

FEDERATION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS



INFORMING, EDUCATING, EMPOWERING FAMILIES 617-236-7210 | www.fcsn.org | fcsninfo@fcsn.org



Informing, Educating, Empowering Families

Who We Are

The Federation for Children with Special Needs

Is committed to enhancing **educational, health** and **community** participation opportunities for Massachusetts families with the **greatest need**, due not only to disability, but for those who are the most educationally and economically disadvantaged.

The Federation provides these **families** with information, support and assistance to encourage full participation in community life by all children, especially those with disabilities.



Informing, Educating, Empowering Families

The Federation's Impact on Families

- Assist approximately 40,000 families per year
- Respond to more than 16,000 phone calls and emails per year
- Maintain website, www.fcsn.org, which receives more than 1,500,000 visitors per year
- Annual conference "Visions of Community"

- Present 500 training workshops to 8000 families and 1000 professionals at 100 sites across the state annually
- Publish quarterly newsletter, *Newsline*, with a distribution of 30,000 readers
- Join us on Facebook Twitter and YouTube!





FEDERATION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

BASIC RIGHTS In Special Education Parent Training and Information Center 617-236-7210 1-800-331-0688 www.fcsn.org/pti

Produced by the Parent Training and Information project at the Federation for Children with Special Needs, supported in part by grant # H328M040001 from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs and the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

529 Main Street, Suite 1M3* Boston, Massachusetts 02129 * (617) 236-7210 * www.fcsn.org





Workshop Goals

The Basic Rights workshop will help you:

•Learn how special education law can support your child as they learn

•Learn the process—how special education law can open doors of support in your school

•Understand your rights so you can effectively collaborate with your professional partners and become a more effective advocate for your child



IDEA Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

What is going on in these pictures?

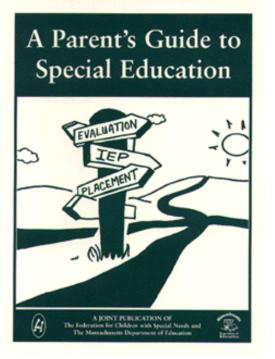
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004:

Improving educational results for children with disabilities is an essential element of our national policy of ensuring equal opportunity, full participation, independent living economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities





The Six Principles of IDEA



Parent and Student Participation

Appropriate Evaluation

Individualized Education Program (IEP)

Free and Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)

Least Restrictive Environment (LRE)

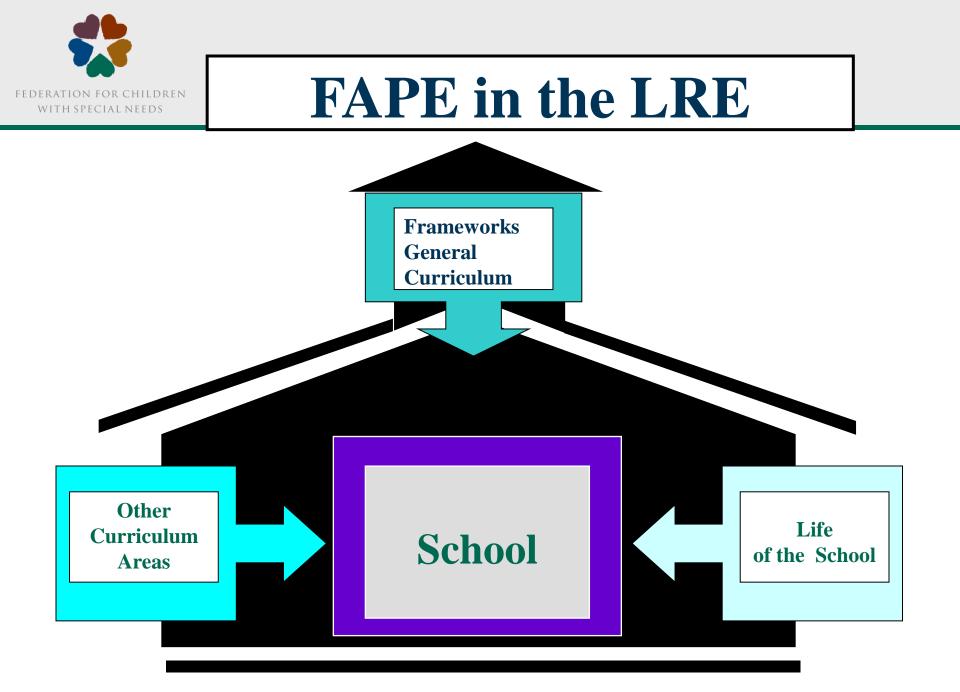
Procedural Safeguards (Due Process)

http://www.fcsn.org/parentguide/parentguide.pdf



Schools provide each eligible special education student an education that:

