

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DIVISION OF K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BUREAU OF EXCEPTIONAL EDUCATION AND STUDENT SERVICES

School District

Clay

**EXCEPTIONAL STUDENT EDUCATION
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (P&P)**

EFFECTIVE DATE:

2023-2024 through 2025-2026

Part I. General Policies and Procedures

Section A.1: Legal Requirements for General Policies and Procedures

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

Title 34, Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) §§ 300.201 and 300.641

Sections 1002.22, 1003.57, 1003.571, 1003.573, 1003.574 and 1012.582, Florida Statutes (F.S.)

Rules 6A-6.03411 and 69A-58.0084, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)

The school district, in providing for the education of children with disabilities within its jurisdiction, must have in effect policies, procedures and programs that are consistent with the state policies and procedures established under 34 C.F.R. §§ 300.101 through 300.163 and 300.165 through 300.174.

Requirement Related to Exceptional Student Education (ESE) Policies and Procedures (P&P)

For a school district to be eligible to receive state or federal funding for specially designed instruction and related services for exceptional students, it shall do the following:

1. Develop a written statement of policies and procedures for providing an appropriate program of specially designed instruction and related services for exceptional students.
2. Submit its written statement of policies and procedures to the Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services for approval.
3. Report to the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) the total number of students in the school district receiving instruction in each special program for exceptional students in the manner prescribed by the FDOE.

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and corresponding federal regulations, state statutes and State Board of Education rules relating to special programs for exceptional students serve as criteria for the review and approval of the school district's ESE P&P document.

The school district must submit the ESE P&P document in accordance with the timelines established in ss. 1003.57 and 1003.573, F.S., and Rule 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Section A.2: Legal Requirements Related to the Use of Restraint

Seclusion

School districts and facilities shall prohibit school personnel from using seclusion.

Restraint

1. Authorized school personnel may use restraint only when all positive behavior interventions and supports (PBIS) have been exhausted.
2. Restraint may be used only when there is an imminent risk of serious injury and shall be discontinued as soon as the threat posed by the dangerous behavior has dissipated.
3. School personnel may not use mechanical restraint. This paragraph does not apply to school resource officers, school safety officers, school guardians, or school security guards as described in s. 1006.12, F.S., who may use mechanical restraint in the exercise of their powers and duties to restrict students in grades 6 through 12.
4. Restraint techniques may not be used to inflict pain to induce compliance.
5. Notwithstanding the authority provided in s. 1003.32, F.S., restraint shall be used only to protect the safety of students, school personnel or others and may not be used for student discipline or to correct student noncompliance.
6. The degree of force applied during restraint must be only that degree of force necessary to protect the student or others from imminent risk of serious injury.

Crisis Intervention Plans

1. A team comprised of the student's parent or guardian, school personnel, and applicable physical and behavioral health professionals must develop a crisis intervention plan upon the second time that the student is restrained within a semester.
2. The crisis intervention plan must include:
 - a. Specific PBIS to use in response to dangerous behaviors that create a threat of imminent risk of serious injury;
 - b. Known physical and behavioral health concerns that will limit the use of restraint for the student; and
 - c. A timetable for the review and, if necessary, revision of the crisis intervention plan.
3. The school district must provide a copy of the crisis intervention plan to the student's parent or guardian.

School District Policies and Procedures

1. Each school district shall adopt PBIS and identify all school personnel authorized to use the interventions and supports. Each school district shall develop policies and procedures that are consistent with this section and that govern the following:
 - a. Incident-reporting procedures;
 - b. Data collection and monitoring, including when, where and why students are restrained and the frequency of occurrences of such restraint;
 - c. Monitoring and reporting of data collected;
 - d. Training programs and procedures relating to restraint;
 - e. The school district's plan for selecting personnel to be trained;
 - f. The school district's plan for reducing the use of restraint, particularly in settings in which it occurs frequently or with students who are restrained repeatedly, must include a goal for reducing the use of restraint and must include activities, skills, and resources needed to achieve that goal—activities may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Additional training in PBIS,
 - ii. Parental involvement,
 - iii. Data review,
 - iv. Updates of students' functional behavioral assessments and positive behavior intervention plans,
 - v. Additional student evaluations,
 - vi. Debriefing with staff,
 - vii. Use of schoolwide positive behavior support,
 - viii. Changes to the school environment,

ix. Analysis of data to determine trends and

x. Ongoing reduction of the use of restraint.

2. Any revisions a school district makes to the policies and procedures pursuant to this section must be filed with the bureau chief of the Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services within 90 days after the revision.

3. At the beginning of each school year, each school district shall publicly post its policies and procedures on PBIS as adopted by the school district. (See Appendix D.)

Training

1. Each school district shall provide training to all school personnel authorized to use PBIS pursuant to school district policy.

2. Training shall be provided annually and must include:

a. The use of PBIS;

b. Risk assessment procedures to identify when restraint may be used;

c. Examples of when PBIS techniques have failed to reduce the imminent risk of serious injury;

d. Examples of safe and appropriate restraint techniques and how to use these techniques with multiple staff members working as a team;

e. Instruction in the school district's documentation and reporting requirements;

f. Procedures to identify and deal with possible medical emergencies arising during the use of restraint; and

g. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

3. Each school district shall publish the procedures for the required training in the school district's policies and procedures manual.

Section A.3: Requirements Related To Documenting and Reporting Incidents of Restraint and Seclusion

Documentation and Incident Reporting

1. A school shall prepare an incident report within 24 hours in the bureau's restraint reporting system, Involuntary Examination, Restraint and Seclusion (IERS), after a student is released from a restraint. If the student's release occurs on a day before the school closes for the weekend, a holiday or another reason, the incident report must be completed by the end of the school day on the day the school reopens.
2. The following must be included in the incident report:
 - a. The name of the student who was restrained;
 - b. The age, grade, ethnicity and disability of the student who was restrained;
 - c. The date and time of the event and the duration of the restraint;
 - d. The location at which the restraint occurred;
 - e. A description of the type of restraint used in terms established by the Florida Department of Education (FDOE);
 - f. The name of the person using or assisting in the restraint of the student and the date the person was last trained in the use of positive behavior interventions and supports;
 - g. The name of any nonstudent who was present to witness the restraint; and
 - h. A description of the incident, including all of the following:
 - i. The context in which the restraint occurred;
 - ii. The student's behavior leading up to and precipitating the decision to use restraint, including an indication as to why there was an imminent risk of serious injury to the student or others;
 - iii. The positive behavior interventions and supports used to prevent and deescalate the behavior;
 - iv. What occurred with the student immediately after the termination of the restraint;
 - v. Any injuries, visible marks or possible medical emergencies that may have occurred during the restraint, documented according to school district policies;
 - vi. Evidence of steps taken to notify the student's parent or guardian; and
 - vii. The date the crisis intervention plan was last reviewed and whether changes were recommended.
3. A school shall notify the parent or guardian of a student each time restraint is used. Such notification must be in writing and provided before the end of the school day on which the restraint occurs. Reasonable efforts must also be taken to notify the parent or guardian by telephone or e-mail, or both, and these efforts must be documented. The school shall obtain, and keep in its records, the parent's or guardian's signed acknowledgment that he or she was notified of his or her child's restraint.
4. A school shall also provide the parent or guardian with the completed incident report in writing by mail within three school days after a student was restrained. The school shall obtain, and keep in its records, the parent's or guardian's signed acknowledgment that he or she received a copy of the incident report.
5. Incidents of restraint are reported in the IERS reporting system developed for this purpose, in a manner prescribed by the FDOE.

Section A.4: District Procedures Related to Documenting and Reporting Incidents of Restraint

1. The school district will have procedures for providing the parent with a copy of the written notice on the day of the incident.

Describe how the parent is provided written notice on the day the restraint occurs.

The parent is informed via telephone that a written notification is being sent home on the day the restraint occurs. The parent will sign the original notification and return to the school via the student or in the self-addressed envelope provided. The parent will be provided a copy at that time. If the parent comes to the school after the phone call, the notification will be provided to the parent in person.

Specify personnel (by role or title) responsible for preparing the written notice on the day of the incident, and how it is provided to the parent on the day the restraint occurs.

The school administrator/designee will prepare the notice, copies and envelope to be given to the parent the day of the incident.

Describe how reasonable efforts are made and documented on the day of the incident to contact the parent by telephone or email, or both, and specify personnel (by role or title) responsible for contacting the parent.

The school level user maintains current information regarding home, cell or work numbers, as well as email address(if available). The school level user or other designee will contact the parent via phone and send a copy of the same-day written notice home with the student.

Describe how records of the parent's acknowledgement that the written notice was received are retained, and the actions to be taken in the event the parent does not provide a signed acknowledgement of the initial written notice.

Phone calls are noted in a log by the school level user and the notification is sent home. If the signed notification is not returned prior to the mailing/sending home of the incident report, the notification will be sent/mailed again with the report. If the notification remains unacknowledged, a copy will be mailed, certified mail, return receipt requested. If the notification still remains unacknowledged, a home visit by a school social worker and/or designee will be arranged. These additional attempts will be documented and kept in the student's cumulative folder in a separate file entitled "Restraint Documentation".

2. The school district will have procedures for providing the parent with a completed copy of the incident report within three school days of the incident.

Specify personnel (by role or title) responsible for preparing the incident report.

The person certified in safe crisis management who conducts the restraint (i.e. behavior site coach, behavior specialist, teacher, behavioral health assistant) will prepare a written account of the event on a template that mirrors the web reporting system and answers questions required by the FDOE web reporting system for seclusion and restraint. The school user will review the statement and transfer the content to the online web reporting system.

Describe how the school district provides the parent with a copy of the incident report within three school days.

Upon completion of the draft incident report, the school administrator/designee will notify the district level users to review the draft. The district level user provides approval to school level user to finalize the report. The school level user finalizes the report. Within three days, the school administrator/designee mails or delivers the completed document to the parent for their signature.

Describe how records of the parent's acknowledgement that the written report was received are retained, and the actions to be taken in the event the parent does not provide a signed acknowledgement of the initial incident report.

The school administrator/designee maintains a signed incident report at the school. If the school administrator/designee is not able to secure parental acknowledgement, he/she will refer to a current list of e-mail and phone numbers to ask the parent to mail the document back to the school, using a self-addressed stamped envelope provided. If the parent doesn't return the signed incident report, the parent will be contacted again via phone, e-mail or other means. A second copy of the incident report will be mailed to the parent. An additional copy will be sent certified mail, return receipt requested. Other strategies could include home visits by school social workers. These additional attempts will be documented and kept in the student's cumulative folder in a separate file entitled "Restraint and Seclusion."

3. The school district will monitor the implementation of restraint practices.

Describe how the school district monitors the implementation of restraint practices to include reporting requirements in charter schools, Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities and contracted residential facilities.

The Clay County School District prohibits the use of Restraint and Seclusion at Charter schools. A Clay County ESE Specialist is assigned to the charter school to provide guidance and monitor District, State, and Federal ESE practices. Restraint and Seclusion data is monitored both by a school-based ESE Specialist and by a district level team on a monthly basis. Clay County does not have any DJJ facilities or contracted residential facilities.

4. The school district will have procedures for providing the parent with a copy of the crisis intervention plan.

Specify members responsible for developing the crisis intervention plan.

