluation can be completed within the 35 school day timeline from the date the parent provided consent. If the determination is that additional time will be needed, the special education assessment coordinator will notify the parent and obtain the parent's agreement to establish a new timeline.

Eligibility

The evaluation group and the parent will determine whether or not the student is eligible for special education services. A student must not be determined to be eligible for special education services if the determinant factor is:

1. Lack of appropriate instruction in reading, based upon the state's grade level standards;
2. Lack of appropriate instruction in math; or

3. Limited English proficiency.

The parent will be provided with a copy of the evaluation report and the documentation of determination of eligibility.

Parents will also be provided with prior written notice of the eligibility decision within ten school days of the decision. The building's special education assessment coordinator is responsible for sending the notice.

Students remain eligible for special education services until one of four events occur:

1. The student is determined through a reevaluation to no longer be eligible for special education;
2. The student has met the district's high school graduation requirements and has graduated from high school with a regular high school diploma;
3. The student has reached age 21. A special education student whose 21st birthday occurs after August 31, will continue to be eligible for special education and any necessary related services for the remainder of the school year; or
4. The student no longer receives special education services based upon a parent's written revocation of services.

A reevaluation is not required before the termination of a student's eligibility due to graduation from secondary school with a regular diploma, or due to exceeding the age eligibility for FAPE. The student's special education case manager must provide the student with a summary of the student's academic achievement and functional performance, which shall include recommendations on how to assist the student in meeting the student's postsecondary goals. (See policy for granting high school graduation credits for students with disabilities.)

Any student who is receiving special education or related services under an individualized education program pursuant to state and federal law and who will continue to receive such services between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one may be allowed to participate in the graduation ceremony and activities after four years of high school attendance with his or her age-appropriate peers and receive a certificate of attendance. The following conditions will apply in these situations:

1. Participation in a graduation ceremony and receipt of a certificate of attendance under this section does not preclude a student from continuing to receive special education and related services under an individualized education program beyond the graduation ceremony; and
2. A student's participation in a graduation ceremony and receipt of a certificate of attendance under this section shall not be construed as the student's receipt of either:
 - a. A high school diploma; or
 - b. A certificate of individual achievement.

Evaluation Report

Each person conducting an assessment of the student will specify the procedures and instruments used and their results and the significance of findings related to the student's

instructional program, including a specification of the factors interfering with performance and the special education and related services needed.

The evaluation group will determine who is most appropriate to develop the evaluation report reflecting the evaluation information. This will be completed before the conclusion of the evaluation period and will, at a minimum:

1. Identify the disability which requires special education and related services, if a disability exists;
2. Discuss assessments and review data supporting conclusions regarding eligibility;
3. Describe how the disability or disabilities affect the student's involvement and progress in the general curriculum;
4. Make recommendations to the IEP team with respect to special education and related services needed;
5. Include other information, as determined through the evaluation process and parent input;
6. Include the additional information required for the specific learning disability eligibility category;
7. Be signed and dated by the evaluation group members certifying their agreement. Any group member who disagrees with the conclusions will prepare a statement presenting the conclusion.

The building's special education assessment coordinator is responsible for notifying parents of the date, time and location of evaluation meetings by following the procedures in the parent participation section for inviting parents to meetings.

Reevaluations

A reevaluation of a student receiving special education or related services is conducted if the district determines that the educational or related services needs, including improved academic achievement and functional performance, of the student warrants a reevaluation, if the IEP team suspects that the student may no longer be a student with a disability or if the child's parent or teacher requests a reevaluation. A reevaluation does not occur more than once per year, unless parent and school agree otherwise. A reevaluation must occur at least once every three years, unless parent and school staff agree that a reevaluation is unnecessary. An agreement that an evaluation is unnecessary shall be documented in writing with the parent.

Students who were previously eligible under the category "Developmentally Delayed" must be reevaluated before age nine to determine eligibility within another category.

As part of any reevaluation, the IEP team members and other professionals the district determines appropriate will review existing data that includes:

1. Evaluations and information provided by the parents;
2. Current classroom-based assessment, local or state assessments and classroom based observations; and

3. Observations by teachers and related services providers.

Based on this review the team will determine whether any additional data is necessary to determine:

1. Whether the student continues to be eligible for special education and any necessary related services;
2. The present levels of performance and special educational needs; and
3. Whether any additions or modifications to the student's program are needed.

This review can occur with or without a meeting. If the IEP team members and any other persons reviewing the data determine that no further testing is necessary, the district will notify the parents of this determination, using prior written notice and will inform parents that they have the right to request assessments if they disagree with the determination that additional testing is not necessary. Parent consent is not required if the reevaluation does not require additional testing:

If additional testing is needed:

1. The district will request written parental consent for reevaluation and provide prior written notice identifying the areas of assessment;
2. If the parents do not return the signed consent form, the district will send another letter explaining the need for reevaluation including parent consent and will enclose another consent form and a copy of the prior written notice. In addition, the district will document its reasonable attempts to obtain consent such as telephone calls, emails, personal contact and other efforts to obtain consent;
3. If the parents do not respond to the request for consent, and the district has documented its reasonable attempts to obtain consent, the district can proceed with the reevaluation; and
4. If the parents refuse to consent to the re-evaluation, the evaluation group will notify the Director or designee so that the district can determine whether it will seek mediation in order to obtain consent or request a due process hearing to ask an administrative judge to override the parents' refusal to consent.

The district will provide prior written notice of the reevaluation to parents in their primary language, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

This notice will occur within ten school days of the eligibility decision. The building's special education assessment coordinator responsible for sending the notice.

Reevaluation and Graduation

No reevaluation is required when special education eligibility terminates due to graduation from high school with a regular diploma or due to reaching the end of the school year during which the student turned 21. Instead, the district will provide prior written notice to the student and the parent during the student's final semester and the IEP team will provide the student with a summary of academic achievement and functional performance including recommendations on how to assist the student in meeting post-secondary goals.

The building principal is responsible for assuring that the IEP team completes the summary of academic achievement and functional performance.

Independent Educational Evaluations (IEE)

Parents of students may request an IEE at public expense if the parent disagrees with the district's evaluation.