- Is designed to meet the <u>unique needs</u> of that one individual child
- Addresses both <u>academic</u> need and <u>functional</u> need
- ...provides <u>access</u> to the general (educational) curriculum to meet the challenging expectations established for all children (meaning it meets both grade and state standards)
- To enable the child to receive <u>educational benefit</u>...Or access to specialized instruction and related services providing individual educational benefit to the eligible child
- Provided in accordance with an appropriately developed Individual Education Program (IEP)
- At no cost to the parents/families







What is the Least Restrictive Environment? (LRE)

To the greatest extent possible, in the classroom where the child would be enrolled if they did not have a disability.

Changing to a more restrictive environment should only be discussed after supplementary aids and services have been tried and the child has not met with success. [34 CFR 300.114]



Therapeutic day or residential treatment programs may be the LRE to meet the needs of a child





Special Education Law

<u>Federal</u>

Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA) **20 USC §§ 1400-1487** *Regulations*

34 CFR Part 300

http://idea.ed.gov/download/finalregulations.html

No Child Left Behind (NCLB) http://www.ed.gov/nclb/landing.jhtml

<u>State</u>

Massachusetts Special Education Law or Chapter 71 B Previously referred to as "Chapter 766" MGL chapter 71B Regulations 603 CMR Section 28.00



Federal Laws: Civil Rights



Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Or Office of Civil Rights

Commonly referred to as "Section 504" http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/OCR/index.html?scr=mr

617-223-9662 or 617-635-2500

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adahom1.htm





Access to the General Ed Curriculum

IEP should have skills focus, rather than a curriculum focus



The goal of the IEP process is <u>not</u> to have the student master an isolated Framework/standard, but to master <u>skills</u> impacted by the disability... so that learning can take place.



Mass Tiered System of Support

What is it?

A multi-tiered approach to providing each child with the services and interventions to access learning.

Tier 1 consists of general education program based on evidence based practices (review of data: report cards, assessments)

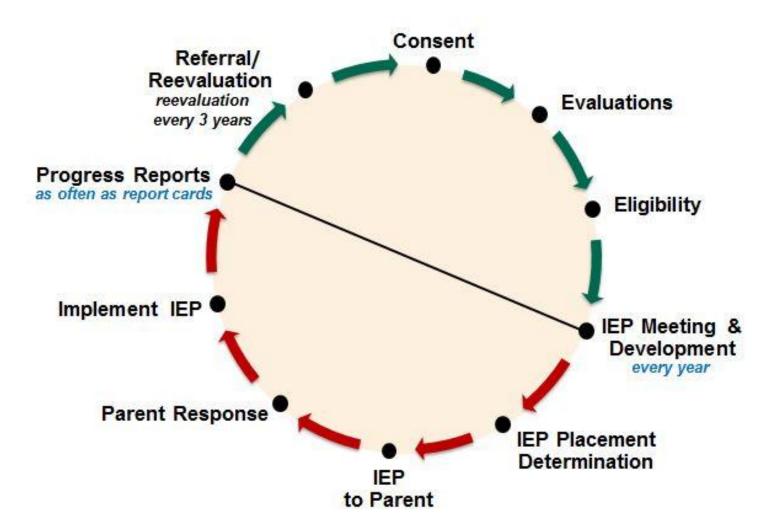
Tier 2 interventions involve more intensive, relative short-term interventions (multidisciplinary team meets to address concerns of student, progress monitoring)

Tier 3 are long-term interventions that may lead to special education (team meets to review progress this may lead to evaluations)





FEDERATION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS





The Special Education Evaluation Process:

Timelines for Evaluations

Referral: Parent or professional identifies a child as possibly needing special education and related services.