When a student is restrained twice within a semester a team comprised of the student's teacher, behavioral specialist, parent or guardian, and applicable district ESE specialists, behavioral health professionals, and school personnel will convene to develop a crisis intervention plan.

Describe when and how a copy of the crisis intervention plan is provided to the parent.

If the parent is in attendance, the team will provide a copy of the crisis intervention plan at the conclusion of the meeting. If the parent is unable to attend, a copy will be emailed or sent via U.S. Mail depending on the parent's preferred choice of correspondence.

Describe how the school district monitors the implementation of crisis intervention plans, including reporting requirements in charter schools, DJJ facilities and contracted residential facilities.

School-based teams will monitor the implementation of crisis intervention plans according to a timetable established for each individual student's needs (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly). Teams will revise the intervention plan as needed to ensure the student's needs are met. A district restraint review team team is in place to review all incidents of restraint and crisis intervention plans on a monthly basis. Clay County District Schools prohibits the use of Restraint and Seclusion at Charter schools. A Clay County ESE Specialist is assigned to each charter school to provide guidance and monitor District, State, and Federal ESE practices. Restraint and Seclusion data is monitored both by a school-based ESE Specialist and by a district level restraint team on a monthly basis. Clay County does not have any DJJ facilities or contracted residential facilities.

Section A.5: District Procedures Related to Review of Data and Reporting Procedures (including monitoring and training)

1. The school district will review data and reporting procedures.

How often does the school and the school district review restraint data collected for schools and the school district?

School-based safe crisis intervention teams and a district restraint committee reviews restraint data after each restraint incident. This includes reflection data submitted by the person(s) who were engaged in the incident. The ESE district department has a Restraint District Review committee that reviews all restraints incidents and restraint data on a monthly basis.

Specify personnel (by role or title) at the school level who is responsible for collecting and reviewing the school-level data and to whom the data are reported to at the school and school district levels.

The school administrator/designee collects and reports data, then notifies the appropriate district user. The district user reviews the report via the web reporting system and provides feedback to the school level user. The school level user then finalizes the report. The school level user reports to the administrator. The ESE district restraint team and Director/Designee reviews all reports on an ongoing basis.

Specify personnel (by role or title) at the school district level who is responsible for collecting and reviewing the school- and district-level data and to whom the data are reported to at the school and school district levels.

The ESE district department has a Restraint District Review committee that reviews all restraints on a monthly basis. The team is comprised of a variety of ESE curriculum specialists, ESE administrators, and behavior specialists. The basic responsibilities of the team is to analyze each restraint incident including reflection data, engage in problem solving, provide school-based guidance, training, and support as needed.

2. The school district will have procedures for monitoring data collection and reporting and the use of restraint at the (a) classroom, (b) building and (c) school district levels. These monitoring procedures must address when, where and why students are restrained and the frequency of the occurrences of restraint. (Charter schools, Department of Juvenile Justice [DJJ] facilities, and contracted residential facilities must be included.)

Describe how the school district monitors school practices related to the data collection and reporting to parents, including:

- **Data entry into the bureau's restraint reporting system, Involuntary Examination, Restraint and Seclusion (IERS);**
- **Email or telephone attempts to contact the parent on the day of the incident;**
- **Content of the written notice;**
- **Provision of written notice and incident reports to the parent within the required timelines;**
- **Maintaining documentation of the parent's acknowledgments of the receipt of written notices and reports; and**
- **Making additional attempts to obtain written parental acknowledgment when the parent fails to acknowledge the initial written notice or incident report.**

The district office is notified of each incident by phone call or secured electronic message to the district level users. The incident report draft is immediately entered into the restraint reporting system and is reviewed by the district committee in a diligent manner. The school administrator/designee will review the content of the incident and report and a member of the ESE Crisis Management team will receive a copy of the resulting draft and check for accuracy and compliance. The district office maintains a notebook which contains the following: monthly incident monitoring reports, quarterly data analysis, crisis intervention plans, and action plans from schools who have reported incidents. This data is reviewed by a district restraint review team on a monthly basis. Parents receive a copy of the incident report within 3 days of the incident. The incident report is sent home(1st attempt). If not returned a copy is mailed (certified mail, return receipt) to the parent. Program Specialists review and spot check to ensure the school maintains data to support parent's acknowledgements of the written notice and incident report. Documentation is reviewed to determine if there is a need for a social worker or school administrator to provide written notice or the incident report to the parent at home.

Describe how the school district monitors school practices related to when, where and why students are restrained at the (a) classroom, (b) building and (c) school district levels.

All personnel who apply Safe Crisis Management techniques at the classroom level have been certified as trained users. The initial training consists of 18 hours of intense supervision by certified trainers and recertification (7 hours) occurs yearly. All practices are monitored by the appropriate program specialist and by one of five certified trainers. Classroom visits and/or incident reviews are conducted with each occurrence. All administrators receive training which informs him/her of Safe Crisis Management policy and of the correct application of the strategies. Administrators are also given an opportunity to become trained practitioners. Program specialists are able to review all incident reports and attend meetings to review pro-social curricula and other interventions designed to reduce crisis events.

Describe how information about restraint data is:

- Shared with school and classroom personnel directly involved in the use of restraint; and
- Reviewed to assess, develop, or revise and implement effective behavioral strategies and instructional practices for students who are frequently restrained.

Restraint data is shared with school administrators. School administrators share this data with appropriate classroom personnel and other school staff including but not limited to school counselors, behavior resource teachers, and school psychologists. The district expectation is that school and student data will be reviewed by the Safe Crisis Management team at the school level, and an action plan to reduce the number of incidents is submitted to the district quarterly. The ESE district office downloads incident reports from the website on a monthly basis. These reports are analyzed to identify individual students who are frequently restrained or secluded. Data are then disseminated to program specialists with expertise in ASD, IND, OHI, and EBD students. The specialists review the data for selected students to determine whether effective behavioral strategies and instructional practices are in place. Data reviewed includes individual education plans, functional behavior assessments, positive behavior intervention plans, and matrix of services when appropriate. Based upon a careful analysis of these data, program specialists may consult with appropriate school staff to suggest modifications in behavior plans and instruction designed to decelerate those behaviors which have caused high frequency use of restraint.

3. The school district will have training for personnel in the use of restraint, and how records of such trainings are maintained. The records maintained should include, but not be limited to, names of personnel trained, description of training received and dates of trainings. (Charter schools, DJJ facilities and contracted residential facilities must be included.)

Describe all programs the school district uses to train personnel regarding the use of restraint; if multiple programs are used within the school district, describe how decisions are made regarding when each particular program is selected.

Safe Crisis Management(SCM) is the district selected program to train personnel. Multiple programs are not used.

Describe how the school district implements professional development on the selected restraint training program(s), including intervals at which this occurs and who provides the trainings for initial and periodic “refresher training.”

State Board Certified SCM trainers offer initial certification twice a year and recertification programs on monthly or bi-monthly basis from September through February. Personnel to be trained may include but not limited to behavioral health assistants, ESE teachers, and administrators.

Describe the school district’s plan on the selection of personnel to be trained in the use of restraint and how the school district maintains records of personnel trained.

The school district's selection of personnel to be trained in the use of restraint entails training any ESE teacher who is assigned a SWD whose behavior profiles indicate a high likelihood of the need for restraint. School administrators who supervise these teachers are offered training. Additionally, all behavioral health assistants are required to maintain the SCM certification as a condition of employment. The district maintains a list of personnel trained along with upcoming renewal dates, copies of professional development sign in sheets, and training evaluation forms.

Do all charter schools, DJJ facilities and contracted residential facilities in the school district use the same crisis management program as that described for use in district-operated schools.

- Yes
 No

If no, indicate by charter school, DJJ facility and contracted residential facility, the name of the crisis management program used in each.

Clay County District Schools prohibits the use of Restraint and Seclusion at Charter schools. The district does not have any DJJ facilities or contracted residential facilities.

4. The school district will have training for authorized personnel in the use of positive behavior interventions and supports (PBIS).

Describe all programs the school district uses to train personnel regarding the use of PBIS; if multiple programs are used within the school district, describe how decisions are made regarding when a particular program is selected.

The school district utilizes Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) to train all district personnel. PBIS is an evidence-based, tiered framework for supporting students’ behavioral, academic, social, emotional, and mental health. When implemented with fidelity, PBIS improves social emotional competence, academic success, and school climate. It also improves teacher health and wellbeing. It is a way to create positive, predictable, equitable and safe learning environments where everyone thrives.

Describe how the school district implements professional development on the selected PBIS training program(s), including intervals at which this occurs and who provides the trainings.

Each school has a PBIS team. The PBIS team is typically comprised of an administrator, dean, school counselor, and teacher leaders for each academic area with experience and expertise in social, emotional, and behavioral strategies. The team provides periodic training to the faculty as applicable to the needs of their student population and guides the implementation of the PBIS framework at their schools. Schools utilize the district's student information data system as a means to help determine what supports are needed for a school. The PBIS framework uses data-driven decision making as a cornerstone of its system, and administrators and school-based team members use student data reports to keep school staff up to date on discipline trends, discipline referrals, out-of-school and in-school suspensions data etc. This data helps to guide next steps in being proactive, problem-solving, and addressing student needs etc.)

The district has a PBIS Coordinator who provides three trainings to school-based IEP teams during the school year. These trainings typically occur in August, November, and March. The district also offers Summer PBIS to district leaders, staff, and personnel. The trainings are selected primarily by data and often selected schools are invited to participate. These in-depth trainings are conducted by the Florida PBIS Technical Assistant.

Additional PBIS trainings offered by the district include:

- New Educator PBIS Orientation (basic elements of PBIS are introduced and highlighted for new educators, both new to the profession and new to the district). This training is conducted at the start of the school year by district curriculum coaches.
- There are self-paced, online PBIS trainings available for teachers in the district's professional development portal. Topics include: The PBIS Tiered Framework, Classroom PBIS, PBIS Problem Solving, Launching a Positive Collaborative Classroom Community, and PBIS Booster Trainings.
- The district supports a PBIS Google Classroom as a resource for district staff and personnel. Instructional personnel and administrators can access the Google Classroom year round.
- The district provides an annual district-wide conference, OneClay Leadership Academy, for teachers and administrators. Teacher leaders, curriculum coaches, and ESE specialists design presentations regarding how PBIS and its elements are used in their schools and classrooms.

Describe the school district's plan on the selection of personnel to be trained in the use of PBIS and how the school district maintains records of personnel trained.

The PBIS District Leadership Team meets with the Florida PBIS Technical Assistant twice a year. The team meets to discuss the Yearly Implementation Plan, and personnel to be trained. Additionally, in conjunction with school data, decisions are made as to what trainings will be offered. Individual schools are identified for a particular training based on the yearly data. The school district maintains records of personnel trained through the district's professional development data system.

Do all charter schools, DJJ facilities and contracted residential facilities in the school district use the same PBIS as that described for use in district-operated schools.

Yes

No

If no, indicate by charter school, DJJ facility and contracted residential facility, the name of the PBIS used in each.

St John's Classical Academy (Fleming Island & Orange Park locations): Virtues Education

Clay Charter Academy: Powerschool and Character Counts!

Section A.6: District Plan Related to Reducing the Use of Restraint

Does the school district prohibit the use of restraint?

- Yes
 No

1. Even if the school district prohibits the use of restraint, if restraint incidents occurred during the 2022-2023 school year, the school district will have a plan for reducing the use of restraint and answer all questions.

