

Does your Client have a Disability? What you Need to Know about His or Her Special Educational Rights

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The Law:

- Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act Of 2004 (IDEA)
- Section 504 Of The Rehabilitation Act
- Connecticut Statutes And Regulations



What is Special Education?

- Special education consists of specialized instruction and related services which are individually designed to provide educational benefit to the student.
- This can include bright students who require direct instruction in social skills, coping skills, behavioral regulation or other emotional or behavioral intervention. It also pertains to students who have predominantly emotional or behavioral difficulties and is not limited to students with specific learning disabilities.

IDEA vs. 504

Adverse impact on vs. Substantial Limitation

IDEA

The disability must have an <u>adverse impact</u> on the student's education and the student must <u>require specialized instruction</u>. More significant protection and more accountability. A student who qualifies for section 504 may qualify for IDEA but a student who is eligible for IDEA must receive services under IDEA.

504

The student must be determined to have a physical or mental impairment that <u>substantially limits one or more major life activities</u> including learning and behavior, have a record of having such an impairment be regarded as having such impairment. Section 504 ensures that a qualified child with a disability has equal access to education. The child may receive appropriate accommodations and modifications tailored to the child's individual needs.

FAPE and LRE

- Students who are eligible for special education are entitled to a free, appropriate, public education (FAPE) in the least restrictive environment (LRE).
- LRE is not a specific place-it is what it least restrictive for the individual student and covers the spectrum from a regular education classroom to a residential placement.

What is a disability?



A child with a disability means a child who has one or more of the following...

- Developmental Delay(ages 3-5)
- mental retardation
- hearing impairment
- speech or language impairment
- visual impairment
- serious emotional disturbance
- orthopedic impairment
- autism
- traumatic brain injury
- other health impairment
- specific learning disability
- deaf-blindness
- multiple disabilities

AND:

The disability must have an adverse impact on the child's educational performance and they must require special education and related services.

Mental Health/Trauma

Students may be found eligible for special education under the category of Emotional Disturbance. A specific diagnosis is not required but the student must meet the following:

Emotional disturbance means a condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child's educational performance:

- (A) An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors.
- (B) An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers.
- (C) Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances.
- (D) A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression.
- (E) A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.
- (ii) Emotional disturbance includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have an emotional disturbance under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section.

Students who have mental health issues or a history of trauma may likely qualify for special education and related services and may require specialized educational placements. For students whose mental health and education are intertwined, residential placement may be warranted.

Unaddressed Disabilities have Devastating Consequences

- Children with disabilities are more likely to drop out of school.
- Emotional and behavioral disorders, learning disabilities and adverse childhood experiences have been found to be risk factors for children who end up in the juvenile delinquency system.
- There is a significant relationship between childhood maltreatment and poor grades, high rates of absenteeism, misbehavior, retention and involvement in special education.

What is the Connection Between Abuse/Neglect and Special Education?

Many children who are victims of child abuse and neglect have special education needs.

Disabilities can both be caused by abuse and neglect and can increase the likelihood of being abused and neglected.

Youth in foster care are less likely to receive adequate educational services which are even more important when working with a child with a disability.



What to Look for in a Student's Educational Records:

- CMT/SBAC scores
- Behavior/discipline records
- Truancy
- Poor grades
- Strong grades but no evidence of skills learned
- Evaluations
- Teacher reports

The Process



The Referral

- This starts the process of special education
- Only requires the suspicion of a disability.
- Must be in writing by parent, guardian, surrogate parent school, social worker or physician; if child is 18 years or older the referral can be made by the child. Make sure it is faxed, e-mailed, sent certified mail or delivered in person with a signed receipt so there can be no question as to when it was sent.
- In Connecticut, a prompt referral to a planning and placement team must be made for all children who have been suspended repeatedly or whose behavior, attendance, including truant behavior, or progress in school is considered unsatisfactory or at a marginal level of acceptance.
- The school district has 45 school days from the date of the referral to hold a PPT, schedule and conduct evaluations, hold a PPT to determine eligibility and develop a program.