When parents request an IEE the district must decide within 15 calendar days whether or not it agrees to provide it. Any parent request for an independent evaluation should be immediately referred to the Director or designee. The Director or designee will review the request and determine whether or not the request is warranted. If the district agrees to provide an IEE, arrangements will be made promptly. If the district denies the request to pay for an IEE, it must file for a due process hearing within 15 calendar days of the parent's request. The district may request mediation as an option after filing the due process hearing. If the parents withdraw their request for an IEE the due process hearing can be dismissed.

When a parent requests an IEE, the district must provide parents a list of district criteria and information about where an IEE may be obtained. If the district initiates a hearing and a decision is made that the district's evaluation is appropriate, the parent still has the right to an IEE but not at public expense. A parent is only entitled to one IEE at public expense each time the district conducts an evaluation with which the parent disagrees.

If the parent obtains an IEE at either public or private expense, any results of the IEE must be considered by the district if providing FAPE. The IEE may also be presented as evidence at a hearing regarding the student.

The following criteria are established for the selection of an individual to conduct an IEE at public expense. These criteria are established in order to identify the knowledge, experience and qualifications of individuals selected to conduct the evaluations. Any individual selected to conduct either a district evaluation or an IEE must be:

1. Licensed, credentialed or otherwise qualified within the state of Washington or state of residence/practice to perform an evaluation in the specific professional discipline for which an independent evaluation is sought;
2. Knowledgeable and experienced in evaluating children with similar disabilities;
3. Geographically located within the Spokane area; and
4. Available to the district at a maximum fee which does not exceed by more than 15% the prevailing average for similar evaluations within the Spokane geographic area.
5. The independent evaluator will not be nor have been the private physician, psychologist or other caregiver/treatment provider of the individual student or family.

Exceptions to the criteria will be granted only when it can be shown that the unique circumstances of the child or the disability:

1. Make it impossible to identify anyone within the Spokane area who holds the appropriate credentials or experience necessary to conduct the evaluation; or

2. Require a specialized evaluator whose fee exceeds the prevailing average by more than 15%; or
3. Include factors which would warrant an exception in order to obtain an appropriate evaluation.

Individualized Education Programs (IEP)

A. IEP Development

The term IEP means a written statement for each student eligible for special education that is developed, reviewed, and revised in a meeting in accordance with WAC 392-172A-03095 through WAC 392-172A-03100. The IEP reflects the implementation of instructional programs and other services for students who are eligible for special education services, based on the evaluation of student needs.

An IEP must be in effect before initiation of special education services. A meeting to develop the student's IEP must be held within 30 calendar days after the student's initial determination of eligibility for special services. IEPs must be updated annually, or revised more frequently if needed to adjust the program and services.

Parent consent is required before the initial provision of special education services. If a parent refuses to consent to the initial provision of special education services, the district may not use mediation or due process to override a parent's refusal. When a parent refuses to provide consent the designee of the director of special education will notify the parent that the district does not have a FAPE obligation to the student. The notification will be documented in the student's file. If the parent of the student refuses to consent to the initial provision of special education and related services (or if the parent fails to respond to a request by the district to provide consent for the initial provision of special education and related services), the district: (1) will not be in violation of the requirement to make available FAPE to the student (for the failure to provide the student with special education and related services for which the district request consent); and (2) is not required to convene an IEP team meeting or develop an IEP.

The district will maintain a copy of the current IEP which is accessible to all staff members responsible for providing education, other services or implementation of the IEP. All staff members responsible for sections of the student's IEP will be informed of their responsibilities for its implementation. The building principal or special education coordinator is responsible for ensuring that staff members are knowledgeable about their responsibilities.

IEPs will be implemented without undue delay following IEP meetings, regardless of the payment source for special education and or related services.

Parents are members of the IEP team and will have the opportunity to fully participate. The district will make sure that the parents understand the proceedings, including arranging for an interpreter for parents who are deaf or whose native language is other than English. The district will also ensure that meeting locations are accessible. The special education department is responsible for coordinating interpreters and making arrangements for the meeting location.

The District will provide parents/guardians with a copy of the district's Restraint, Isolation and Other Use of Reasonable Force policy (Policy 3246) with each initial and annual IEP.

B. IEP Team

The IEP team includes:

1. The parents of the student;
2. Not less than one general education teacher (or preschool teacher) of the student if the student is, or may be, participating in the general education environment. The general education teacher will, to the extent appropriate, participate in the development of the student's IEP, including determinations of:
1) appropriate positive behavioral interventions and supports for the student; and
2) supplementary aids and services, program modifications, and support for school personnel consistent with WAC 392-172A-01185 and WAC 392-172A-03110(2)(b);
3. Not less than one special education teacher, or if appropriate, not less than one special education provider of the student;
4. A representative of the district, who is qualified to provide or supervise the provision of special education and related services, is knowledgeable about general education curriculum, and is knowledgeable about the availability of district resources; (the building principal may designate one of the members of the IEP team identified in 2., 3., or 5. To also serve as the District representative, if other criteria in this section are satisfied);
5. An individual who can interpret the instructional implications of the evaluation results who may be a member of the team described in 2.-4. of this subsection;
6. At the discretion of the parent or district, other individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the student, including related services personnel as appropriate.;
7. The student, when appropriate, or when required;
8. Students must be invited when the purpose of the meeting includes consideration of the post-secondary goals for the student and the transition services needed to assist the student in reaching those goals;
9. If another agency is or may be responsible for payment or provision of transition services, an agency representative will be invited, with the parent's consent. If the agency representative cannot attend the meeting, district personnel will keep the representative informed of the meeting and obtain agency information that will assist in the service provision.

The parents and district must agree in writing before any of the required IEP team members are excused from all or part of a meeting. If a team member's area of the IEP is being discussed or modified, then the parent and district must consent to their excusal; and that specific team member must provide advance written input for their part of the IEP prior to the meeting.

Sometimes parents do not attend IEP meetings. There will also be times the parents do not agree with the IEP as proposed, and despite attempts to reach agreement on IEP content, the team does not reach agreement. If a parent attends the IEP meeting and agreement is not reached on the IEP, the team will determine whether another IEP meeting should be scheduled as soon as mutually possible, or whether there is enough information to complete the IEP. When the decision is made that the IEP will be implemented the district must send prior written notice of the decisions reached to the parent, including the date the IEP will be implemented.