If the school district allows the use of restraint, specify the school district's measurable annual goal for the 2023-2024 school year for reducing the number of incidents of restraint (goal must include a percentage for reduction).

The district's measurable annual goal for reducing the number of incidents of restraints for the 2023-2024 is to reduce the number of restraints by 5%

2. The school district will have a plan for reducing the use of restraint, particularly in settings where it occurs frequently or with students who are restrained repeatedly. The plan must include a goal for reducing the use of restraint and must include activities, skills and resources needed to achieve that goal. Charter schools, Department of Juvenile Justice facilities, and contracted residential facilities must be included. Activities may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Additional training in positive behavior interventions and support and crisis management;
- b. Parental involvement;
- c. Data review;
- d. Updates of students' functional behavioral assessments (FBAs) and positive behavior intervention plans (PBIPs);
- e. Additional student evaluations;
- f. Debriefing with staff;
- g. Use of schoolwide positive behavior support;
- h. Changes to the school environment;
- i. Analysis of data to determine trends; and
- j. Ongoing reduction of the use of restraint.

Indicate the total number of incidents of restraint during the 2022-2023 school year.

There were 47 incidents of restraint during the 2022-2023 school year between August 1, 2022 and July 31, 2023.

Indicate the percentage of increase or decrease from the 2021-2022 rate to the 2022-2023 rate (trend data), whether the school district attained the 2022-2023 goal, and the rationale for the increase or decrease.

The percentage of decrease from the 2021-2022 rate to the 2022-2023 rate was 11.3% The district attained and exceeded its 2022-2023 goal to reduce restraints by 5%. The overall decrease of 11.3% can be attributed to several factors related to the district's initiative to continue to place a heightened level of attention on the implementation of the district's plan (utilization of staff districtwide with specialized behavior training, supporting the implementation of effective behavioral strategies, increased monitoring and reflection procedures, expanding professional development activities, and ensuring schools have access to behavioral resources) to reduce the number of restraints districtwide.

How many students were restrained two or more times within the same semester?

There were six students restrained two or more times within the same semester during the 2022-2023 school year.

How many students were restrained 15 or more times? What were the specific activities, skills and resources implemented to reduce these rates, if applicable?

There were no students restrained 15 or more times during the 2022-2023 school year.

Does the school district have a policy in place that prohibits the use of prone restraint?

- Yes
 No

If no, describe how and when prone restraints are being used and include a plan for reducing the use of prone restraints.

Does the school district have a policy in place that prohibits the use of mechanical restraint?

Yes

No

If **no**, describe how and when mechanical restraints are being used and include a plan for reducing the use of mechanical restraints.

Describe the data reviewed from the 2022-2023 school year (which must include primary exceptionality, race or ethnicity of students restrained, and type of restraint used).

There were 47 incidents of restraint during the 2022-2023 school year between August 1, 2022 and July 31, 2023. The following is a breakdown of the 2022-2023 data that includes primary exceptionality, race, ethnicity, and type of restraint used. Of the 47 total incidents of restraint during the 2022-2023 school year, 9 incidents occurred with students with Autism Spectrum Disorder, 31 incidents occurred with students with Emotional Behavior Disabilities, 1 student with Intellectual Disabilities, 4 students with an Other Health Impairment, 1 with a Language Impairment, and 1 with a Developmental Disability. Of these 47 total incidents of restraint, 26 incidents occurred with students who were White, 18 incidents occurred with students who were African-American/Black, and 3 who were Two or More Races. Of these 47 total incidents, 3 incidents were with students who were of Hispanic/Latino origin and 44 incidents were with students classified as Not Hispanic/Latin Origin. When examining the types of restraint for all 47 incidents, 2 incidents involved Immobilization While in Transport, 15 involved Standing restraints, and 30 involved Seated restraints.

Describe how the data and the problem-solving process informed your school district's plan to reduce the use of restraint.

The analysis of data and the problem-solving process was used by the District Restraint Review Team to make decisions on areas of need and to determine the types of supports that students, teachers, paraprofessionals, and administrators needed for the 2023-2024 school year to help reduce the number of incidents of restraint. Also, the data was used to help determine and set a realistic, attainable measurable annual goal to reduce the number of incidents of restraint by 5% for the 2023-2024 school year.

3. The crisis intervention plan must include:

- a. Specific positive behavior interventions and supports to use in response to dangerous behaviors that create a threat of imminent risk of serious injury;
- b. Known physical and behavioral health concerns that will limit the use of restraint for the student; and
- c. A timetable for the review and, if necessary, revision of the crisis intervention plan.

How often are the students' crisis intervention plans reviewed and revised?

When a student is restrained twice during a school semester, the school-based restraint team including the parent develops a crisis intervention plan. The crisis intervention plan is regularly reviewed when the student's annual IEP goal progress is monitored quarterly or after any subsequent restraint incidents. If necessary, the team will revise the crisis intervention plan to ensure the student's needs are met.

4. The following are examples of activities that may be considered for the purpose of reducing the use of restraint. Activities may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Implement student-specific strategies, such as reviewing individual educational plans and Section 504 plans, conducting evaluations or reevaluations and FBAs, and evaluating the effectiveness of PBIPs and health care plans specific to individual students' responses and progress;
- b. Implement school district and school strategies for increasing parental involvement;
- c. Introduce or strengthen multi-tiered system of supports, which could include schoolwide positive behavioral support;
- d. Provide additional professional development training in positive behavioral support and crisis management; and
- e. Engage in problem solving with school administrators to make data-driven decisions regarding school environments.

Describe the activities and resources that are a part of the school district's plan to reduce the use of restraint.

The district ESE department is engaged in a variety of activities that are a part of the district's plan to reduce the use of restraint. The ESE district department allocates staff to all public schools throughout the district with specialized behavior training. Each school has an onsite school site specialist for behavioral support and the district developed a team comprised of behavior site coaches, behavioral specialists and behavioral support technicians certified as Registered Behavioral Technicians, and an Applied Behavior Analyst to provide specialized behavioral support to students and guidance for school and district personnel. All schools that have self-contained classes for students with behavioral needs are staffed with behavioral health assistants who are trained in safe crisis management. Furthermore, the district contracts with outside behavioral/mental health agencies to work with students, teachers, and families to reduce challenging behaviors and the need for restraint. A district level ESE Safe Crisis Management Review team, comprised of a variety of ESE specialists and ESE administrators, is in place to oversee all matters related to restraint. The District Safe ESE Crisis Management Review Team meets at least monthly to review all restraint data/reports and discuss solutions specific to individual students to reduce incidents of restraint. Additionally, the school/state restraint reports are analyzed to identify individual students who are frequently restrained. For students identified as being restrained twice during a semester, the team ensures the school implements a crisis intervention plan. Data is then disseminated to program specialists with expertise in working with students with behavioral problems. The specialists review the data for selected students to determine whether effective behavioral strategies and instructional practices are in place. Data reviewed include functional behavior assessments (FBAs), positive behavior support plans (PBSPs), individualized education plans (IEPs), and matrix of services when appropriate. Based upon a careful analysis of this data, program specialists may consult with appropriate school staff to suggest modifications in behavior plans and instruction designed to decelerate those behaviors that have resulted in increased restraint incidents. Program specialists may observe students in the classroom to gain a better understanding of the context of the behaviors and then interventions are developed upon these observations. The data can also be utilized to problem solve with school administrators to make data driven decisions regarding school environments. Strategies may also include updates of students' FBAs and PBSPs, and the implementation of student-specific strategies such as: reviewing IEPs; conducting evaluations or reevaluations and FBAs; evaluating the effectiveness of PBSPs and health care plans specific to individual students' responses and progress, to engage in problem solving with school administrators to make data-driven decisions regarding school environments. District schools also utilize the multi-tiered systems of support (MTSS) and the Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports (PBIS) systems. The MTSS and PBIS systems of support include proactive strategies for defining, teaching, and supporting appropriate student behaviors to create positive school environments. Through professional development, coaching, modeling, and an emphasis on teaching students appropriate social skills, our focus remains on reducing the need for Safe Crisis intervention. Professional development is ongoing for teachers in the areas of understanding behavior, classroom management, behavioral strategies/ tools, trauma-informed care, and the use of data for progress monitoring. A heavy emphasis is placed on training teachers/staff to collect data, progress monitor, and analyze data to aid in increasing appropriate student behavior. The district also provides ongoing support and professional development for ESE curriculum specialists, ESE positive behavior site coaches, school site specialists, administrators, behavioral health assistants and district registered behavior technicians. When a restraint occurs, district level staff are immediately notified, and the staff provide student specific support and guidance to teachers/school personnel, support for reporting the restraint into the FLDOE system, and by engaging the persons involved in the restraint in a reflection activity. As an additional layer of support, the district utilizes behavior site coaches to model lessons, share proactive versus reactive strategies, provide observation data, guide and assist teams with the problem-solving process, and assist teachers with providing appropriate interventions designed to promote student success and decrease or eliminate the use of restraint. Teachers engage students through the use of a social skills curriculum on a consistent basis as a means to provide positive behavioral supports and life skills. Parental contact/involvement is a required element whenever a restraint incident occurs. If a reoccurring pattern of significant behaviors become evident, the school and district staff, along with the IEP team, will make a concerted effort to collaborate with parents to make changes as appropriate to the student's behavior plan or other student-specific strategies. For students identified as being restrained twice during a semester, the team ensures the school implements a crisis intervention plan.

Section A.7: District Plan Related to Eliminating the Use of Seclusion

Did the school district have an incident of seclusion during the 2022-2023 school year?

Yes (Continue answering questions)

No (Stop here)

1. The school district will have a plan for eliminating seclusion.

Specify the school district's measurable annual goal for eliminating the number of seclusion incidents.

2. The school district's plan for eliminating the use of seclusion must include activities, skills and resources needed to achieve that goal. Charter schools, Department of Juvenile Justice facilities, and contracted residential facilities must be included. Activities may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Additional training in positive behavioral support and crisis management;
- b. Parental involvement;
- c. Data review;
- d. Updates of students' functional behavioral assessments (FBAs) and positive behavior intervention plans (PBIPs);
- e. Additional student evaluations;
- f. Debriefing with staff;
- g. Use of schoolwide positive behavior support; and
- h. Changes to the school environment.

Indicate the total number of incidents of seclusion during the 2022-2023 school year.

Indicate the percentage of increase or decrease from the 2021-2022 rate to the 2022-2023 rate.

Provide a rationale for the school district's increase or decrease in incidents when comparing the data.

How many students in the school district were secluded? What were the specific activities, skills and resources implemented to reduce these rates to eliminate seclusion?

3. The following are examples of activities that may be considered for the purpose of eliminating the use of seclusion:

- a. Implement student-specific strategies, such as reviewing individual educational plans and Section 504 plans, conducting evaluations or reevaluations and FBAs, and evaluating the effectiveness of PBIPs and health care plans specific to individual students' responses and progress;
- b. Implement school district and school strategies for increasing parental involvement;
- c. Introduce or strengthen a multi-tiered system of supports, which could include schoolwide positive behavioral support;
- d. Provide additional professional development training in positive behavioral support and crisis management; and
- e. Engage in problem-solving with school administrators to make data-driven decisions regarding school environments.

Describe the activities and resources that are a part of the school district's plan to eliminate the use of seclusion.