<u>Consent</u>: Within 5 school days of the receipt of a referral, the school district notifies the parent and asks for written consent to evaluate.

Evaluation: Within 30 school days of written parental consent, credentialed trained specialists complete the evaluation.

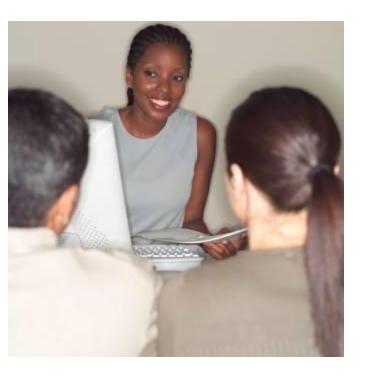






Evaluation Process:

Parents have a chance to talk to the special education administrator (Special Ed Director) or his/her representative (Team Chair) to discuss:



Concerns and/or information about the child Reasons for the referral, hopeful outcomes Content of the evaluation

- Agree to some or all of the proposed assessments
- Ask for additional assessments
- Ask the school to accept an outside evaluation
- Ask who the evaluator will be & credentials [603 CMR 28.04 (1)(c)]



★Evaluation data drives the eligibility process.

Evaluations include:

- **Evaluations/assessments**
 - academic, developmental, and functional

Information from parents

- Current local, state, and classroom-based evaluations
- Observations by teachers and related service providers





Referral and Evaluation:

* School districts cannot refuse to do an initial evaluation

Evaluations continue to be required prior to a finding of no eligibility

Language of evaluations must be:

- provided in the child's native language or
- other method of communication
- in the method most likely to provide accurate information
 *unless it is clearly not feasible to do so [34 CFR 300.304]





Required Evaluations

Specialist Evaluations

in all areas related to a suspected disability.

Examples:

functional behavioral assessments, assistive technology, speech and language, vocational evaluation

Educational Evaluations—

includes information about educational history and progress in the general educational curriculum.

Psychological is **<u>not</u>** required.





IEP Process Prior to the Team Meeting:

Make a written request for copies of evaluation reports including recommendations.

603 CMR 28.04 (2)(C)



You have a right to receive copies at least 2 days prior to the team meeting. 603 CMR 28.05(1)
 Provide in advance any reports you wish the Team to review for the meeting.



Eligibility Requirements Overview



Questions of Eligibility

Does the child have a disability? What type?

Is the child **not** making effective progress in school <u>due to the disability</u>?

Does the child require <u>specialized instruction</u> to make effective progress or require <u>related</u> <u>services</u> in order to access the general curriculum?



First Question of Eligibility:

1) Does the Child Have a Disability? What Type?

Autism Developmental Delay Intellectual Impairment Sensory Impairment: Hearing/Vision/Deaf-Blind **Neurological Impairment Emotional Impairment Communication Impairment Physical Impairment Health Impairment** – AD/HD Tourette syndrome

Specific Learning Disability: <u>New evaluation procedures</u> [34 CFR 300.8 (c)(10)] <u>www.doe.mass.edu/sped/iep/sld</u>



Federal Definition of Autism

Federal Definition of Autism:



Autism means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory **experiences.** [34 CFR 300.8(c)(1)(i)]



MA Autism Law

When a child has a diagnosis of : Autism Spectrum Disorder ...the IEP team shall consider and shall specifically address the following needs:

- 1. The verbal and nonverbal communication
- 2. Develop social skills/proficiencies
- 3. Unusual responses to sensory experiences



- 4. Resistance to <u>environmental change</u> or change in daily routines
- 5. Engagement in repetitive activities/ stereotyped movements
- 6. Positive behavioral interventions, strategies and supports to address any <u>behavioral difficulties</u> resulting from autism spectrum disorder
- 7. And other needs resulting from the child's disability impacting progress in the general curricula including <u>social and emotional development</u> <u>www.doe.mass.edu/sped/advisories/07_1ta.html</u>



Questions of Eligibility:

2) Is the Child *Not* Making Effective Progress in School <u>Due to the Disability?</u>

Effective progress is documented growth:

- in knowledge and skills (including social-emotional skills)
- in the general education program
- with or without accommodations
- according to the chronological age and developmental expectations
- according to the individual educational potential of the child
- according to the learning standards and the school district's curriculum.