When the parents do not attend the IEP meeting, despite the district's efforts to ensure participation, or if the team does not reach agreement, it is the district's obligation to offer an appropriate educational program:

1. Have IEP members present sign the IEP (or document participation if any member is unwilling to sign);
2. Send a copy to the parent, and provide the parent prior written notice that the district intends to implement the IEP; and
3. Forward the documentation of actual or attempted contacts to the special education department for processing when parents do not attend the meeting;

After the annual IEP team meeting for a school year, the parent of a student eligible for special education and the district may agree not to convene an IEP team meeting for the purposes of making changes to the IEP, and instead may develop a written document to amend or modify the student's current IEP. This agreement will be documented in writing by the special education case manager and parent of the student. If changes are made to the student's IEP, the student's special education case manager must ensure that the student's IEP team is informed of those changes and that other providers responsible for implementing the IEP are informed of any changes that affect their responsibility to the student. Changes to the IEP may be made either by the entire IEP team at an IEP team meeting, or by amending the IEP rather than by redrafting the entire IEP. Upon request, a parent must be provided with a revised copy of the IEP with the amendments incorporated.

C. IEP Preparation and Content:

IEP teams will consider the results of the initial or most recent evaluation to develop the IEP. In developing each IEP, the team must consider:

1. The strengths of the student including the academic, developmental and functional needs of the student and the concerns of the parents for enhancing the education of their child;
2. Whether positive behavioral interventions and supports, including a behavioral intervention plan, are needed to address the student's behavior;
3. The language needs of the student as those needs relate to the student's IEP, for a student with limited English proficiency;
4. Whether Braille instruction is appropriate for a student who is blind or visually impaired;

5. The communication needs of the student (and in the case of a student who is deaf or hard of hearing, consider the student's language and communication needs), opportunities for direct communication with peers and professional personnel in the student's language and communications with peers and professional personnel in the student's language and communication mode; academic level; and full range of needs, including opportunity for direct instruction in the student's language and communication mode; and
6. Whether assistive technology devices or services are needed.

IEP content must include:

1. A statement of the student's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance;
2. How the student's disability affects the student's involvement and progress in the general curriculum (the same curriculum as for nondisabled students); or for preschool children, as appropriate, how the disability affects the child's participation in appropriate activities;
3. A statement of measurable annual goals, including academic and functional goals designed to meet the student's needs that result from the student's disability to enable the student to be involved in and make progress in the general education curriculum and meet each of the student's other educational needs that result from the student's disability
4. For students who take alternative assessments aligned to alternative achievement standards, a description of benchmarks or short term objectives;
5. How the district will measure the student's progress toward meeting the annual goals;
6. When the District will provide periodic reports on the progress the student is making toward meeting the annual goals;
7. A statement of the special education and related services, and supplementary aids and services based on peer-reviewed research to the extent practicable to be provided to the student or on behalf of the student, and a statement of the program modifications or supports for school personnel that will be provided to enable the student to advance appropriately toward obtaining the annual goals, to be involved in and make progress in the general education curriculum, and to participate in extracurricular and other nonacademic activities; and to be educated and participate with other students including non-disabled students in the activities described in this section;
8. An explanation of the extent, if any, to which the student will not participate with non-disabled students in the general classroom and extra-curricular and non-academic activities;
9. A statement of any individual appropriate accommodations that are necessary to measure the academic achievement and functional performance of the student on state and District wide assessments; and if the IEP team determines that the student must take an alternate assessment instead of a particular regular state or District wide assessment of student achievement,

a statement of why the student cannot participate in the regular assessment; and the particular alternate assessment selected is appropriate for the student;

10. Extended school year services (ESY), if determined necessary by the IEP team for the student to receive FAPE; the consideration for ESY services is a team decision, based on information provided in the evaluation report, other data, and based on the individual needs of a student. ESY services are not limited by categories of disability, or limited by type, amount or duration of the services. If the need for ESY services is not addressed in the IEP and ESY services may be appropriate for the student, the IEP team will meet at a later date to address the need for ESY. Factors for the team to consider when determining the need for ESY may include, but are not limited to: 1) Evidence of regressing or recoupment time based on documented evidence; or 2) A documented determination based on the professional judgment of the IEP team including consideration of the nature and severity of the student's disability, the rate of progress and emerging skills;
11. Emergency response protocols, if determined necessary by the IEP team for the student to receive FAPE and parents provide consent;
12. A behavioral intervention plan (BIP), if determined necessary by the IEP team for a student to receive FAPE;
13. The projected date for the beginning of services and modifications described in the IEP, and the anticipated frequency, location, and duration of those services and modifications;
14. Beginning not later than the first IEP to be in effect when the student turns sixteen, or younger if determined appropriate by the IEP team, and updated annually, thereafter, the IEP must include appropriate measurable postsecondary goals based upon age appropriate transition assessments related to training, education, employment, and, where appropriate, independent living skills; and the transition services including courses of study needed to assist the student in reaching those goals; and;
15. Transfer of rights at age of majority. Beginning not later than one year before the student reaches the age of eighteen, the IEP must include a statement that the student has been informed of the student's rights under the act, if any, that will transfer to the student on reaching the age of majority.
16. The District procedure for notifying a parent regarding the use of isolation, restraint, or a restraint device.

Use of isolation, restraint and restraint devices:

A. Definitions

1. **Imminent:** The state or condition of being likely to occur at any moment or near at hand, rather than distant or remote.
2. **Isolation:** Restricting a student alone within a room or any other form of enclosure, from which the student may not leave. It does not include a student's voluntary use of a quiet space for self-calming, or temporary removal of a student from his or her regular instructional area to an unlocked area for purposes of

carrying out an appropriate positive behavior intervention plan.