Section B.1: Assurances – Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

Title 34 CFR §§99.7, 300.111, 300.172, 300.226, 300.613-300.621 and 300.647

Chapters 468, 486, 490 and 491, F.S.

Sections 393.17, 627.6686, 641.31098, 1002.20, 1002.22, 1003.4282, 1003.57, 1003.572,

1006.03, 1011.62, 1012.32 and 1012.321, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.0955, 6A-6.03028 and 6A-6.0311, F.A.C.

Full Educational Opportunity Goal

The school district assures provision of full educational opportunity to all children with disabilities, aged three through 21, using the kind and number of facilities, personnel, and services necessary to meet this goal. A Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) is available to all students with disabilities upon determination of need.

Information to be Provided at Initial Meeting of a Student's Individual Educational Plan (IEP) Team

In accordance with s. 1003.57(1)(j), F.S., the district school board shall provide each parent with information regarding the amount that the school district receives from the state appropriation for each of the five exceptional student education support levels for a full-time student. The school district shall provide this information at the initial meeting of a student's IEP team.

Ages of Students Served

For students with disabilities who have not graduated with a standard diploma, the school district will:

- Provide services until the day the student turns 22 years old
- Provide services until the end of the semester in which the student turns 22 years old
- Provide services through the last instructional day of the school year for all students in the school district in which the student turns 22 years old, provided that the student was 21 years old on the first instructional day of school for all students in the school district

Indicate if the school district (including charter schools) serves infants and toddlers with disabilities, ages birth through 2 years old, in collaboration with Local Early Steps:

- Yes
- No

Note: School districts may provide a FAPE to a child who will turn 3 years old during the school year. If this is the only circumstance for which the school district would provide services to a child who is 2 years of age, no should be checked.

Indicate if the school district (including charter schools) serves prekindergarten children with disabilities, ages 3 through 5 years:

- Yes
- No

Section B.2: Parental Input and Meetings

Parental Input and Meetings

In accordance with section 1002.20(21)(a), Florida Statutes, *Meetings with school district personnel*, parents of public-school students may be accompanied by another adult of their choice at a meeting with school district personnel. School district personnel may not object to the attendance of such adult or discourage or attempt to discourage, through any action, statement, or other means, the parents of students with disabilities from inviting another person of their choice to attend any meeting. Such prohibited actions include, but are not limited to, attempted or actual coercion or harassment of parents or students or retaliation or threats of consequences to parents or students.

1. Such meetings include, but are not limited to, meetings related to: the eligibility for exceptional student education or related services; the development of an individual family support plan; the development of an individual educational plan; the development of a 504 accommodation plan issued under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; the transition of a student from early intervention services to other services; the development of postsecondary goals for a student with a disability and the transition services needed to reach those goals; and other issues that may affect the educational environment, discipline, or placement of a student with a disability.
2. The parents and school district personnel attending the meeting shall sign a document at the meeting's conclusion stating whether any school district personnel have prohibited, discouraged, or attempted to discourage the parents from inviting a person of their choice to the meeting.

One of the following must be selected:

- I have read and understand the above information.
- This section is not applicable for the Department of Corrections.

Section B.3: Collaboration of Public and Private Instructional Personnel

Collaboration of Public and Private Instructional Personnel

Section 1003.572, F.S., provides:

1. As used in this section, the term "private instructional personnel" means:

- a. Individuals certified under s. 393.17 or licensed under chapter 490 or chapter 491 for applied behavior analysis services as defined in ss. 627.6686 and 641.31098 ,F.S.
- b. Registered behavior technicians who have a nationally recognized paraprofessional certification in behavior analysis and who practice under the supervision of individuals described in paragraph (a) by assisting and supporting such individuals in the provision of applied behavior analysis services. To provide services under this section, a registered behavior technician must be employed by a provider described in paragraph (a);
- c. Speech-language pathologists licensed under s. 468.1185, F.S.;
- d. Occupational therapists licensed under part III of Chapter Part III F.S.;
- e. Physical therapists licensed under Chapter 486. F.S.
- f. Psychologists licensed under Chapter 490, F.S.
- g. Clinical social workers licensed under Chapter 491 F.S.

2. The collaboration of public and private instructional personnel shall be designed to enhance but not supplant the school district's responsibilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The school as the local education agency shall provide therapy services to meet the expectations provided in federal law and regulations and state statutes and rules. Collaboration of public and private instructional personnel will work to promote educational progress and assist students in acquiring essential skills, including, but not limited to, readiness for pursuit of higher education goals or employment. Where applicable, public and private instructional personnel shall undertake collaborative programming. Coordination of services and plans between public school and private instructional personnel is encouraged to avoid duplication or conflicting services or plans.

3. Private instructional personnel who are hired or contracted by parents to collaborate with public instructional personnel must be permitted to observe the student in the educational setting, collaborate with instructional personnel in the educational setting, and provide services in the educational setting according to the following requirements:

- a. The student's public instructional personnel and principal consent to the time and place.
- b. The private instructional personnel satisfy the requirements of s. 1012.32 or 1012.321, F.S.

For the purpose of implementing this rule, a school district may not impose any requirements beyond those requirements specified in this rule or charge any fees.

4. The provision of private instructional personnel by a parent does not constitute a waiver of the student's or parent's right to a free appropriate public education under IDEA.

Written Agreements

1. The school district assures that written agreements are on file in the school district for multi-district programs and for the assignment of instructional personnel to a facility operated by another agency or organization. These written agreements have been developed and approved by all participating school boards or agencies. Each such agreement, in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0311, F.A.C., includes but is not limited to:

- a. Designating responsibilities for the implementation of school district procedures;
- b. Providing transportation;
- c. Providing program and staff supervision;
- d. Funding programs; and
- e. Dissolving the agreement.

2. Written agreements are on file for the provision of special education and related services to this school district's exceptional students through multi-district programs.

Yes

No

If yes, include the names of the school districts providing services and the types of exceptional student education (ESE) services provided by each school district.

3. Written agreements are on file for the provision of special education and related services to exceptional students from other school districts through multi-district programs.

Yes

No

If yes, include the names of the school districts receiving services and the types of ESE services provided for each school district.

4. Agreements for assigning instructional personnel to a facility operated by other agencies or organizations are on file in this school district.

Yes

No

If yes, include the name of each agency and the instructional personnel assigned for each facility.

Episcopal Children's Service, Head Start. Instructional Personnel Assigned: District PreKindergarten (PreK) personnel visit facilities, provide therapies as needed, and jointly collaborate.

Section B.4: Juvenile Justice Facilities, County Jails and Municipal Detention Facilities

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.2(b)(1)

Sections 951.176, 951.23, 1003.01, 1003.52, 1003.57, 1003.573 and 1011.62, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.045111, 6A-1.0503, 6A-6.0334, 6A-6.0361 and 6A-6.05281, F.A.C.

Juvenile Justice Facilities

1. In accordance with s. 1003.01(14)(b), F.S., "Juvenile justice provider" means the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ); the sheriff; or a private, public or other governmental organization under contract with the DJJ or the sheriff that provides treatment, care and custody, or educational programs for youth in juvenile justice intervention, detention or commitment programs.
2. The district school board of the county in which the residential or nonresidential DJJ facility is located shall provide appropriate educational assessments and an appropriate program of instruction and special education services, including all services and documentation required by federal and state laws. School districts have the option of providing the education services directly or may enter into an education services contract with a private provider.

Note: Not every juvenile justice facility is under the jurisdiction of the DJJ.

3. School districts that enter into a contract with an educational provider are responsible for oversight. For exceptional students, school districts should ensure the following:
 - a. Exceptional students have a current individual educational plan (IEP);
 - b. The IEP contains measurable annual goals (including academic and functional);
 - c. The IEP is being implemented;
 - d. The parents are invited to IEP team meetings; and
 - e. The appropriate team members are present at IEP team meetings.

Describe how the school district ensures that students who are in need of special education and related services are identified, located and evaluated in juvenile justice facilities.

Clay County does not have any juvenile justice facilities.

Describe how the school district ensures that special education and related services are determined by the student's needs and not the availability of services in juvenile justice facilities.

Clay County does not have any juvenile justice facilities.

County Jails and Municipal Detention Facilities

1. County jails or municipal detention facilities are defined in accordance with s. 951.23, F.S.
2. Each county may contract with a district school board, the Florida Virtual School, or a charter school authorized to operate under s. 1002.33, F.S., to provide education services to inmates at county detention facilities. The education services may include any educational, career or vocational training that is authorized by the sheriff or chief correctional officer, or a designee.
3. All eligible students with disabilities under 22 years of age who have not graduated with a standard diploma or its equivalent who are detained in a county or municipal detention facility as defined in s. 951.23, F.S., shall be offered education services by the local school district in which the facility is located. These education services shall be based upon the estimated length of time the youth will be in the facility and the youth's current level of functioning. School district superintendents or their designees shall be notified by the county sheriff or chief correctional officer, or his or her designee, upon the assignment of a youth under 21 years of age to the facility.
4. A cooperative agreement with the local school district and applicable law enforcement units shall be developed to address the notification requirement and the provision of education services to these youth.

Describe how the school district ensures that all eligible-age students with disabilities who are in need of special education and related services are identified, located and evaluated in county jail or municipal detention facilities located within the school district.

The County Jail has a Program Unit Supervisor who oversees educational services for inmates on staff who serves as a liaison between the jail and school district. The district allocates staff to the county jail, an ESE certified teacher and general education reading curriculum specialist, who provide educational services to inmates. The teachers and program unit supervisor consult regularly, and if a student is suspected of having a disability, the teachers will engage in and coordinate Child find activities to identify, locate, and evaluate students. If a student was enrolled in public school and was involved in Child find activities prior to being placed in the county jail, the district staff will coordinate to ensure the process is continued and completed.

Describe how the school district provides educational programming to students with disabilities under the age of 18 in county jails or municipal detention facilities located within the school district.

The Clay County Jail does not accept students under the age of 18. Clay County students under the age of 18 are served at a DJJ facility in a neighboring school district (Duval).

Describe the school district's process for serving students 18 through 21 years of age in county jails or municipal detention facilities who meet the following conditions:

- **The student had been identified as a student with a disability and received services in accordance with an IEP, but left school prior to incarceration.**

When a student with a disability 18 - 21 years of age is incarcerated in the Clay County Jail, but left school prior to incarceration, the Individualized Education Plan (IEP) team will convene at the jail and amend or write a new Transition IEP in order to ensure the student's needs are addressed in the jail's classroom setting. The IEP team may also consider conducting a reevaluation to identify or clarify the student's needs.

- **The student who had been identified as a student with a disability and did not have an IEP in the last educational setting.**

When a student with a disability 18 - 21 years of age is incarcerated in the Clay County Jail, but did not have an IEP in the last educational setting, district staff will contact the previous school to obtain any relevant academic and behavioral data. The IEP team will examine all existing student data from the last educational setting and/or will conduct a reevaluation to write a new Transition IEP in order to ensure the student's needs are addressed in the jail's classroom setting.

Describe the school district's process with county jail and municipal detention facility administrators to identify students who meet the abovementioned conditions under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The County Jail's Program Unit Supervisor who oversees educational services for inmates on staff and the district allocated staff, an ESE certified teacher and general education reading curriculum specialist, who provide educational services to inmates will work collaboratively to ensure the IEP team identifies students who meet the abovementioned conditions under the Individuals with Disabilities Act.