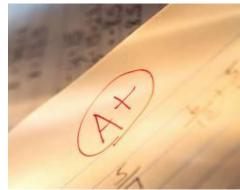
IS not determined by passing from grade to grade





3) Does the Child Require Specialized Designed Instruction to Make Effective Progress?

Specially Designed Instruction *is* **Special Education.**



It is:

SPECIAL NEED

Modifying the content, the methodology or the performance criteria as appropriate to the needs of a child

- To address the unique needs of the child
- To address the child's needs related to the disability
- To ensure access to the general curriculum
- In order to meet educational standards.



Questions of Eligibility:

3) Or Does the Child Require a <u>Related Service</u> in Order to Access the General Curriculum?*

Assistive technology Audiology Counseling Interpreting Medical Occupational therapy Orientation and mobility Parent counseling and training Physical therapy **Psychological**

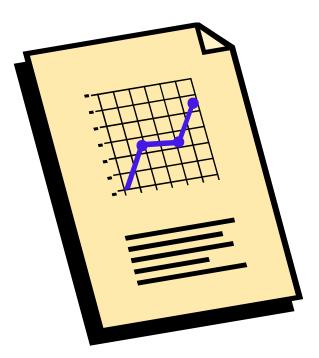
Rehabilitation counseling Recreation School Nurse/ Social Worker Health Services Speech and Language Pathologist Transportation • Travel Training

Other services with the <u>exception</u> of a medical device that is surgically implanted

*Note: Your child can qualify for an IEP even if he/she only needs **one or more** related service(s) [603 CMR 28.05(2)(a)(1.)]



Continued Eligibility: Re-Evaluation



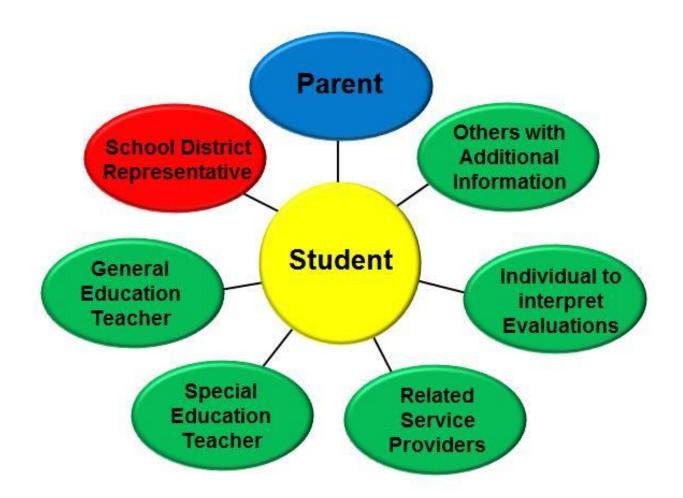
District must reevaluate once every 3 years, unless the parent and the district agree that it is not needed

Reevaluation can take place sooner, but not more often than once per year

Formal evaluations are required before a student can be discharged from IEP services. [34 CFR 300.305(e)]

The IEP Team Membership:

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See 34 CFR 300.321

The IEP Team Membership:

~Student Invited at Age 14~

The **Transition planning** discussion takes place at age 14 in Massachusetts. The student's input on their dream, strengths, interests and preferences is valued by the Team and can lead the development of the IEP.

Transition Planning Form www.doe.mass.edu/sped/28MR/28m9.pdf



~18 is the Age of Majority ~

•Chapter 688 Referral

www.doe.mass.edu/sped/688/brochure.pdf

- On the Administrative Data Sheet
- •Student is presumed competent and is able to make all decisions independently
- Shared Decision Making
- Delegated Decision Making
- Guardianship

WITH SPECIAL NEEDS



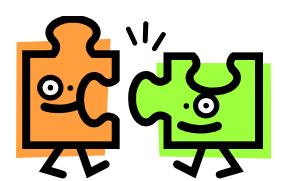
IEP Team Membership:

An IEP Team Member does Not Have to Attend:

If the parent of a child with a disability and the school agree, *in writing*, that

The attendance of the member is not necessary because this person's area of the curriculum or related services is not being modified or discussed in the meeting. [34 CFR 300.321(e)(1)]





An IEP Team Member May Be Excused:

When the meeting <u>DOES</u> require a particular member's expertise

> <u>If</u> the parent and the school agree <u>in writing</u>

And the member submits, in writing, to the parent and the IEP Team, input into the development of the IEP prior to the meeting

[34 CFR 300.321(e)(2)]



IEP Process: At the Team Meeting

Within 45 school days of the parent's written consent, the Team meets to decide:

Eligibility: Determine eligibility



IEP Services: If the child is eligible for special education, the team <u>develops an IEP Plan</u>

Placement: The team next discusses and determines placement for the child

A good IEP can be picked up by any outside person and be implemented immediately



Team Decision: Not Eligible

Parents are notified in writing within 10 school days.

The school district may agree that the child has a disability and offer a Section 504 plan.

Parents can reject the finding of no eligibility then request an independent evaluation and request a re-determination of eligibility.

Services cannot be removed or reduced without demonstrating that need. Ask "What testing or documentation supports this recommendation?" If necessary – request testing to show the need no longer exists.



- Is <u>not</u> "special education" under IDEA and MGL Chapter 71B because a student is determined to be "making effective progress"
- Provides for <u>accommodations</u> and <u>related services</u> ONLY to enable access to the General Curriculum (no modifications of content, methodology or performance criteria)

REQUIRED for 504 Plan/IEP

- FAPE in the LRE
- Disability Determination
- Team decisions & meetings
- Periodic Review
- Evaluations
- Appeals to BSEA, PQA or OCR
- Accommodations based on need
- Related Services based on need
- Accommodations on MCAS
- Discipline Protections

NOT Required for 504 Plan

- Written plan
- Progress Reporting
- Transition Planning



Placement: Continuum of Settings

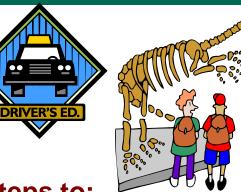
Standard Classroom **Classroom with Pull Outs** Self Contained Classroom Collaboratives Home Based Hospital **Private Therapeutic Day Program**

- **Therapeutic/ Specialized Program- off campus Private Residential Treatment Program IRTP Intensive Residential Treatment Program** Hospital Continued care
 - DMH/ DCF Funding

Nonacademic/Extracurricular Activities

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Each school must take steps to:

Provide <u>supplementary aids and</u> <u>services</u> determined appropriate and necessary by the child's IEP Team

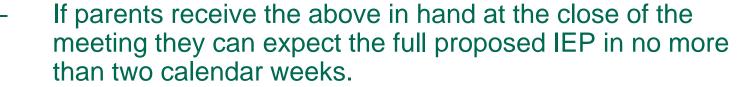
Provide nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities for children with disabilities

Afford children with disabilities an equal opportunity for participation [34 CFR 300.117] Field Trips Counseling Services Athletics Transportation Health Services Recreational Activities [34 CFR 300.107]



Timelines: At the Close of the Team Meeting

Parents should receive at least a summary of their child's goal areas and a completed service delivery grid describing the types and amounts of special education and/or related services being proposed.





If parents prefer to **not** wait 2 calendar weeks for the IEP, the district must respond to such requests with a completed IEP within 3-5 days of the team meeting.

http://www.doe.mass.edu/news/news.aspx?id=3182



Timelines: After the Team Meeting

Parents decide: Parents need to respond to the proposed IEP services and placement within 30 calendar days of their receipt of the IEP.

Services begin: If parents agree with the proposed IEP, they are to sign the IEP and return it to the district. The services and placement begin immediately once it is signed and returned to the district.

Be sure to make a decision and sign the IEP

do something so you don't risk services or placement...





Parent Responses to the IEP

IEP Response Options

Accept IEP in Full Reject IEP in Full Reject IEP in Part



Placement Form Response Options

Accept Placement Reject Placement

TIPS:

- Do not reject your first IEP in full accept something
- You can reject the lack of services.
- Portions not rejected are accepted and implemented.
- You may reject an IEP at any time.