3. **Likelihood of serious harm:** A substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by a student:
 - a. upon his or her own person, as evidenced by threats or attempts to commit suicide or inflict physical harm on oneself;
 - b. upon another, as evidenced by behavior that has caused such harm or that places another person or persons in reasonable fear of sustaining such harm;
 - c. upon the property of others, as evidenced by behavior that has caused substantial loss or damage to the property of others; or
 - d. after the student has threatened the physical safety of another and has history of one or more violent acts.
4. **Positive behavioral intervention:** Strategies and instruction that can be implemented in a strategic manner in order to provide alternatives to challenging behaviors, reinforce desired behaviors, and reduce or eliminate the frequency and severity of challenging behaviors. Positive behavioral interventions include the consideration of environmental factors that may trigger challenging behaviors and teaching a student the skills to manage his or her own behavior.
5. **Restraint:** Physical intervention or force used to control a student, including the use of a restraint device to restrict a student's freedom of movement. It does not include appropriate use of a prescribed medical, orthopedic or therapeutic device when used as intended, such as to achieve proper body position, balance or alignment or to permit a student to safely participate in activities.
6. **Restraint device:** A device used to assist in controlling a student, including, but not limited to, metal handcuffs, plastic ties, ankle restraints, leather cuffs, other hospital-type restraints, pepper spray, tasers, or batons. Restraint device does not mean a seat harness used to safely transport students or other safety devices including safety belts for wheelchairs, changing tables, booster seats, and other ambulatory or therapeutic devices when used for the purpose intended for the safety of a student.

B. Practices presumed to be unreasonable when correcting or restraining any student:

Under RCW 9A.16.100, the following is a non-exclusive list of acts that are presumed unreasonable when correcting or restraining a child:

1. throwing, kicking, burning, or cutting a child;
2. striking a child with a closed fist;
3. shaking a child under the age of three;
4. interfering with a child's breathing;
5. threatening a child with a deadly weapon; or

6. doing any other act that is likely to cause bodily harm to a student greater than transient pain or minor temporary marks.

This non-exclusive list should not be read so as to imply that another, unlisted form of correction or restraint is permissible. Whether or not an unlisted use of force or restraint is presumptively permissible depends upon a balanced consideration of all relevant state laws and regulations, and whether the use is reasonable under the totality of the circumstances.

C. Conditions specific to use of isolation:

1. The isolation must be discontinued as soon as the likelihood of serious harm has dissipated;
2. The enclosure will be ventilated, lighted and temperature controlled from inside or outside for purposes of human occupancy.
3. The isolation enclosure will permit continuous visual monitoring of the student from outside the enclosure.
4. An adult responsible for supervising the student will remain in visual or auditory range of the student at all times.
5. Either the student shall be capable of releasing himself or herself from the enclosure, or the student shall continuously remain within view of an adult responsible for supervising the student.
6. Any staff member or other adults using isolation must be trained and certified by a qualified provider in the use of isolation, unless trained personnel are not immediately available due to the unforeseeable nature of the emergency.

D. Conditions specific to use of restraint and restraint devices:

1. The use of restraint or a restraint device must be discontinued as soon as the likelihood of serious harm has dissipated;
2. The restraint or restraint device will not interfere with the student's breathing;
3. Any staff member or other adults using restraint or restraint devices must be trained and certified by a qualified provider in the use of such restraint or restraint devices, unless trained personnel are not immediately available due to the unforeseeable nature of the emergency.
4. In the case of a restraint device, either the student will be capable of releasing himself or herself from the restraint device or the student shall continuously remain within view of an adult responsible for supervising the student.

E. Prohibited practices involving restraint, use of force, and discipline:

The following practices are prohibited with students eligible for special education services:

1. District personnel are prohibited from using aversive interventions;
2. District personnel are prohibited from physically restraining or isolating a student, except when the student's behavior poses an imminent likelihood of serious harm

as defined above;

3. No student may be stimulated by contact with electric current, including, but not limited to, tasers;
4. A student may not be denied or subjected to an unreasonable delay in the provision of food or liquid as a form of punishment;
5. A student may not be the recipient of force or restraint that is either unreasonable under the circumstances or deemed to be an unreasonable form of corporal punishment as a matter of state law (see above, for example, for a list of practices presumed to be unreasonable when used in correcting or restraining a child);
6. A student must not be denied or subjected to an unreasonable delay in the provision of common hygiene care;
7. A student must not be denied or subjected to an unreasonable delay in the provision of medication;
8. A student may not be excluded from his or her regular instructional or service area and isolated within a room or any other form of enclosure, except under the conditions set forth in WAC 392-172A-02110;
9. A student must not be forced to listen to noise or sound that the student finds painful;
10. A student must not be forced to smell or be sprayed in the face with a noxious or potentially harmful substance;
11. A student must not be forced to taste or ingest a substance which is not commonly consumed or which is not commonly consumed in its existing form or concentration;
12. A student's head must not be partially or wholly submerged in water or any other liquid.
13. A student must not be physically restrained or immobilized by binding or otherwise attaching the student's limbs together or by binding or otherwise attaching any part of the student's body to an object, except under the conditions set forth in WAC 392-172A-02110.

F. Documentation and Reporting Requirements

Districts must follow the documentation and reporting requirements for any use of isolation, restraint, or a restraint device consistent with RCW 28A.600.485 and the parental notification requirement of RCW 28A.155.210. See Policy and Procedure 3246.

Transfer Students

Students who transfer from one district to another within the state continue to be eligible for special education and any necessary related services. When an eligible student transfers into the district, the building principal or designee will notify the special education department. The school in consultation with parents will review the student's IEP to ensure the district provides

services comparable to those in the previous IEP until the district adopts the previous IEP or develops, adopts and implements a new IEP.

When a student who was identified as eligible for special education transfers from out of state into the district, the building record's clerk will notify the special education department as soon as possible. The school will review the evaluation, eligibility documentation and IEP to determine whether or not the student meets state eligibility criteria. If the student meets the state eligibility criteria, the district will follow the procedures described in the previous paragraph to provide comparable services until the district develops an IEP for the student. If the student needs to be evaluated to determine eligibility in this state, the buildings special education assessment coordinator will notify the parents, obtain consent and evaluate the student for eligibility within 35 school days of the receipt of the parent's consent. The district, in consultation with the parents, will continue to provide special education services comparable to the services on the student's IEP, pending the results of the evaluation and/or development of a new IEP.

The district must take reasonable steps to obtain records promptly, including IEP supporting documents and any other records related to special education or related services from the previous school.

Placement

No student may receive special education and related services without being determined eligible for services, and thus the evaluation process and IEP development precedes special education placement. When a student has been evaluated and the evaluation team and parent have determined student eligibility and the need for special education and related services, programming decisions must occur. These decisions are made on the basis of information generated through the evaluation and IEP processes. The actual program is considered within the context of least restrictive environment (LRE) and the continuum of placement alternatives (reviewed below). When determining initial eligibility for special education, including determination of the appropriate placement, the parent or adult student must provide written consent for services before the student receives special education services. If the parents do not consent to the provision of special education and related services, the district will not provide special education services to the student. The district will notify the parents that the student is eligible for services and that the district is willing to provide the services when the parent provides written consent. The notification will also inform parents that the district has no FAPE obligation to the student when parents refuse to provide consent.