Child Find-prompt referral

- The IDEA places an affirmative and ongoing obligation upon school districts to identify, locate, and evaluate *all* children with disabilities in the district in need of special education and related services, known as "Child Find".
- SRBI cannot delay a referral to special education and is designed to be a short term process.

The PPT



The Essential Players:

- Regular Education Teacher (if child is in or will be in regular education)
- Parent, guardian, or surrogate parent
- Special Education Teacher
- School Administrator
- Someone able to interpret evaluative data, if applicable
- Any outside agencies that may be involved

The Planning and Placement Team Process

A planning and placement team reviews referrals to special education, determines if the child needs to be evaluated, decides which evaluations will be given to the child, and determines whether the child is eligible for special education services.



Evaluations

A school district must assess ALL suspected areas of disability. Evaluations must be completed at least every three years (triennial) but can be conducted earlier if further information is needed. Some examples of common evaluations are:

- Cognitive
- Achievement
- Reading evaluation
- Math evaluation
- Writing evaluation
- psychiatric
- Neuropsychological
- Occupational Therapy
- Sensory evaluation
- Physical Therapy
- Speech and language therapy
- Functional behavior assessment
- Assistive Technology Assessment
- Assessment of social skills
- Autism Assessment
- Central Auditory Processing Evaluation

Evaluations, Continued

- A child must be evaluated every three years or when a parent or staff member requests a re-evaluation, however an evaluation cannot occur more than once per year unless the parent and school district agree.
- The screening of a student by a teacher or a specialist is not considered an evaluation for special education.

IEE

If a parent disagrees with the school district's evaluation, they can request and independent evaluation at district expense (IEE). They are not required to give any reason for the rejection and have the right to use the evaluator of their choice as long as they fit the criteria for evaluators set forth by the district. If the school refuses the independent evaluation, they <u>must</u> file for due process to defend their evaluation. The school district must respond to this request within a reasonable amount of time. This is a decision that can be made outside of a PPT.

Eligibility

The evaluations, student performance, teacher reports and any other data is reviewed to determine if the child has a disability that adversely impacts his or her education. An eligibility worksheet should be filled out and an eligibility category will be selected. This is the primary disability that is interfering with the child's performance and includes the categories discussed earlier:

Eligibility Categories:

- Autism
- Deaf-Blindness
- Developmental Delay (ages 3-5 only)
- Emotional disturbance
- Hearing impairment
- Intellectual disability
- Multiple disabilities
- Orthopedic impairment
- Specific learning disabilities
- Specific learning disabilities/dyslexia
- Speech or language impaired
- Traumatic brain injury
- Visual impairment
- Other health impairment

After Eligibility: The IEP:

What is an IEP?

- An individualized education plan uniquely tailored to meet the child's needs. In drafting an IEP the team must:
 - Determine areas of strength weakness
 - Draft goals and objectives to address areas of weakness
 - Determine who, what, when, and where with regard to services to be provided
 - Determine accommodations and modifications
 - Make placement decisions
- The parent must receive a copy of the child's IEP within five school days after the PPT meeting held to develop

Key Elements of the IEP:

- Present levels of educational & functional performance;
- Measurable educational goals & short-term instructional objectives derived from those goals;
- Evaluation procedures & performance criteria;
- A statement of the special education and related services to be provided
- An explanation of the extent, if any, to which the child will not participate in the regular education class, the general education curriculum or extracurricular activities;
- Modifications & accommodations so the child can participate in general education curriculum (includes nonacademic & extracurricular activities);
- A list of people who will work with the child to implement the IEP;
- Statement of accommodations & modifications needed to facilitate CMT/CAPT, or district-wide testing;
- Recommendations for participation in alternate assessments (if needed);
- Transition service needs.

Sample IEP

Please fill out the following form.

