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Overview of the Education System - 3 to 21 Years

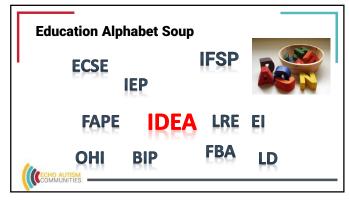
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Learning Objectives

- Participants will learn the overview of the Special Education process and timelines.
- Participants will understand the differences between accommodations and modifications.
- Participants will identify which related services are required to be incorporated into the IEP.





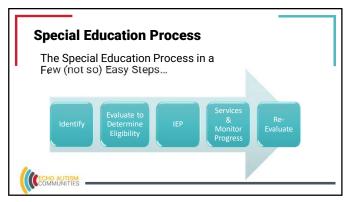
What is IDEA?

The Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA)

- Federal law ensuring services for children with disabilities Ensures access to Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)
 - Part B: Birth to 3 Years (First Steps)
 - Part C: 3 years to 21 years (Early Childhood Special Education to High School



COMMUNITIES -



Special Education Process

Child is Identified as Possibly Needing Services

- · Who can request an evaluation?
 - · School personnel
 - Parents
 - · Can be verbal or written request
 - Other agencies
 - SB40 Board
 - Family Services





Special Education Process

Child is Referred

- First: An official referral is made to First Steps (under 3) or the local public school.
- Local Education Agency (School District) makes a determination if a disability is suspected.
- If there is any suspicion that a disability may be present, then a **Review of Existing Data (RED)** is conducted.





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Special Education Process

Review of Existing Data

- A Review of Existing Data (RED) involves collecting information from current and former service providers, parents, and medical
- Following completion of the RED, the team meets or "confers" to determine
- 1. There is no evidence to suspect a disability and no testing is needed. Process stops.
- 2. There is evidence to suspect a disability and more information is needed. School will conduct in evaluation.



Special Education Process Evaluation Meeting - Eligibility is

Does the child have a disability under IDEA and state definitions?

- · No. Process Stops.
- Yes. Proceed to determining eligibility category.





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Special Education Process

Medical Diagnosis

- Impact on functioning
- · Impairments in daily living
- <u>Diagnosis</u> made by healthcare professional
- Broad access to local/state/federal services

Educational Eligibility

- Impact on learning
- Impairments in academic environment
- · IEP team determines eligibility based on the 13 specific IDEA categories
- · Access to school services



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Special Education Process

Eligibility is Determined

Missouri's 13 Disability Categories

- Autism
- Deaf/Blindness
- **Emotional Disturbance**
- Hearing Impairment & Deafness
- Mental Retardation (*now Intellectual Disability)
- Orthopedic Impairment
- Multiple Disabilities
- Other Health Impairment
- Specific Learning Disabilities Speech/Language Impairment
- Traumatic Brain Injury
- Visual Impairment/Blind
- Young Child with Developmental Delay (YCDD)



COMMUNITIES =

Special Education Process Individualized Education Program (IEP) 1. Set learning goals for the child 2. State the services that the school will provide 3. Specify which accommodations and modifications are needed for the student to make progress.

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Special Education Process Individualized Education Program (IEP) • Who is on the team? • Parent(s) • At least 1 regular education teacher • At least 1 special education teacher • Child (when appropriate) • Representative of public agency (LEA) • Individual who can interpret evaluation results (can be same as Special Education Teacher or LEA) • Other

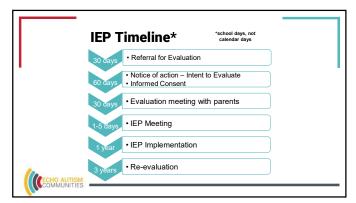
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COMMUNITIES =

Special Education Process Individualized Education Program (IEP) • What does it include? • Child's current functioning (including strengths) • Annual goals • Child's progress • Special education, services & modifications • Behavior Intervention Plan (if needed) • Transition Plan (students who will turn 16 before next IEP at the latest)

Special Education Process Progress is Monitored • IEP team MUST review IEP annually • Goals which have been mastered should be re-written or mastery criteria increased. • Goals without progress should be rewritten or teaching strategy changed. Child is Re-Evaluated • At least every 3 years

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IEP vs. 504 – What is the Difference? Individual Education Plan (IEP) Special Education Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA) Services and Specially Designed Instruction Section 504 of Rehabilitation Act Access to education by removing barriers

Edu-Speak - Helpful Words to Know

Accommodations

How a student is taught

- Tests
 - Extended time
- Reading
 - Larger text or Audio version
- Writing
 - Speech to text software



Modifications

What a student is taught

- Tests
 - · Reduced difficulty
- Reading
 - Text at lower Lexile level
- Writing
 - Shorter length, different rubric

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Edu-Speak - Helpful Words to Know

Accommodations

Students are on grade level but needs changes to how they access the curriculum.

Want to start here first!

If several well-implemented accommodations do not result in successful performance, consider modifications.

Modifications

Student is not able to perform on grade level and needs curriculum changed to be successful.

Once modifications are implemented in a student's plan, it is **challenging** to **phase them out** because the student will have to progress at more than 1 grade level per year to catch

COMMUNITIES =

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Accommodation Examples

- Presentation accommodations (changes the way information is presented)
- Response accommodations (changes how student completes assignments or tests)
- Setting accommodations (separate setting, small group, etc.)
- Scheduling accommodations (Extra time for tests, breaks, etc.)
- Organization skills accommodations (Use of highlighter, alarm, reminders)



Modification Examples

- · Academic instruction at different grade level
- Alternative activities for music, PE, art, etc.
- Excused from specific assignments
- Graded on a different standard/rubric than other
- · Alternative curriculum focused on life skills or vocational skills



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Related Services

Services needed so that a student can benefit from Special Education

- · Special Transportation
- Fewer peers, bus monitor, harness, Air Conditioning, etc.
- Speech/Language Instruction (Speech-Language Pathologist)
- Physical Therapy (PT)
- Occupational Therapy (OT)
- Assistive Technology
 Usually in conjunction with OT and/or SLP
- Parent Training!



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Other Student Supports

Behavior Intervention Plan (BIP)

- Guidance on how staff must interact with a student to reduce problem behavior
- Must be based on a Functional Behavior Assessment
- Can specifically describe triggers to be avoided and consequences that must be implemented in relation to a student's behavior

Transition Planning

Requires that the school assess a student's interests and abilities and implement goals to help the student be successful after graduation

Extended School Year (ESY)

Provides special education services in the summer to prevent regression following summer break.



Resources:

Missouri Parents Act - MPACT

https://www.missouriparentsact.org/

- Training opportunities for parents
- One-to-one assistance and in-person support at IEP and Evaluation meetings
- Mentor training

Wright's Law -

https://www.wrightslaw.com/

- Books and online resources to learn detailed special-education case-law and effective advocacy
 In-person and online trainings on special education advocacy



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