When program decisions are addressed by the IEP team, proper consideration must be given to the LRE. Within the educational setting, the student should be placed, whenever possible:

1. In the placement option that provides a reasonably high probability of assisting the student to attain his or her annual goals;
2. A consideration of any potential harmful effect on the student or on the quality of services which he or she needs;
3. Unless the IEP of a student requires some other arrangement, the student shall be educated in the school that he or she would attend if nondisabled. In the event the student needs other arrangements, placement shall be as close as possible to the student's home; and
4. With non-disabled students in the general educational setting to the maximum extent appropriate.

Special classes, separate schools or removal of students with disabilities from the general education environment occurs only when the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in the general education classroom with use of supplementary aids and services cannot be satisfactorily achieved.

In considering the student's placement within the general education classroom, the team will consider, as appropriate:

1. The educational benefits of full-time placement in a regular classroom;
2. The non-academic benefits of such a placement;
3. The effect the student will have on the teacher and other students in the regular classroom; and
4. The costs of placing the student in the regular classroom.

Within the nonacademic setting, students will be provided nonacademic and extracurricular activities with non-disabled students as appropriate. Nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities may include counseling services, athletics, transportation, health services, recreational activities, special interest groups or clubs sponsored by the school district, referrals to agencies that provide assistance to individuals with disabilities, and employment of students, including both employment by the public agency and assistance in making outside employment available.

Within the district, a continuum of alternative placement options exists spanning within a class, resource room, self-contained, home-bound and out-of-district provisions. These options are intended to address the individual needs of students and they are considered according to the following process:

The placement of each student with a disability will be determined annually, or more often if appropriate, by the IEP team.

Placement options along the continuum must include alternative placement options identified in the definition of special education and make provisions for supplementary services such as resource room or itinerant instruction to be provided in concert with the general education placement.

Students Unilaterally Enrolled in Private Schools by Parents

Prior to December 1st of each school year, the district will conduct an annual count of the number of private elementary and secondary school students eligible for special education who are unilaterally enrolled by their parents in a private school located within district boundaries. The district Director or designee will have timely and meaningful consultation with appropriate private school representatives and representatives of parents of private school students and make determinations about who will receive services and what services will be provided. The purpose of the child count is to determine the proportionate amount that the district must spend on providing special education and related services, including transportation, to private elementary or secondary school students in the next fiscal year.

The district is required to spend a proportionate amount of federal special education Part B and Section 619 funds to provide special education and related services to private K-12 school students. In order to determine which students will receive services, what services will be

provided, how and where the services will be provided, and how services provided will be evaluated, the district will consult with appropriate representatives and parents of private school students. The district will make the final decision with respect to services to be provided to eligible private school students. A private school student has no individual entitlement to any service or amount of service (s)he would have received if enrolled in a public school to receive FAPE. However, for each private school student receiving special education or related services, the district will initiate and conduct meetings to develop, review and revise a services plan describing the specific special education and related services that the district will provide. The services plan must: (1) to the extent appropriate meet IEP content requirements with respect to the services to be provided; and (2) be developed, reviewed, implemented and revised annually consistent with the requirements for IEP review. The district will make every effort to include a representative from the private school at each meeting. If the private school representative is not able to attend, the district will use other methods, including individual or conference telephone calls, to assure the representative's participation.

Private school students may receive a different amount of services than students in public schools who receive special education. However, the special education services provided to eligible private school students will be provided by personnel meeting the same standards as personnel providing the services in the district.

Services to students in private schools may be provided on-site. District personnel may be made available to private schools only to the extent necessary to provide the services required, if those services are not normally provided by the private school. Services will not include payment of private school teachers' or other employees' salaries, except for services performed outside regular private school hours and under public supervision and control.

Equipment and/or supplies may be placed on private school premises for the period of time necessary for the services plan program, but the district will retain and exercise title and administrative control of said equipment/supplies. The district will keep records and make an accounting assuring that said equipment/supplies is/are used solely for the services plan program. Said equipment/supplies will be removed if necessary to avoid its/their use for other purposes or if no longer needed for the services plan program. No district funds will be used for repairs, minor remodeling or construction of private school facilities.

The district will provide services to students in private schools in a manner that: (1) maintains physical and administrative separation between the private and public school programs; and (2) does not benefit the private school at public expense.

Procedural Safeguards

A. Notice of Procedural Safeguards

In addition to protections provided to parents of eligible students, parents also have procedural safeguard protections when a student's identification, evaluation or placement is at issue. The school district will provide a copy of the procedural safeguards notice to the parents and adult students one time a year and:

1. Upon initial referral or parent request for evaluation;
2. Upon receipt of the parent's first state complaint and first request for due process hearing in a school year;

3. Upon a disciplinary action that will result in a disciplinary change of placement; and
4. Upon request by the parent.

The procedural safeguard notice used by the district includes a full explanation of all the procedural safeguards relating to independent educational evaluation, prior written notice, parental consent, access to educational records, discipline procedures for students who are subject to placement in an interim alternative educational setting, requirements for unilateral placement by parents of children in private schools at public expense, state complaint procedures, mediation, the child's placement during pendency of due process proceedings including requirements for disclosure of evidence, due process hearings, civil actions and attorney's fees. Copies of the district's special education procedural safeguards are available at each school within the district and at the Special Education Department.

B. Consent

The district will obtain informed, written parental consent before:

1. Conducting an initial evaluation;
2. Providing initial special education and related services to a student; and
3. Conducting a reevaluation if the reevaluation includes administration of additional assessments.

Parental consent is not required to review existing data as part of an evaluation or reevaluation, or to administer a test or other evaluation that is administered to all students unless consent is required of all students' parents.

Informed consent means that the parent or adult student:

1. Has been fully informed of all information that is relevant to the activity for which the district is asking consent, and that the information is provided in his or her native language or other mode of communication;
2. Understands and agrees in writing to the activity for which consent is sought and the consent describes the activity and lists any records which will be released and to whom; and
3. Understands that the granting of consent is voluntary and may be revoked at any time. If consent is revoked, the revocation does not negate an action that has occurred after the consent was given and before the consent was revoked.