Student: Kirksatric, Joyce DOB: 01/30/2002 District: K-12 America Demo Meeting Date: 06/29/2007
PLANNING AND PLACEMENT TEAM (PPT) COVER PAGE
Current Enrolled School: East Forest Age: 2010 08 Vib Current Grade: PK H.S. Credits: 000.000 Gender: Pr Female Male
Home School: Yes Vo Specify: New Wales Race/Ethnicity Am. Ind. or Alask. Nat. Asian / Pacif. Is Black or Af Am. 🖌 White Hispanic
School Next Year: Home School: Yes No Specify: If your school district does not have its own high school, is the student attending his/her designated high
ID#: 7869054321 Case Manager: school? Yes No NA
Student Address*: 6 Oakland Avenue Student Instructional Lang: 🖌 English 🗌 Other: (specify)
Parent/Guardian (Name); Dr. & Mrs. John/Maritza Kiripatric Home Dominant Lang; 🖌 English 🗌 Other: (specify)
Parent/Guardian (Address): Same Student Home Phone: 674-9710 Parent Home Phone: 674-9710
Surrogate: Parent Work Phone: 679-2712 Misc. Phone: 237-7253
(Name and Address): Most Recent Eval. Date: Next Reevaluation Date:
mm/dd/yyyy mm/dd/yyyy
Reason for Meeting ² Review Refemal Plan Eval/Reeval Review Eval/Reeval Determine Eligibility Develop IEP
Review or Revise IEP Conduct Annual Review Transition Planning Manifestation Determination (Other(specify)
Primary Aufism Encotonal Distarbance Multiple Disabilities Speech or Language Impaired Other Health Impairment Disability: Deaf – Bindness Hearing Impairment Orthopedic Impairment Traumatic Brain Injury OHI – ADDIADHD
The next projected PPT meeting date is:
Eligible as a student in need of Special Education (The child is evaluated as having a disability, and needs special education and related services) Yes No
Is this an amendment to a current IEP? Yes No
If yes, what is the date of the IEP being amended?
Amendments attached Yes No
Team Member Present (required)
AdmivDesignee: Spec. Educ. Teacher: OT:
Parent/Guardian: School Psych: PT:
Parent/Guardian: Social Work: Agency:
Surrogate Parent: Other: (specify)
Student: Outer: (specify)
Student's Reg. Ed. Teacher: Other: (specify)
Address of student's primary residence. 2 May choose more than one
ED 620, Jassary 2006 DRAFT Printed by too Submit Return 1

📒 High

Determine Areas of Weakness

Student:		DOB:	District:	Meeting Date:
L	ast Name, First Name	mm/dd/yyyy		mm/dd/yyyy
(The followi	ng information was der	ived from: report data, documer	CHIEVEMENT AND FUNCTIONAL PERFOR ntation from classroom performance, parent/st , including CMT and CAPT results and student	udent reports, curriculum based and
Parent and Student				
input and concerns				
Are (briefly describe cu		Strengths (include data as appropriate)	Concerns/Needs (requiring specialized instruction)	Impact of student's disability on involvement and progress in the general education curriculum or appropriate preschool activities.
Academic/Cognitive				
Language Arts:				
Academic/Cognitive: Math:				
Age Appropriate				
Other Academia/				
Other Academic/ Nonacademic Areas:				
Age Appropriate				