Describe the school district's process with county jail and municipal detention facility administrators to ensure that students 18 through 21 years of age receive a free appropriate public education, which includes special education and related services in accordance with students' IEPs.

When a student with a disability under 21 years of age is incarcerated in the Clay County Jail, the school district is notified by the county jail's Program Unit Supervisor who oversees educational services for inmates. The district allocates staff to the county jail, an ESE certified teacher and general education reading curriculum specialist, who provide educational services to inmates. Once the district receives notification, the school district staff will ensure a Transition Individualized Education Plan meeting is convened at the jail. The IEP team updates or writes a new Transition IEP in order to ensure the student's needs are addressed in the jail's classroom setting. The IEP team may also consider conducting a reevaluation to identify or clarify the student's needs. Related services are provided as determined by the IEP team based on the student's needs.

Section B.5: Residential Facilities

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.2(b)(1)

Sections 951.176, 951.23, 1003.01, 1003.52, 1003.57, 1003.573 and 1011.62, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.045111, 6A-1.0503, 6A-6.0334, 6A-6.0361 and 6A-6.05281, F.A.C.

Placement in a Residential Facility of a Student with a Disability by a Public Agency Other Than the School District

1. In accordance with s. 1003.57(3), F.S., an exceptional student with a disability may be placed in a private residential care facility by the Department of Children and Families, Agency for Persons with Disabilities, or Agency for Health Care Administration. For this purpose, "placement" is defined as the funding or arrangement of funding by an agency for all or a part of the cost for an exceptional student with a disability to reside in a private residential care facility and the placement crosses school district lines.
2. The private residential care facility, or a residential facility that is operated, licensed or regulated by a public agency shall ensure that, within 10 business days of a student with a disability being placed in the facility, written notification of the placement is provided to the school district where the student is currently enrolled and counted for funding purposes under s. 1011.62, F.S. (sending school district), and the school district where the residential facility is located (receiving school district). If the student is not currently counted for funding purposes in the school district in which the legal residence of the student is located, the school district in which the legal residence of the student is located also shall be notified by the residential facility in writing within the required timeline. The placing agency shall collaborate with the residential facility to determine how that notification will be provided within the required timeline.
3. In accordance with Rule 6A-6.0334(3), F.A.C., the sending school district shall take reasonable steps to promptly respond to the residential facility's request for transmittal of the student's education records. If the student's placement in the residential care facility occurs while the notification and procedures regarding payment are pending, the student shall remain enrolled in the sending school district and the sending school district shall collaborate with the residential care facility to ensure that the student receives a free appropriate public education and special education and related services, including services comparable to those described in the current individual educational plan (IEP), until the notification and procedures regarding payment are completed.
4. Each school district is responsible for assuring the proposed program at the nonpublic school or community facility is appropriate to meet the educational needs of the exceptional student with a disability, or early intervention needs of the infant or toddler with a disability, placed through a contractual agreement. This is not meant to limit the responsibility of agencies in the state other than the district school boards from providing or paying some or all of the cost of a free appropriate public education or early intervention services to be provided to children with disabilities ages birth through 21 years.

Contractual Arrangements with Private Schools

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

Sections 1002.42, 1003.52, 1003.573, 1011.61 and 1012.42, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.0503, 6A-1.0955 and 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.

1. Each school district shall provide special education and related services to an exceptional student with a disability through a contractual agreement with an approved nonpublic school or community facility under either of the following circumstances:
 - a. When the school district has determined that no special educational program offered by it, a cooperating school district, or a state agency can adequately provide the educational program for the student; orb.
 - b. For the provision of the educational component of a residential placement for an exceptional student with a disability when such a placement is made by another public agency for the primary purpose of addressing residential or other noneducational needs in accordance with ss. 1003.57(3) and (4), F.S. The student's IEP developed in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03028, F.A.C., may reflect that the residential placement is not required in order for the student to benefit from special education which could otherwise be provided by the school district during the day.
2. Each school district may provide special education and related services to an exceptional student with a disability through a contractual agreement with an approved nonpublic school or community facility for the provision of a nonresidential interagency program that includes the provision of educational programming in accordance with the student's IEP.
3. In collaboration with the Part C Early Steps Program, each school district may provide early intervention services for an infant or toddler with a disability through a contractual agreement with approved nonpublic or community facilities when the school district has determined that a nonpublic or community facility can provide appropriate services for the infant or toddler. The early intervention services shall be provided in accordance with an individualized family support plan (IFSP) developed in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03029, F.A.C.
4. The requirements of Rule 6A-6.0361(1), F.A.C., do not apply when a school district provides educational assessments and a program of instruction and special education services to students in the custody of Department of Juvenile Justice programs who are served in residential and nonresidential care facilities and juvenile assessment facilities located in the school district in accordance with s. 1003.52(3), F.S.

District Responsibilities

Before the school district executes a contract with a nonpublic school or community facility, the school district will determine that the school or facility:

1. Has qualified personnel as defined in Rule 6A-1.0503, F.A.C., or appropriate licensing entities and appoints noncertified instructional personnel according to the policies required in Rule 6A-1.0502, F.A.C. Personnel in an out-of-state nonpublic school or community facility shall be certified or licensed in accordance with the standards established by the state in which the nonpublic school or community facility is located.
2. Provides instructional school day and year consistent with s. 1011.61, F.S, taking into account the number of school hours or school days provided by the school district.
3. Maintains current sanitation and health certificates and fire inspections for each appropriate building and will be open for inspection by appropriate authorities.

4. Protects the confidentiality of student records and information and assures the provision to the parent or student whose rights have transferred upon reaching the age of majority (age 18), the right of access, copies, amendments, and hearings as specified in Rule 6A-1.0955, F.A.C.
5. Designates staff member to be responsible for the administration of the provisions of the contract and supervision of the educational program provided to each student, or early intervention services provided to each child age birth through two years, under the contract.
6. Has written procedures for admission, dismissal, and separation of students, if appropriate.
7. Has a written description of the support services that are available and will be provided to each student placed under a contract in accordance with each student's IEP or each child's IFSP.
8. Has written policies concerning the care of the student in emergencies, clinical and administrative records, personnel policies, staff duties, fee schedules, food services, and insurance coverage.
9. Complies with requirements of the following: the Office for Civil Rights; the Americans with Disabilities Act; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; the Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act (Section 9525 of the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965, as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001).
10. Files reports with the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) as prescribed in s. 1002.42, F.S., if applicable.

Contents of Contract

A contract between a district school board and a nonpublic school or community facility to provide educational programs for an exceptional student with a disability, or early intervention services to a child with a disability age birth through two years, shall not extend beyond the school district's fiscal year, and shall include at least the following:

1. Written assurance that the nonpublic school or community facility is staffed by qualified personnel as defined by Rule 6A-1.0503, F.A.C., or an appropriate and identified licensing entity.
2. A description of the scope of service provided by the nonpublic school or community facility and how it relates to the IEP of the exceptional student with a disability or the IFSP of the infant or toddler with a disability.
3. Provision for reporting to appropriate school district personnel and the parent on the student's progress in meeting the annual goals in accordance with the IEP or the child's and family's progress in meeting the major outcomes in accordance with the IFSP.
4. Provision for appropriate school personnel to review the program provided by the nonpublic school or community facility and to confer with the staff of the nonpublic school or community facility at reasonable times.
5. Provision for reporting to appropriate school district personnel any non-attendance of the exceptional student with a disability or the infant or toddler with a disability.
6. Provision for notifying appropriate school district personnel and the parent of the use of seclusion or restraint of the student, in accordance with s. 1003.573, F.S.
7. The method of determining charges and sharing costs with other agencies for the placements under the contract, including the projected total cost to the school district.
8. Identification of financial responsibility.
9. Method of resolving interagency disputes. Such methods may be initiated by district school boards to secure reimbursement from other agencies.
10. A schedule for review of the program being provided to the exceptional student with a disability or the infant or toddler with a disability, through the contract.
11. Provision for terminating the contract.
12. Written assurance of compliance with applicable provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1974, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Additional School District Responsibilities

When contracting with a nonpublic school or community facility, in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., the school district shall be responsible for at least the following:

1. Selecting an appropriate nonpublic school or facility in consultation with the parent and other appropriate agency personnel
2. Providing for transportation for students aged 3 through 21 years.
3. Maintaining a case file including progress reports and periodic evaluations of the exceptional student with a disability, or infant or toddler with a disability.
4. Verifying that the child is a resident of the school district and is enrolled in, or has made application for admittance to, a school district program.
5. Providing for the cost of the student's educational program or early intervention services as specified in the contract.
6. Maintaining documentation of the qualifications of personnel in nonpublic schools or community facilities as required in Rule 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., or by the appropriate licensing entity, including the out-of-field notification requirements of s. 1012.42, F.S.
7. Providing an appropriate educational program for the student in the least restrictive environment based on an annual or more frequent review of the student's IEP, or early intervention services in a natural environment based on a six-month or more frequent review of the child's IFSP.
8. Maintaining copies of the IEPs or IFSPs in the school district and providing copies of the IEPs of students who are in residential placements to the FDOE, Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services.

9. Reporting, data collection, and monitoring the use of seclusion or restraint of the student, in accordance with s.1003.573, F.S.

Section B.6: Florida Educational Finance Program (FEFP) Funds

When an exceptional student with a disability, or infant or toddler with a disability, is enrolled in a nonpublic school or community facility program under contractual arrangement for providing a special educational program or early intervention services as provided herein, the student, or infant or toddler, shall generate FEFP funds for the school district in the appropriate cost categories as established in s. 1011.62, F.S., as outlined below.

1. The nonpublic school or community facility program meets the criteria referenced under District Responsibilities in Part 1. Section B.5.
2. The student is regularly attending the program, and the length of the school day and minimum number of days are in compliance with Rule 6A-1.045111, F.A.C.
3. The student is appropriately identified as an exceptional student with a disability by the school district, or the infant or toddler has been determined eligible as an infant or toddler with a disability by the Part C Early Steps Program and does not include students identified solely as gifted.
4. An individual educational plan (IEP) or individualized family support plan (IFSP) for the student has been developed as required.
5. Full-time equivalent (FTE) student membership for each exceptional student with a disability, or infant or toddler with a disability, under a contractual arrangement is included in the school district's report of membership.
6. Annually and prior to the first report of FTE membership for a student in a residential placement in a nonpublic or community facility program, a copy of the contracts signed by all participating parties shall be filed with the Florida Department of Education, Division of Public Schools, Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services, 325 West Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399.

When a school district contracts for the educational component of a residential placement for a group of students, one contract with student names or individual contracts shall be filed.

Notes:

When an exceptional student with a disability is offered an appropriate educational program by the school district and the parent waives this opportunity in favor of a nonpublic program selected by the parent, the parent shall assume full financial responsibility for the student's education.

Section 1003.57(2)(a), F.S., states, "an exceptional student with a disability who resides in a residential facility and receives special instruction or services is considered a resident of the state in which the student's parent is a resident." The statute further indicates that nonresident students with disabilities receiving services in residential facilities "may not be reported by any school district for FTE funding in the [FEFP]."

Does the district contract for special education and related services with nonpublic schools, residential facilities, and or community facilities.

Yes

No

If yes, describe the district's procedures for the following:

Determining that the school or facility meets the required criteria before a contract with a nonpublic school or community facility is completed.