The district may not use a parent's refusal to consent to one service or activity of an initial evaluation or reevaluation to deny the parent or child any other service, benefit or activity of the district, except as required by law.

C. Revocation of Consent

If a parent revokes consent after the district has provided special education and related services, the district will not amend the student's education records to remove any references to the student's receipt of special education and related services.

Upon receipt of the parent's written notice of revocation, the district:

1. Will provide prior written notice before ceasing services;
2. Will stop providing special education and related services after the effective date contained in the district's prior written notice; and
3. May not use mediation or the due process procedures in order to obtain an agreement or a ruling that the services may be provided to the student.

Discontinuation of special education and related services in response to the parent's written revocation will not be in violation of FAPE and eliminates the district's requirement to convene an IEP meeting or develop an IEP.

D. Prior Written Notice

Prior written notices are provided to parents when a district makes a decision relating to a student's identification, evaluation, placement or provision of a FAPE. Prior written notices document the decisions made by the IEP teams and evaluation group.

The district will provide prior written notice to the parent whenever the district proposes or refuses to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, educational placement or provision of a FAPE to the student.

The prior written notice will include:

1. A statement that the parents have procedural safeguard protections and if a copy of the procedural safeguards do not accompany the notice, a statement that describes how a copy of the statement of procedural safeguards may be obtained;
2. A description of the action proposed or refused by the district;
3. An explanation of why the district proposes or refuses to take the action and a description of other options that the district considered and the reasons why the options were rejected;
4. A description of any other factors which are relevant to the district's proposal or refusal; and
5. A description of each evaluation procedure, test, record or report the district used as a basis for the proposal or refusal.

Prior written notice and the notice of procedural safeguards must be provided in the native language of the parent or other mode of communication used by the parent

unless it is clearly not feasible to do so. If the native language or other mode of communication of the parent is not a written language, the district will take steps to ensure that the notice is translated orally or by other means to the parent. This may involve:

1. Arranging for an interpreter if English is not the native language of the parent or if the parent has a hearing impairment; or
2. Providing notice orally if the written language is not a native language.

The district will document in writing how this information was provided and that the parent understands the content of the notice.

E. Transfer of Educational Rights to an Adult Student

When a student eligible for special education reaches the age of 18, all educational rights under Part B of the IDEA, previously exercised by the parent, transfer to the student, unless the student is determined incapacitated in a guardianship proceeding or the district has appointed an educational representative for the student. When the student turns 18, the district will notify the parent and student that the educational rights have transferred to the student and will send any required notices to both the parent and the adult student.

At an IEP meeting occurring one year before the student turns 18, the district will inform the parents and the student that educational rights will transfer to the student and the district will inform the student about those educational rights. This information will be documented on the IEP.

Appointment of an Educational Representative

A student over the age of eighteen is presumed to be capable of making educational decisions and able to provide informed consent unless he or she is determined to be “incapacitated” through a legal guardianship proceeding. If a parent, another interested party, or the district believes that a student over the age of eighteen is unable to provide informed consent or to make educational decisions, and the student does not have a legal guardian, the parent or other interested party may ask the district to appoint an educational representative. This determination will only be made if two separate professionals state that they conducted an examination and interviewed the student, and concluded the student is incapable of providing informed consent. The district will inform the student of the decision and appoint either, the spouse, the student’s parents, another adult or a surrogate educational representative to represent the student. The appointment of the educational representative will continue for one year.

The student or other adult may challenge the certification at any time. If a challenge occurs, the district will not rely on the education representative, until the representative is recertified.

Confidentiality and Records Management

The superintendent/designee is responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of personally identifiable information pertaining to special education and all other students. The Director or designee will maintain, for public inspection, a current list of the names and positions of district

employees who have access to personally identifiable information of special education students. The district will provide parent and adult students, upon request, a list of the types and locations of educational records collected, maintained or used by the district.

The district will provide instruction to employees collecting or using personally identifiable information on the procedures to protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable information. The training will address the protections outlined in WAC 392-172A, state law and federal regulations implementing the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, FERPA, (34 CFR Part 99).

Upon request, the parent(s) of a special education student or adult student will be afforded an opportunity to inspect, review and challenge all educational records which will include, but not be limited to, the identification, evaluation, delivery of educational services and provision of FAPE to the student. The district will comply with the request promptly and before any meeting regarding an IEP or hearing relating to the identification, evaluation, educational placement of the student or provision of FAPE to the student, including disciplinary proceedings. In any case, the district will respond no more than 45-calendar days after the date the district received the request. If an educational record includes information on more than one student, the parents (and/or adult student) may only inspect and review information relating to their child. School personnel receiving requests for educational records will immediately forward the request to the secretary of Student Services.

If parents believe that information in an education record is inaccurate or misleading or violates the privacy or rights of the student, they may request that the district amend the information. Policy and Procedure regarding Student Records, describes the process and timelines for challenges and hearings regarding student records.

The district follows the guidelines for records retention outlined in the Secretary of State's, *General Records Retention Schedule and Records Management Manual*. The district will inform parents or adult students when personally identifiable information collected, maintained or used is no longer needed to provide educational services to the student. The information will be destroyed at the request of the parent(s) or adult student, or will be provided to the parent or adult student upon their request. However, a permanent record of the student's name, address and phone number, his or her grades, attendance, record, classes attended, grade level completed and year completed will be maintained without time limitation.

Records management is also governed by Policy and Procedure regarding Student Records.

A. Surrogate Parents

A surrogate parent is a person appointed by the school district to act on behalf of a student to help ensure the rights of the student to a FAPE when a parent cannot be identified, the whereabouts of the parent are unknown or the student is a ward of the state and does not have a foster parent, the student is an unaccompanied homeless youth as defined in section 725(6) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, or an educational representative is appointed for a student pursuant to WAC 392-172A-05135(5).

The special education case manager for the student is responsible for determining the need for appointment of a surrogate parent.

Natural or adoptive parents, foster parents, persons acting in the place of a parent such as stepparents or relatives, and persons with legal custody or guardianship are considered parents. Students who are homeless and not living with a parent may need a surrogate parent.

The following is guidance for the district to follow to assist in determining the status of the parent's rights to make educational decisions:

In cases where the student is in out of home care the district must determine the legal custodial status of the child.