Draft goals and objectives to address areas of weakness

Student:		DOB:		istrict:	Me	eting Date:		mm/dd/yyyy
	ame, First Name		mm/dd/yyyy					mm/dd/yyyy
	cial/Behavioral	Communication	Gross/Fine Motor	Postsecondary Education/T	raining			luating and Boxes Below
Self Help En	s 15 years of age	(Note: Page 6, Transition			1	2	3	4
	s to yours of ago	(noter) age of mentality	9		5	6	7	8
Measurable Annual Goa	al* (Linked to Pres	ent Levels of Performanc	e) #					
				Eval. Procedure:	Report F	Progress Below		orting Key)
				Perf. Criteria:	1	2	3	4
				(%, Trials, etc.)	5	6	7	8
Short Term Objectives/Benchma	arks (Linked to achi	ieving progress towards An	nual Goal)					
				Eval. Procedure:	Report I	Progress Below		
				Perf. Criteria:	1	2	3	4
				(%, Trials, etc.)	5	6	7	8
Objective #2								
				Eval. Procedure:	Report	Progress Belov	v (Use Rep	orting Key)
				Perf. Criteria:	1	2	3	4
				(%, Trials, etc.)	5	6	7	8
Objective #3								
				Eval. Procedure:	Report	Progress Belov	w (Use Rep	orting Key)
				Perf. Criteria:	1	2	3	4
				(%, Trials, etc.)	5	6	7	8
Evaluation Procedures				Performance Criteria			14.5	
1. Criterion-Referenced/Curriculum	Based Assessment	7. Behavior/Performance	Rating Scale	A. Percent of Change	F. Duration			
2. Pre and Post Standardized Asse		8. CMT/CAPT		B. Months Growth	G. Succes	sful Completion	of Task/Activ	vity
3. Pre and Post Base Line Data		9. Work Samples, Job Pe	rformance or Products	C. Standard Score Increase	H. Master	Ý		
4. Quizzes/Tests		10. Achievement of Objecti	ives (Note: use with goal of	nly) D. Passing Grades/Score	I. Other: (specify)		
5. Student Self-assessment/Rubrid		11. Other (specify)		E. Frequency/Trials	J. Other: (specify)		
6. Project/Experiment/Portfolio		12. Other (specify)						
Deserves Reporting Kov: (in	dicating extent to wh	ich progress is sufficient to a	chieve goal by the end of	the year) M = Mastered		tisfactory Progre her: (specify)	ess – Likely	to achieve goal
11-	I Inegtiefactory Prog	ress - Unlikely to achieve on	N = No Prodress	 Will not achieve goal NI = Not Intro to be involved in and make progress in th 	e general curriculu			

and to meet each of the student's other educational needs that result from the student's disability.

Page ____ of ____ Goal Pages

Determine who, what, when, and where with regard to services to be provided

Student:			DOB:		District:			Meeting D	
	Name, First	Name		mm/dd/yyyy ION, RELATED SE	RVICES, AND REGULA	AR EDUCATION			mm/dd/yyyy
Special Education Services	Goal(s) #	Frequency	Responsible Staff	Service Implementer	Start Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	End Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Site*	Service De	description of Instructional livery (e.g. small group, team aught classes, etc.)
Delated Correlator									
Related Services									
*Instructional Site:		ar Classroom	2. Resource/Rela Room	ated Service	3. Self-Contained Classroom	4. Com Based	nmunity-	5. Otł	ner:
Description of participation in General Education									
Note: Each 1. Assistive Item #1-13 Technology:		Not Required	Required: Se	e Pg. 8	5. 1	Length of School	Day:	(Specify)	
must 2. Applied (V response 3. Physical E		Regular	Special (special) Special (special)		N/A 7.1	Number of Days/V Length of School		(Specify) (Specify)	
4. Transporta		Regular	Special (spec		□ N/A				itte e bildren /etudente who de
8. Total School Hours/Wee	k: (Specify)	9. Spe	cial Education Hou	rs/Week: (Specify) 10. F not ha	ave disabilities (tir	ne with r	ion-disabled	ith children/students who do peers):
11. Since the last Annual I	Review, has	the student pa	rticipated in schoo	I sponsored extra	curricular activities wit	h non-disabled pe	eers?	Yes	No
12. Extended School Year		Not Requ	Add	litional page 11 for	e delivery grid above or r services to be provid	ed			inue to implement current IEF
13. a) The extent, if any, to	which the stu	udent <u>will not</u> pa	articipate in regular	classes and in extr	acurricular and other no	onacademic activit	ies, inclu	ding lunch, re	cess, transportation, etc., with
students who do not h	ave disabiliti	es:						Appliaghles	Student will participate fully
b) If the IEP requires any disabled, the PPT mu	removal of t	he student from removal from th	the school, classroo	om, extracurricular, environment.	or nonacademic activitie	es, (e.g., lunch, rece	ess, trans	portation, etc.)	Student will participate fully that s/he would attend if not tudent will participate fully
The IEP requires remova					provide a detailed explan	ation – use additio	nal pages	if necessary)	