The ESE Director and an ESE program specialist utilize a facility review sheet which contains all the criteria for approval of the private school including but not limited to qualifications of staff, length of school day and year, sanitation and health certificates, confidentiality of student records and various policies and procedures. An onsite visit is scheduled and our district staff travel to the program, interview staff, conduct program observations and obtain copies of required documents. Data are analyzed to ensure that all criteria are met before a contract is fully executed.

Maintaining documentation of the qualifications of personnel in nonpublic schools or community facilities as required in Rule 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., or by the appropriate licensing entity, including the out-of-field notification requirements of s. 1012.42, F.S.

The qualifications of instructional staff and related service providers are reviewed to determine that adequate written documentation is present to substantiate that staff are qualified under state rules or appropriate licensing entities. In addition, instructional staff credentials are judged against IDEA highly qualified teacher requirements. Written documentation of teacher certification and highly qualified status are maintained in the district human resources files in order to maintain appropriate documentation of personnel qualifications. If a teacher is assigned teaching duties in a class dealing with subject matter that is outside the field in which the teacher is certified, the parents of all students in the class are notified in writing of such assignment by the human resources office. Written notification is sent via U. S. Postal Service and records of such notifications are maintained in the human resources office.

Maintaining copies of the IEPs or IFSPs in the district and providing copies of the IEPs of students who are in residential placements to the Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services.

Copies of the IEPs are maintained at the ESE district office and are also sent to FLDOE/BEESS if it is a residential contract annually and prior to the first report of FTE for residential placements.

Section B.7: Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Students

The school district assures that LEP students who are also students with disabilities have programming and services pursuant to federal and state laws and regulations.

Section B.8: Child Find

1. The State has assigned to local school districts and the Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System (FDLRS) associate centers the responsibility for fully informing parents about the requirements of identifying, locating and evaluating students with disabilities in accordance with 34 C.F.R. §§ 300.111, 300.130 and 300.131 and ss. 1006.03 and 1003.57, F.S.
2. The focus for FDLRS's child-find activities is children birth to 5 years of age (not enrolled in a public school) and children attending nonpublic (private) schools. FDLRS also serves as a link between school districts and the identification, location, and evaluation services of the local county health units, Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the individual school districts.
3. In addition to these functions, FDLRS centers have been authorized to provide testing and evaluation services to nonpublic school pupils or other children who are not enrolled in public schools and to assist school districts in providing testing and evaluation services for high-risk or infants and preschool children with disabilities.
4. For parentally placed private school students, the school district in which the private school is located has the responsibility for child find if the private school is nonprofit. If the private school is for profit, the school district of the student's residence has the child-find responsibility.

Section B.9: Confidentiality of Student Records

In accordance with 20 United States Code § 1232g; 34 C.F.R. §§ 300.613 through 300.621; s. 1002.22, F.S.; and Rule 6A-1.0955, F.A.C., the school district assures that a formal policy is in place to guarantee the confidentiality of student records. This policy includes the following:

1. Access rights

- a. The school district will permit parents to inspect and review any educational records relating to their children that are collected, maintained or used by the school district, without unnecessary delay and before any meeting regarding an individual educational plan (IEP), individualized family support plan (IFSP), or educational plan (EP), or any hearing relating to the identification, evaluation or educational placement of the child, or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to the student, and in no case more than 30 days from the request. The parent has the right to:
 - i. A response from the school district for reasonable explanation and interpretation of the records,
 - ii. Request that the school district provide copies of the records if failure to do so would deprive the parent of the right to review the records, and
 - iii. Have a representative of the parent inspect and review the records;
- b. The school district presumes that the parent has authority to inspect and review records relating to that parent's child unless otherwise advised that the parent does not have such authority.
- c. The school district keeps a record of parties obtaining access to student records, other than the parent or authorized school district or school employees, which includes the name of the party, the date access was given, and the purpose for which the party is authorized to use the records.
- d. When the educational record includes information about more than one student, the parent may review the information relating only to that parent's child.
- e. The school district will provide the parent, upon request, a list of the types and locations of educational records relating to that parent's child.
- f. The school district may charge a fee for copies of records if the fee does not prevent the parent from accessing the records. A search or retrieval fee may not be charged.

2. Amendment of student records

- a. The student's parent who believes that information within the student's educational records contains inaccurate or misleading information or violates the privacy or other rights of the child, may request that the school district amend the information.
- b. The school district will decide whether to amend the information in accordance with the request within a reasonable period of time.
- c. If the school district refuses to amend the information, it will inform the parent of the refusal and advise the parent of the right to a hearing, in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) of 1974.
- d. If, as a result of the hearing, the school district decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the child, it will amend the record accordingly and inform the parent in writing.
- e. If, as a result of the hearing, the school district decides that the information is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the child, it will inform the parent of the right to place in the record a statement commenting on the information or setting forth any reason for disagreement with the decision of the school district.
- f. Any explanation placed in the student's record will be maintained by the school district as part of the student's record as long as the school district maintains the record or the contested portion. If the record is disclosed by the agency to any party, the explanation will also be disclosed.

3. Consent

- a. Parental consent will be obtained before personally identifiable information is disclosed to anyone other than officials of the school district or other party with a legitimate interest in the record, or as specifically authorized by FERPA and s. 1002.22, F.S.
- b. Parental consent or the consent of an eligible student, who has reached the age of majority, must be obtained before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies that provide or pay for transition services.
- c. Parental consent or the consent of an eligible student, who has reached the age of majority, must be obtained before any personally identifiable information about a child is released between school district officials where a private school is located and officials in the school district of the parent's residence in situations involving parentally placed private school students.

4. Safeguards

- a. The school district will protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable information during the collection, storage, disclosure, and destruction of records.
- b. The principal, or a designee, of each school assumes responsibility for ensuring confidentiality of student records.
- c. All persons using or collecting personally identifiable information must receive training in confidentiality procedures.
- d. The school district will maintain for public inspection a current listing of the names and positions of those employees within the school district who have access to personally identifiable information.

5. Destruction of information

- a. The school district will inform parents when personally identifiable information is no longer needed to provide education services to the student. This information must be destroyed at the request of the parent.
- b. A permanent record of the student's name, address, telephone number, grades, attendance record, classes attended, grade level completed, and year completed may be maintained without time limitation.

6. Annual written notice to parents

- a. The school district will provide annual written notice to inform the adult student, or the parent or guardian, of the rights defined in s. 1002.22, F.S., and 34 C.F.R. § 99.7. Items to be included in the notice are:
 - i. The right to review and inspect the student's education records, including the procedures to exercise this right;
 - ii. The right to seek amendment of the student's education records that the parent or eligible student believes to be inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy rights, including the procedures to request an amendment;
 - iii. The right to consent to disclosure of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA and state statute permits disclosure without consent; and
 - iv. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the school district to comply with the requirements of FERPA.
- b. The school district will have developed alternate methods of notice for informing adult students or the parent or guardian unable to comprehend a written notice in English.

7. FAPE

The school district ensures that FAPE is available to all students with disabilities residing in the school district aged 3 through 21 years, including students with disabilities who have been suspended or expelled from school; students with disabilities who have graduated with a certificate of completion, but have not attained the age of 22 years; students in the care and custody of DJJ, and students with disabilities who attend public charter schools. FAPE is also available to students identified as gifted in kindergarten through grade 12. FAPE does not apply to students who have graduated from high school with a standard diploma and who did not defer receipt of the diploma in accordance with s. 1003.4282(8)(c), F.S. A standard diploma does not include an alternative degree that is fully aligned with the state's academic standards, such as a certificate of completion or a general educational development credential (known as a GED), in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03028(1)(a), F.A.C.

8. Transition from Part C to Part B

Children participating in early intervention programs under Part C, who will participate in prekindergarten programs under Part B, will experience a smooth and effective transition to the prekindergarten program for children with disabilities. By the child's third birthday, an IEP or IFSP is developed and implemented. A representative of the school district participates in transition planning conferences arranged by Children's Medical Services, and Local Early Steps, the designated lead agency for Part C.

9. Funding formula

The school district assures that, in accordance with s. 1011.62, F.S., in order to generate funds using one of the two weighted ESE cost factors, a new matrix of services form is completed by trained personnel at the time of initial placement and at least once every three years. Additionally, the school district ensures that matrices reflect current services. If services change as the result of an IEP team decision, the school district will complete a new matrix. The nature and intensity of the services indicated on the matrix is consistent with the services described in each student's IEP, IFSP or EP. Nothing listed in the matrix limits the services the school district provides in order to ensure that exceptional students are provided a FAPE.

Students identified as exceptional who do not have a matrix of services will generate funds on the basis of full-time equivalent student membership in the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) at the same funding level per student as provided for basic students. These students will be reported at 111 for grades prekindergarten through 3, 112 for grades 4 through 8, and 113 for grades 9 through 12. Additional funding for these students is provided through the ESE Guaranteed Allocation component of the FEFP.

Section B.10: Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS)

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) regulations, 34 C.F.R. § 300.226, permit a local educational agency (LEA) to voluntarily use up to 15 percent of Part B funds to develop and implement CEIS.

CEIS is for students who have not been identified as students with disabilities under IDEA, but who have been identified as needing additional academic and behavioral supports to succeed in general education.

CEIS may be used for:

1. Direct instruction of students in kindergarten through grade 12, with a particular emphasis on students in kindergarten through grade three;
2. Professional development for teachers and other school staff for the delivery of scientifically based academic instruction and behavioral interventions, including scientifically based literacy instruction and instruction in the use of adaptive and instructional software; and
3. Educational and behavioral evaluations, services and supports.

Any LEA that uses Part B funds for coordinated early intervening services must annually report to the state educational agency (SEA) the number of students served by CEIS.

The SEA may require an LEA to reserve 15 percent of its Part B funds for CEIS, when significant disproportionately based on race or ethnicity is determined according to IDEA regulations 34 C.F.R. § 300.646(d)(2).

Section B.11: National Instructional Materials Access Center (NIMAC)

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.172

1. The school district assures compliance with the National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standard (NIMAS) to provide instructional materials to blind persons or other persons with print disabilities in a timely manner.
2. Instructional materials may be purchased through the NIMAC in the same manner and conditions as authorized by the state.
3. School districts may choose not to coordinate with the NIMAC but must ensure that children with disabilities who need instructional materials in accessible formats receive those materials in a timely manner.

Section C.1: Exceptional Student Education Procedural Safeguards

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.121 and 300.500 through 300.536

Sections 1002.22, 1003.57, 1003.571 and 1008.212, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.0955, 6A-6.03311 through 6A-6.03313, F.A.C.

Procedural Safeguards

Parents of exceptional students are entitled to information about their rights. These rights, or *procedural safeguards*, are intended to ensure that parents have the opportunity to be partners in the educational decisions made regarding their children.

The procedural safeguards notice must be written in language understandable to the general public and 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 must take steps to ensure that the notice is translated orally or by other means to the parent in his or her native language or other mode of communication, that the parent understands the content of the notice, and that there is written evidence that these requirements have been met.

1. Procedural safeguards for students with disabilities

This applies to students with disabilities enrolled in public schools and to students with disabilities enrolled by their parents in nonprofit private schools.