1. Parents who have voluntarily placed their child in state placement still retain legal custody of the child and retain the right to make educational decisions. In this situation the student is not a ward of the state;
2. Parents whose children are placed in group care, pending a determination of "dependency" may still retain rights to make educational decisions unless otherwise ordered by the court;
3. When a disposition order and order of dependency is issued, the state becomes the legal as well as physical custodian of the child. Parents may no longer have the right to make educational decisions during this stage of dependency; and
4. Parents whose parental rights are terminated no longer have the right to make educational decisions on behalf of their child.

When a student is placed in foster care the foster parent may act as the parent. When a student is placed in group care, the district will work with the parents, case-worker(s), foster parents and others who have knowledge of the student's legal status in order to determine the need for appointment of a surrogate.

When selecting a surrogate parent the district will select a person willing to participate in making decisions regarding the student's educational program, including participation in the identification, evaluation, placement of and provisions of FAPE to the student.

If a student is referred for special education or a student eligible for special education who may require a surrogate parent transfers into the district, the district Special Education Department will be notified of the potential need. The Director or designee will then select a trained individual who can adequately represent the student to ensure that all student rights are observed.

The person selected as a surrogate:

1. Must have no interest that conflicts with the interests of the student he or she represents;
2. Must have knowledge and skills that assure adequate representation of the student; and
3. May not be an employee of a school district and/or other agency which is involved in the education or care of the student.

B. Mediation

The purpose of mediation is to offer both the parent and the school district an alternative to a formal due process hearing. Mediation is voluntary and requires the consent and agreement of both parties. Mediation cannot be used to deny or delay access by a parent to a due process hearing. Mediation is used to resolve disagreements concerning the identification, evaluation and delivery of educational services or provision of a FAPE to a special education student. Mediation may be terminated by either party at any time during the process.

The primary participants are the parents, school district representatives and mediator. The process is voluntary, confidential and informal. It is a collaborative process, conducted in a nonadversarial manner. Mediation services will be provided by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) at no cost to either party.

The district's special education director is responsible for coordinating requests for mediation. If a parent requests mediation, notify the director and the director will respond to the parent and coordinate with OSPI's contracted agent. Staff members are reminded that discussions that occur during the mediation process are confidential.

One person designated by the district to attend the mediation must have authority to bind the district in any agreement reached through mediation.

Right to Due Process

- A. A parent or a school district may file a due process hearing request on any of the matters relating to the identification, evaluation or educational placement, or the provision of FAPE to a student.
- B. The due process hearing request must be made within two years of, and allege a violation that occurred not more than two years before, the date the parent or school district knew or should have known about the alleged action that forms the basis of the due process complaint except the timeline does not apply to a parent if the parent was prevented from filing a due process hearing request due to:
 1. Specific misrepresentations by the school that it had resolved the problem forming the basis of the due process hearing request; or
 2. The school district withheld information from the parent that was required under this chapter to be provided to the parent.
- C. Information about any free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available in the area is maintained on OSPI's web site and is provided by the Office of Administrative Hearings to parents whenever a due process hearing request is filed by either the parent or the school district; and districts must provide this information to the parents whenever a parent requests the information.

Due Process Hearing

Both parents and districts may file due process hearings involving the identification, evaluation, placement or provision of FAPE to a student. IDEA requires that specific information be provided as part of a due process hearing request. The requirements are identified in the notice of procedural safeguards.

When a parent files a due process hearing, the student remains in the placement at the time of the request for hearing unless the parents and district agree to a different placement. See the discipline section below for placements when a disciplinary action is challenged.

When parents file a request for a due process hearing, the Director or designee will schedule a resolution meeting. The meeting must occur within 15 days after a parent files a due process request with the district and provides a copy of the request to OSPI, or, within seven days if the hearing request involves an expedited hearing regarding discipline. The Director or designee will determine the appropriate district staff that will attend the resolution meeting. The district will ensure that one of the district representatives attending the resolution meeting has authority to bind the district in any resolution agreement. The district will not bring district counsel to a resolution meeting unless the parent is bringing an attorney to the meeting.

A resolution meeting need not be held if the parent and school district agree in writing to waive the meeting, or if the parent or school district agrees to use mediation.

Any resolution agreement reached will be documented in writing and is binding on the parties. Either party may void the agreement within three (3) business days of signing.

Discipline

Students eligible for special education may be disciplined consistent with the disciplinary rules that apply to all students, except as otherwise set forth below. The district will determine on a case by case basis whether discipline that is permitted under WAC 392-400 should occur. However, students eligible for special education must not be improperly excluded from school in a manner that constitutes a change in placement for disciplinary reasons if the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to, the student's disability or if the conduct in question was the direct result of the district's failure to implement a student's IEP. The district will take steps to ensure that each employee, contractor and other agents of the district responsible for education or care of a student is knowledgeable of special education disciplinary rules.

A. Removal Up to Ten Days

The building administrator responsible for student discipline may order the disciplinary removal of a special education student from a current placement. The district need not provide services to a special education student removed from the current placement for ten school days or less in any school year, if services are not provided to a student without disabilities.

B. Removal for More than Ten Days

Once a student has been removed from placement for a total of ten school days in the same school year, and the district has determined that the removal is not a change in placement, the district must, during subsequent days of removal, provide appropriate

services to the extent necessary to enable the student to participate in the general curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the student's IEP. The building's coordinator for student services or designee in consultation with one or more of the student's teachers, will make the determination of such necessary services.

C. Change in Placement

A change of placement occurs when a special education student is:

1. Removed from his/her current placement for disciplinary reasons for more than ten consecutive school days in a school year; or
2. Subjected to a series of removals in a school year which constitute a pattern of removal because: 1) the series of removals total more than ten school days in a year; 2) the student behavior is substantially similar to the student's behavior in previous incidents that resulted in the series of removals; and 3) because of factors such as the length of each removal, the total amount of time a student is removed, and the proximity of the removals to one another.

Whether a pattern of removal constitutes a change in placement is determined on a case-by-case basis by the building principal and special education director or designee.

D. Manifestation Determination

Within ten school days after the date on which the district makes a decision to change the student's placement, the district will conduct a "manifestation determination" meeting to determine the relationship between the student's disability and the behavior subject to the disciplinary action.

The review of the relationship between a student's disability and the behavior subject to the disciplinary action will occur at meeting that includes the parent and relevant members of the IEP team (as determined by the district and parent).