Expectations once the IEP is signed

Progress reports/ Report Cards: Parents receive progress reports as frequently as report cards.

Annual review: At least annually, the team reviews and based on skills need rewrites the IEP.

Ask what goals the child has met before creating a new IEP



Re-evaluation: Every three years the school reevaluates the child unless the parent and school agree that re-evaluation is not necessary.

Accessible Records: Parents can access their child's school records at any time.



After the Annual IEP Meeting

<u>Amend or modify IEP</u>: Parents and school districts may agree to change an IEP without a meeting, without redrafting the entire IEP. [34 CFR 300.324(a)(4)(i)]

Parent consent is still required for all changes to the IEP



- All individuals implementing the IEP must be informed of the changes to the IEP and their responsibilities under the IEP.
 [34 CFR 300.324(a)(4)(ii)]
- The IEP must be accessible at all times to everyone implementing the IEP. [34 CFR 300.323(d)(1)]



Independent Educational Evaluations (IEE)



If the **parent disagrees** with the **Team** about eligibility, program, placement, or services, the parent should request an IEE in any or all areas assessed.

There is a right to only one IEE each time the school conducts an evaluation. [34 CFR 502.(b)(5)]



Independent Educational Evaluations (IEE)

If the parent requests an IEE:

- the <u>parent chooses</u> an independent evaluator. (The school district only pays the rate set by the state.)
 - The district may provide additional funds based on the

"unique circumstances of the child"

requiring additional hours of testing.

 there is a state <u>voluntary</u> cost-sharing program for parents with a sliding scale fee based on income. The family is asked to provide financial information.

*Within 5 days the district either:

agrees to pay or

initiates a hearing through BSEA to show that their evaluation was <u>"comprehensive and appropriate."</u>



IEE Team Meeting

The Team reconvenes to consider an independent evaluation within 10 school days of receiving the report.

The Team meets to:

- consider the results and
- discuss how to include the results in the IEP.

This is a good opportunity to informally resolve any areas of disagreement

If this meeting is unsuccessful, there are several different dispute resolutions available to Parents.

*The parent can pay or use insurance for an independent evaluation at any time.



Procedural Safeguards and "Due Process"





If the IEP Process is Not Followed or Services are NOT Provided as Agreed

Contact the

Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education Program Quality Assurance (PQA) to file a written complaint

781-338-3700

This is different than filing with BSEA



Strategies for Success

- Knowledge of your child's Basic Rights
 - What does the law require?
 - What does their child need?
 - Effective communication & advocacy skills
 - Know your emotional limits
 - Be prepared to be an active participate
 - Concerns
 - Strengths
 - Vision
 - Access to technical assistance from FCSN or legal resources
 - Education is serious business stick to facts and data
 - Ongoing support
 - Say "Thank-you!" to teachers and therapist who made a difference in your child's life using examples
 - Never go alone always bring support
 - Three P's positive, pleasant, persistent





How can the Federation help You?

Call Center 617-236-7210

Visit our website www.fcsn.org

Email Us fcsninfo@fcsn.org





Additional Workshops

An IEP for My Child

Transition Planning for Middle and High School Students

Effective Communication and the IEP

MCAS: Access and Achievement for Students with Disabilities

Understanding My Child's Learning Style

Suspension & Discipline in Special Education

504 Plans







Federation for Children with Special Needs (FCSN) www.fcsn.org Parent Training & Information Center at FCSN http://fcsn.org/pti/ MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education www.doe.mass.edu MA PIRC at FCSN-Parent's PLACE www.pplace.org Family TIES at FCSN www.massfamilyties.org NAMI National Alliance on Mental Illness www.naminmass.org Disability Law Center <u>www.dlc-ma.org</u> Massachusetts Arc <u>http://www.arcmass.org/</u> Massachusetts Advocates for Children www.massadvocates.org Mass. Association of Special Education PACs http://www.masspac.org/ Parent Professional Advocacy League (PAL) http://ppal.net/default/ Parent's Guide <u>http://www.fcsn.org/parentguide/pgintro.html</u>