The district assures that the *Notice of Procedural Safeguards for Parents of Students with Disabilities* is made available to parents at least one time a school year. In addition, a copy also must be given to the parents:

- a. Upon initial referral or parent request for evaluation;
- b. Upon receipt of the first state complaint under 34 C.F.R. §§ 300.151 through 300.153 and upon receipt of the first due process complaint under 34 C.F.R. § 300.507 in a school year;
- c. In accordance with the discipline procedures in 34 C.F.R. § 300.530(h) (when a change in placement occurs);
- d. Upon request by a parent; and
- e. In accordance with the provisions of s. 1008.212, F.S., upon the school district superintendent's recommendation to the Commissioner of Education that an extraordinary exemption for a given state assessment administration window be granted or denied.

One of the following must be selected:

- The school district will use the Florida Department of Education's (FDOE's) *Notice of Procedural Safeguards for Parents of Students with Disabilities*, as posted on the FDOE's website, to inform the parents as required.
- The school district will use a different notice of procedural safeguards for parents of students with disabilities to inform the parents as required. A copy of this notice is located in Appendix A.1.

2. Procedural safeguards for exceptional students who are gifted

The school district assures that the notice of the *Procedural Safeguards for Exceptional Students who are Gifted* is made available to parents of a child who is gifted, and must be given to the parents, at a minimum:

- a. Upon initial referral for evaluation
- b. Upon refusal of a parent's request to conduct an initial evaluation
- c. Upon notification of each educational plan meeting
- d. Upon receipt of a request for a due process hearing by either the school district or the parent

One of the following must be selected:

- The school district will use the FDOE's *Procedural Safeguards for Exceptional Students who are Gifted*, as posted on the FDOE's website to inform the parents as required.
- The school district will use a different notice of procedural safeguards for parents of students who are gifted to inform the parents as required. A copy of this notice is located in Appendix A.2.
- This section is not applicable for the Department of Corrections.

A due process hearing shall be conducted by an administrative law judge appointed as required by s. 120.65, F.S., from the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH), Department of Management Services, on behalf of the FDOE.

Describe the school district's policies and procedures to ensure that the school district files a parent's due process hearing request with DOAH as soon as possible following receipt of the request.

When the school district receives receipt of a parent's due process request, the school district will immediately e-file the due process complaint with DOAH. The school district will respond to the parent within 10 calendar days to address the due process complaint.

Describe the school district's policies and procedures to ensure that within 15 days (seven days if expedited) of receiving notice of a parent's due process hearing request, the school district convenes a resolution meeting with the parent and the relevant members of the IEP team unless the parent and the school district agree in writing to waive the meeting or use the mediation process.

Within 15 days of receiving notice of a parent's due process hearing request, the district will convene a resolution meeting with the parent, relevant IEP team members and the LEA representative, who has decision-making authority. The district will not include its attorney unless the parent's attorney is present. The purpose of the resolution meeting is for the parents of the child to discuss their due process complaint, and the facts that form the basis of the complaint, so that the district has the opportunity to resolve the dispute that is the basis for the due process hearing request. Once the request for a due process hearing is completed by the parent and received by the appropriate school district representative, the request is marked with a date received stamp and a copy of the request is forwarded to the State Department of Education. Parents are immediately contacted to schedule a date for a resolution meeting, within fifteen (15) days of the district's receipt of the request for a due process hearing. Parents are contacted via phone and provided with written notice, identifying the issues, the meeting participants, date, time and location of the meeting via U.S certified mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope is provided to parents to ensure their written response is returned in a timely manner. If the parent does not respond within three to five business days another attempt is made via phone and U.S. certified mail. These contacts are carefully logged and monitored by the district ESE office personnel. If a parent or the parent's representative is non-responsive, the district may direct a school social worker to deliver the written notice to the parent's legal address. If the school district is unable to obtain the participation of the parent in the resolution meeting after reasonable efforts have been made (and documented using the procedures in Title 34, section 300.322(d), Code of Federal Regulations), the school district may, at the conclusion of the 30-day period request that a ALJ dismiss the parent's due process complaint. The resolution meeting is mandatory unless both sides agree not to do it. A waiver of the meeting is appropriate if both parties are interested in going to mediation. If there is a waiver, it is executed in writing by both parties using the district's Waiver of Resolution Meeting form. If the parent is not able to complete the waiver in person, the parent is contacted by phone and the waiver is sent via U.S. certified mail. These contacts are carefully logged and monitored by the district ESE office personnel. A self-addressed stamped envelope is provided to parents to ensure their written response is returned in a timely manner. If a parent or the parent's representative is non-responsive, the district may direct a school social worker to deliver the waiver to the parent's legal address.

Describe the school district's policies and procedures for ensuring that the parent and the school district determine the relevant member or members of the IEP team to attend the resolution meeting.

The parent and the LEA determine the relevant members of the IEP team who will attend the resolution meeting. The relevant member(s) of the IEP team must have specific knowledge of the facts identified in the complaint. The meeting may include attorneys, but only if the parents are accompanied by their attorney. Otherwise, the LEA may not have its attorney present for the meeting.

Describe the school district's specific policies and procedures related to how information about dispute resolution mechanisms available to parents according to the notice of procedural safeguards for students with disabilities and the notice of procedural safeguards for students who are gifted are made available to and shared with parents and local stakeholders. Additionally, please provide web links to these resources, if applicable.

Information about dispute resolution mechanisms is available to parents on the school district's ESE website. Parents are guided whenever possible to access this information if they would like more support, information, and resources pertaining to dispute resolution. The webpage contains district-based options for additional support and a link for parents to access the FLDOE Dispute Resolutions Systems webpage via an electronic link. The FLDOE webpage lists a variety of options and resources for parents such as, information about educational advocates, Facilitated IEP Meetings, Mediation, State Complaints, and resources available through the Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE). The FLDOE web link is <https://www.fldoe.org/academics/exceptional-student-edu/dispute-resolution/>. The ESE Clay County District Schools link is <https://as.myoneclay.net/academic-services-home/exceptional-student-education>.

Describe any specific alternate dispute resolution and stakeholder involvement options that are made available to parents of students with disabilities.

The district always stands ready to engage in alternate dispute resolution and stakeholder involvement options such as, facilitated IEP meetings (district or state), mediation and collaborative problem-solving between parents, student advocates, school personnel, ESE district administrators, ESE curriculum specialists, and relevant stakeholders. Also, the ESE district department contracts with an ESE student advocate/parent liaison, and parents can access services from the advocate at no cost to the parents.

Section C.2: Parental Revocation of Consent for Special Education and Related Services

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §§300.9, 300.300 and 300.503

Procedures

A parent of a student with a disability who has been receiving specially designed instruction and related services may revoke consent for such services.

1. The parent's request for revocation must be in writing.
2. The school district will provide the parent with written notice under 34 CFR §300.503 before ceasing the provision of special education and related services.
3. The school district may not continue to provide special education and related services to the student.
4. The school district will not use mediation or due process procedures to challenge the parent's revocation of consent.
5. The school district is not required to convene an individual educational plan (IEP) team or develop an IEP for further provision of special education and related services for the student.
6. The school district is not required to amend the student's education records to remove any reference to the student's previous receipt of such services.
7. The school district will not be considered to be out of compliance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for failure to provide a free appropriate public education to an otherwise eligible student.

Requirements or Options No Longer Applicable

When a parent of a student with a disability revokes consent for services, the requirements that previously applied solely as a result of the student's status as a student with a disability will no longer apply. Examples include:

1. The revocation applies to all services the student is receiving as a student with a disability, including instructional and testing accommodations; the revocation cannot be for some services but not others.
2. The procedural safeguards that apply to students with disabilities, including disciplinary protections, will no longer apply to the student.
3. The options in accordance with s. 1003.4282(8), F.S., for a student with an individual educational plan to satisfy the standard high school diploma requirements will not be available.

Section C.3: Transfer of Parental Rights at Age of Majority

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.320 and 300.520

Chapter 744, F.S.

Sections 393.12 and 1003.5716, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.03011, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0311 through 6A-6.0361, and 6A-6.03311, F.A.C.

Procedures

1. When a student with a disability reaches the age of 18, except for a student with a disability who has been determined incompetent under state law or who has had a guardian advocate appointed to make educational decisions as provided by s. 393.12, F.S., all rights afforded to parents under Rules 6A-6.0311 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., transfer to the student. However, the right to notice under Rules 6A-6.0311 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., is retained as a shared right of the parent and the student.
2. At least one year before the student's 18th birthday, the school district will inform the student of his or her rights under Part B of the Individual with Disabilities Educational Act (IDEA), if any, that will transfer from the parent to the student on reaching the age of majority, which is 18 years of age. The student's individual educational plan (IEP) will include a statement that the student has been informed of the rights, if any, that will transfer to the student at 18 years of age.
3. At least one year before the student reaches the age of majority, the school district must provide to the student and parents, information and instruction on self-determination and the legal responsibilities regarding educational decisions that transfer to the student upon attaining the age of 18. This instruction and information must include the ways in which the student can provide informed consent to allow his or her parent to continue to participate in educational decisions, including:
 - a. Informed consent to grant permission to access confidential records protected under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act as provided in s. 1002.22, F.S.;
 - b. Powers of attorney as provided in Chapter 709, F.S.;
 - c. Guardian advocacy as provided in s. 393.12, F.S.; and
 - d. Guardianship as provided in Chapter 744, F.S.
4. The school district will notify the student and the parent of the transfer of rights when the student attains the age of 18; this notice is separate and distinct from the notice that was provided to the student and the parent at least one year before the student's 18th birthday.
5. The IEP in effect at the beginning of the school year the student is expected to graduate must include a signed statement by the parent or guardian or the student, if the student has reached the age of majority and rights have transferred to the student, that he or she understands the process for deferment and identifying if the student will defer receipt of his or her standard high school diploma.
6. For a student with a disability who has attained age 18 and is incarcerated in a juvenile justice facility or local correctional facility, all rights accorded to parents under Part B of the IDEA transfer to the student, including the right to notice.
7. For students incarcerated in state correctional facilities, all rights accorded to parents under Part B of the IDEA transfer to the student, including notice, regardless of the age of the student.
8. If a student with a disability has reached the age of majority and does not have the ability to provide informed consent with respect to his or her educational program, procedures established by statute may be used by the parent to take one of the following actions:
 - a. Have the student declared incompetent and the appropriate guardianship established in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 744, F.S.
 - b. Be appointed to represent the educational interests of the student throughout the student's eligibility for a free appropriate public education (FAPE) under Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.
 - c. Have another appropriate individual appointed to represent the educational interests of the student throughout the student's eligibility for a FAPE under Rules 6A-6.0311 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., if the parent is not available in accordance with s. 393.12, F.S.

Describe the school district's procedures for when a student with a disability has reached the age of majority and does not have the ability to provide informed consent with respect to his or her educational program.

If a student with a disability reaches the age of majority and does not have the ability to provide informed consent with respect to his or her educational program, the IEP team will continue to provide the student information and individualized instruction based on the student's needs. For example, as a part of the student's course work, as a transition service, transition planning, and/or as part of self-determination and self-advocacy instruction. Furthermore, our school district takes a structured approach to ensure the student's educational needs are met, and legal requirements are observed. Such as:

Engaging in an evaluation to determine the student's capacity to make informed decisions.

communicating with the parents about the student's rights and the need for continued decision-making support.

Holding IEP meetings to discuss the student's needs, next steps, and the potential need for decision-making support during transition.

Advising parents to petition the court for legal guardianship or conservatorship, which would grant them the authority to make educational decisions.

Providing information and resources about the options for decision-making (Considering Age of Majority, Transfer of Rights, and Decision-Making Options).