The team will review all relevant information in the student's file, including the IEP, teacher observations and information provided by the parent to determine:

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

If the team determines that the behavior resulted from any of the two above, the behavior must be considered a manifestation of the student's disability and the contemplated disciplinary action will not proceed in a manner that constitutes a change in placement.

If the team determines, specifically, that the conduct was the direct result of the district's failure to implement the IEP, the district will take immediate action to remedy the deficiencies. If the IEP team determines that the conduct was a manifestation of the student's disability, the team must:

1. Conduct a functional behavioral assessment (unless already completed) and implement a behavioral intervention plan if one is not already in place; or
2. Review the existing behavioral intervention plan and modify it to address the behavior; and
3. Return the child to the placement from which she or he was removed from unless the IEP team determines a change is appropriate, or unless the infraction involves drugs, weapons or serious bodily injury.

E. Special Circumstances

School personnel may order a change in placement to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for the same amount of time that a student without disabilities would be subject to discipline, but for not more than 45 school days, without regard to whether the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability, if a special education student:

1. Possesses a "dangerous weapon" or carries such a weapon to school or to a school function; or
2. Knowingly possesses or uses "illegal drugs" while at school or a school function; or
3. Sells or solicits the sale of a "controlled substance" while at school or a school function; or
4. Inflicts serious bodily injury upon another person while at school or a school function. Serious bodily injury means a substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or mental faculty.

Any interim alternative educational setting in which the student is placed is determined by the student's IEP team and will:

1. Be selected so as to enable the student to participate in the general curriculum, although in another setting and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the student's IEP; and
2. Include services and modifications designed to address the behavior or to prevent the behavior from recurring.

The district may ask an administrative law judge, or seek injunctive relief through a court having jurisdiction of the parties, to order a change in placement to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for not more than 45 school days or seek injunctive relief through a court having jurisdiction of the parties when:

1. The district believes that maintaining the student's current placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or others;
2. If the student's IEP team believes that the student may not be maintained in his or her current placement, the IEP team should work with the district's special education Director or designee.

Unless the parent and the district agree otherwise, if a parent requests a hearing to challenge either the manifestation determination or the interim alternative educational setting, the student must remain in the interim alternative educational setting pending the decision of the hearing officer or until the expiration of the 45 day period, whichever occurs first.

F. Basis of Knowledge

A student who has not been determined eligible for special education services may assert the protections if the district had knowledge that the student was an eligible for special education before the behavior that precipitated disciplinary action occurred.

The district is deemed to have knowledge if:

1. The parent expressed concern in writing to district supervisory or administrative personnel or a teacher of the student that the student is in need of special education and related services;
2. The parent requested that the student be evaluated for special education services; or
3. The teacher or other school personnel has expressed specific concern about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by the student to the director of the special education department or to other supervisory staff.

If instituting disciplinary action that would exceed ten days and the principal believes that one or more of these events applies to the student, the principal will notify the special education department to determine the appropriate disciplinary procedures.

The district is not deemed to have knowledge if, as a result of receiving the information described above, the district either:

1. Conducted a special education evaluation of the student and determined that the student was not eligible for services; or
2. The parent of the student has not allowed an evaluation of the child or has refused services.

If the district is not deemed to have knowledge that a student is a student eligible for special education services, the student may be disciplined as a student without disabilities who engages in comparable behaviors. The district will conduct an evaluation, which is requested during the time period such a student is subjected to disciplinary measures, in an expedited manner. Until the evaluation is completed, such a student will remain in the educational placement determined by the district, which can include suspension or expulsion without educational services.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the district may report a crime committed by a student eligible for special education services to appropriate authorities. In the event of such a report, the district will ensure that copies of the student's special education and disciplinary records are transmitted for consideration by the appropriate authorities to whom the crime is reported, to the extent transmission of the records is permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Staff Qualifications

All employees of the district funded in whole or part with state or federal excess special education funds will meet the standards established by the State Board of Education (SBE) and defined in WAC 392-172A-02090.

All employees will hold such credentials, certificates or permits as are now or hereafter required by the SBE for the particular position of employment and will meet such supplemental standards established by the district.

All special education teachers providing, designing, supervising, evaluating or monitoring the provision of special education will possess "substantial professional training." This will be shown by the issuance of an appropriate special education endorsement on an individual teaching certificate issued by the superintendent of public instruction.

In the event a special education teacher does not have a certificate endorsed in special education, a district may apply for a pre-endorsement waiver through the special education section of the OSPI. To qualify for the special education pre-endorsement waiver, the teacher must meet SBE criteria.

If the district must temporarily assign a classroom teacher without a special education endorsement to a special education position, the district will document in writing that:

- A. The district is unable to recruit a teacher with the proper endorsement who was qualified for the position; and/or
- B. The need for a teacher with such an endorsement could not have been reasonably anticipated and the recruitment of such a classroom teacher at the time of assignment was not reasonably practical; and/or
- C. The reassignment of another teacher within the district would be unreasonably disruptive to the current assignments of other classroom teachers or would have an adverse effect on the educational program of the students assigned to the other teacher.

If one or more of these criteria can be documented and the district determines that a teacher has the competencies to be an effective special education teacher and the teacher has completed six-semester hours or nine-quarter hours of course work which are applicable to the special education endorsement, the district can assign the teacher to special education in compliance with the process for making out-of-endorsement assignments and reporting them to the state.

Classified staff will present evidence of skills and knowledge necessary to meet the needs of students with disabilities. The district will provide training to classified staff to meet the state recommended core competencies.

Personnel Development

In order to provide a staff development program to improve the quality of instructional programs, the following procedures will be employed:

1. All personnel who use restraint, restraint devices and/or isolation must be certified and trained in the use of such restraint, restraint devices and/or isolation;
2. In-service training schedules will be developed based upon the results of the district needs assessment;
3. Training for classified staff in the state recommended core competencies; and
4. Training will be provided to general education, special education and related service providers responsible for implementation of student IEPs.

Public Participation

Any application and any required policies, procedures, evaluations, plans and reports are readily available to parents and other members of the public through the district's special education office and the office of the superintendent. A notice regarding the availability of such documents will be placed on the district's Web site and in the district's newsletter.

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Superintendent: Dr. Shelley K. Redinger