Determine accommodations and modifications

udent:	DOB:	District:	Meeting Date:
Last Name, First N	Name mm/dd		S/COLLABORATION/SUPPORT FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL
Program Accommodations and	a modifications - Inceoping NonAcab	EINIC AND EXTRACORRIGOEAR ACTIVITE	
	ions to be provided to enable the		Sites/Activities When
– To – To	advance appropriately toward attaining his/ be involved in and make progress in the ge participate in extracurricular and other non-	eneral education curriculum; -academic activities, and	Required and Duratio
– To	be educated and participate with other child	dren with and without disabilities.	그는 안사는 것을 잘 못 봐요? 것 같아요?
ccommodations may include A	Assistive Technology Devices and		
Materials/Books/Equipment:			
Tests/Quizzes/Assessments:			
Grading:			
Organization:			
Environment:			
Behavioral Interventions			
and Support:			
Instructional Strategies:			
Other:			

Note: When specifying required supports for personnel to implement this IEP, include the specific supports required, how often they are to be provided (frequency) and for how long (duration) Frequency and Duration of Supports Required for School Personnel to Implement this IEP include:

Special Considerations for Children in Foster Care

- Foster parents, kinship care parents, and relatives with whom a child lives have the power to make special education decisions.
- However, these children may also have a living birth or adoptive parent whose parental rights have not been terminated and who also qualifies as the child's special education decision-maker.
- The law says that, whenever a birth or adoptive parent is "attempting to act" on behalf of the child in the special education system, the school must treat that parent as the decision-maker. This means that, if the school proposes an IEP for the child and the birth or adoptive parent refuses to approve the plan, the school cannot go around the parent by getting a foster parent, kinship parent, or other relative's agreement/signature. The school can only accept the decision of another person when the birth or adoptive parent is not "attempting to act" on behalf of the child.

Bullying

There is a high correlation between students with disabilities and bullying.

- Bullying can amount to a denial of FAPE regardless of whether or not the bullying was based on the student's disability. Schools must determine if a student who has been bullied was also denied FAPE because of the bullying and must remedy the denial.
- If bullying has occurred, school districts must convene a PPT or 504 meeting to determine if the effect of the bullying has changed the needs of the student such that the program must be changed.

Bullying is defined as:

- the repeated use of a written, oral or electronic communication or physical act by one or more students directed at another student within the same school district which:
- 1) Physically or emotionally harms the student or damages that student's property;
 2) Places such student in reasonable fear of harm to himself or herself, or of damage to his or her property;
 - 3) Creates a hostile school environment for that student;
 - 4) Infringes on that student's rights at school; or
 - 5) Substantially disrupts the educational process or the orderly operation of the school."



Transition Planning

All students with disabilities are entitled to transition planning:

- The PPT must begin considering the transition needs of a student at age 16 or earlier, if deemed appropriate.
- Transition planning must be a results oriented process with the focus on improving academic and functional achievement of a child to move toward post-secondary education, employment and independent living.
- When a student either ages out of the system or graduates a school district must provide a summary of performance including recommendations on how to assist the student in meeting post-secondary goals.
- The rights under IDEA transfer to the student upon turning 18 unless the parent obtains guardianship or conservatorship of the student.
- If a child is vocation-bound, make sure that the planning starts early. They should be doing job inventories and job placements at least by junior year of high school. If a child is college bound, make sure they are aware of requirements (S.A.T., A.C.T., application process, financial aid, DCF support). Start early!
- Look into all state agencies that can support the child as they age out or transition out of the system: BRS, DHMAS, DDS, Social Security, etc.

Transition Planning, Continued

Some students may be entitled to an education until they are 21 years old.

- Transition planning can include access to college courses
- It can include access to vocational programming.
- BEWARE: once a student accepts a diploma, all entitlement to education including special education terminates permanently.

When Cooperation Doesn't Work: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- State Complaint
- Federal Complaint
- Mediation
- Resolution Sessions
- Due Process

Questions?