Connecting families with community resources such as the Family Network On Disabilities.

The school district has the option to include model forms pertaining to a student with a disability who has reached the age of majority and does not have the ability to provide informed consent with respect to his or her educational program.

The school district's model forms can be found in Appendix A of this document.

There are no additional forms for this section.

Section D: Surrogate Parents

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §300.519

Sections 39.0016 and 1002.22, F.S.

Rule 6A-6.0333, F.A.C.

Definition

A surrogate parent is an individual appointed to act in the place of a parent in educational decision-making and in safeguarding a student's rights under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and s. 39.0016, F.S., when no parent can be identified; the student's parent, after reasonable efforts, cannot be located by the school district; the student is a ward of the state under state law; the student is an unaccompanied homeless youth; or a court of competent jurisdiction over the student has determined that no person has the authority, willingness, or ability to serve as the educational decision-maker for the student without judicial action.

Procedures

1. A surrogate parent appointed by the district school superintendent or the court:

- a. Must be at least 18 years old.
- b. Must have no personal or professional interest that conflicts with the interests of the student to be represented.
- c. Must not be an employee of the FDOE, the local school district, a community-based care provider, the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), or any other public or private agency involved in the education or care of the student.
 - i. This prohibition includes group home staff and therapeutic foster parents.
 - ii. A person who acts in a parental role to a child, such as a foster parent or relative caregiver, is not prohibited from serving as a surrogate parent if he or she is employed by such agency, willing to serve, and knowledgeable about the child and the exceptional student education process.
 - iii. The surrogate parent may be a court-appointed guardian ad litem or a relative or nonrelative adult who is involved in the child's life regardless of whether that person has physical custody of the child.
- d. Must have the knowledge and skills acquired by successfully completing training using materials developed and approved by the FDOE to ensure adequate representation of the child.

2. Appointment of a surrogate parent for a student who has or is suspected of having a disability:

- a. A surrogate parent for a student who is eligible for or who is suspected of being eligible for special programs made available through a school district or agency under contract with the school district shall be appointed by the district's school superintendent not more than 30 days after the school district determines that the student needs a surrogate parent.
- b. The surrogate parent for a student who is eligible for or who is suspected of being eligible for special programs made available through a contract from the FDOE shall be appointed by the individual specified in the contract.
- c. In the case of a student who is a ward of the state, the surrogate parent alternatively may be appointed by the judge overseeing the student's case, provided the surrogate meets the qualifications above.
- d. If a guardian ad litem has been appointed for a child, the district school superintendent must first consider the child's guardian ad litem when appointing a surrogate parent.
 - i. The district school superintendent must accept the appointment of the court if he or she has not previously appointed a surrogate parent.
 - ii. The court must accept a surrogate parent duly appointed by a district school superintendent.
- e. A surrogate parent appointed by the district school superintendent or the court must be accepted by any subsequent school or school district without regard to where the child is receiving residential care so that a single surrogate parent can follow the education of the child during his or her entire time in state custody.
- f. Nothing in s. 39.0016, F.S., or in Rule 6A-6.0333, F.A.C., shall limit or prohibit the continuance of a surrogate parent appointment when the responsibility for the student's educational placement moves among and between public and private agencies.
- g. For a child known to the DCF, the responsibility to appoint a surrogate parent resides with both the district school superintendent and the court with jurisdiction over the child.
 - i. If the court elects to appoint a surrogate parent, notice shall be provided as soon as practicable to the child's school.
 - ii. At any time the court determines that it is in the best interests of a child to remove a surrogate parent, the court may appoint a new surrogate parent for educational decision-making purposes for that child.
- h. The surrogate parent shall continue in the appointed role until the occurrence of one of the following circumstances:
 - i. The child is determined to no longer be eligible or in need of special programs, except when termination of special programs is being contested.
 - ii. The child achieves permanency through adoption or legal guardianship and is no longer in the custody of DCF.

- iii. The parent who was previously unknown becomes known, whose whereabouts were unknown is located, or who was unavailable is determined by the court to be available.
 - iv. The appointed surrogate no longer wishes to represent the child or is unable to represent the child.
 - v. The superintendent of the school district in which the child is attending school, the FDOE contract designee, or the court that appointed the surrogate determines the appointed surrogate parent no longer adequately represents the child.
 - vi. The child moves to a geographic location that is not reasonably accessible to the appointed surrogate
 - i. The appointment and termination of appointment of a surrogate shall be entered as an order of the court with a copy of the order provided to the child's school as soon as practicable.
3. The person appointed as a surrogate parent:
- a. Must be acquainted with the child and become knowledgeable about his or her disability and educational needs;
 - b. Must represent the child in all matters relating to identification, evaluation, and educational placement and the provision of a free and appropriate education to the child; and
 - c. Must represent the interests and safeguard the rights of the child in educational decisions that affect the child.
4. The responsibilities of the person appointed as a surrogate parent shall not extend to the care, maintenance, custody, residential placement, or any other area not specifically related to the education of the child, unless the same person is appointed by the court for such other purposes.
5. A person appointed as a surrogate parent shall enjoy all of the procedural safeguards afforded a parent with respect to the identification, evaluation, and educational placement of a student with a disability or a student who is suspected of having a disability.
6. A person appointed as a surrogate parent shall not be held liable for actions taken in good faith on behalf of the student in protecting the special education rights of the child.
7. A school district may compensate persons appointed as surrogate parents. A person acting as a surrogate parent is not an employee of the school district or FDOE-contracted program solely because he or she is paid by the school district or FDOE-contracted program to serve as a surrogate parent.
8. In the case of a student who is an unaccompanied homeless youth, appropriate staff of emergency or transitional shelters, independent living programs, and street outreach programs, as well as McKinney-Vento liaisons or other school district staff, may be appointed as temporary surrogate parents without regard to the requirements until a surrogate can be appointed who meets all of the requirements.

Describe the school district's procedures for determining when a student who has or is suspected of having a disability needs a surrogate parent, including documentation of reasonable efforts to locate or contact the parent, if applicable. (i.e., no clear evidence that parental rights have been terminated).

Each school works diligently to identify and locate the legal parent/guardian for each ESE student. If the school receives information from the student, caregiver, relative, or agency regarding a change of parental status, the principal of the school or designee is responsible for obtaining the name and address of the custodial caregiver or agency involved in the child's custody through available contacts who are knowledgeable of the child's custodial status. The principal notifies the district ESE office if a relative or foster parent is not caring for the child, and the child is in a group home or agency placement. Confirming documentation is obtained by district or school staff from the caseworker, guardian ad litem, or court regarding the change in parental rights, and court records regarding custody are obtained as quickly as possible. Both the school and the district maintain documentation of all attempts to contact parents/legal guardians.

The school may contact district staff (i.e. the district social worker and/or the ESE district specialist, who oversees educational surrogate parent recruitment and training) for assistance if they are unable to identify the parent or to determine if the student is a ward of the state.

The school completes and submits a referral form to the district to request a surrogate parent for a student who is eligible or who is suspected of being eligible for special programs when no parent can be identified or located; the student is a ward of the State; the student is an unaccompanied homeless youth; or a court of competent jurisdiction over the student has determined that no person has the authority, willingness, or ability to serve as the educational decision maker for the student without judicial action. The superintendent appoints a surrogate parent after reviewing and approving the ESE director's recommendation.

Describe the district's procedures for recruiting and training surrogate parents, including those surrogates appointed by a judge.

Surrogate parents may be recruited by the ESE district staff, Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System (FDLRS) staff, the guardian ad litem program, retired teachers organization, and local agencies such as Rotary, Kiwanis, and Chamber of Commerce via an application process. Surrogate parents will be trained by FDLRS staff, district ESE staff, or other persons designated by the district. Surrogate parents will receive training in the identification, evaluation, and placement of students with disabilities, Individualized Education Plans and Educational Plans, and an overview of special education programs in the district, including the rights and responsibilities of surrogate parents and procedural safeguards. Additionally, the district will provide ongoing job-embedded guidance along with a list of ESE specialists they can reach out to as applicable to their needs. If a surrogate parent is appointed by a judge, the ESE district staff will work with the surrogate to provide initial or updated training depending on the surrogate parent's professional development needs.

Upon successful completion of the training the Superintendent recommends appointment. Once the ESE Director determines a need for a surrogate parent, the Superintendent makes the appropriate assignment.

One of the following must be selected:

- I have read and understand the above information.
- This section is not applicable for the Department of Corrections.

Section E: Individual Educational Plans (IEPs) and Educational Plans (EPs) for Transferring Exceptional Students

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §§99.31 and 300.323

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.030191, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0331, 6A-6.0334 and 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.

Definition

A transferring exceptional student is one who was previously enrolled as an exceptional student in any other school district or agency and who is enrolling in a different Florida school district or in an educational program operated by the Florida Department of Education through grants or contractual agreements in accordance with s. 1003.57, F.S.

Procedures

1. IEPs or EPs for students who transfer school districts within Florida

If an exceptional education student who had an IEP or EP that was in effect in a previous Florida school district transfers to the school district and enrolls in a new school, the new school district (in consultation with the parents or legal guardians) will provide FAPE to the student, which includes services comparable to those described in the child's IEP or EP from the previous Florida school district, until the school district does one of the following:

- a. Adopts the student's IEP or EP from the previous school district, or
- b. Develops, adopts, and implements a new IEP or EP that meets the applicable requirements of Rule 6A-6.03028 - 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.

2. IEPs or EPs for students transferring to or from a Florida school district and a full-time virtual program

a. If an exceptional education student who had an IEP or EP that was in effect in a previous Florida school or school district enrolls in a full-time virtual program (in accordance with s. 1002.37 or 1002.45, F.S.), the virtual program must determine if the student meets the profile for success in this educational delivery context. If the student meets the profile for success in this educational delivery context, the virtual program will provide FAPE to the student, which includes services comparable to those described in the student's IEP or EP from the previous school or school district, until the IEP team for the virtual program either:

- i. Adopts the student's IEP or EP from the previous school or school district, or
- ii. Develops, adopts and implements a new IEP or EP that meets the applicable requirements of Rules 6A-3.03011 - 6A-6.0361, F.A.C. A virtual program may not deny or delay enrollment pending review of a student's IEP or EP.

b. When an IEP team of a school district determines that the full-time virtual program is appropriate for a student in accordance with s. 1003.57(5), F.S., within fifteen (15) business days prior to the withdrawal from the school district, the school district must convene an IEP team meeting with at least one (1) representative specific to the full-time virtual program to determine appropriate goals, supports and services for the student. The receiving virtual program may adopt and implement the student's existing IEP from the previous school district or may revise the IEP as needed, to meet the student's needs in the virtual environment.

c. When an IEP team for a virtual program determines that the full-time virtual program is not appropriate for a student in accordance with s. 1003.57(5), F.S., the full-time virtual program must, within fifteen (15) business days, convene an IEP team meeting to determine appropriate goals, supports and services for the student. A representative from the school district of residence for the student must participate in this meeting. A student may not be disenrolled from a full-time virtual program until after the IEP team has met and determined appropriate services for the student.

3. IEPs for students who transfer from outside Florida

If an exceptional education student who had an IEP that was in effect in a previous school district in another state transfers to a Florida school district and enrolls in a new school within the same school year, the new Florida school district (in consultation with the parents or legal guardians) will provide the student with a FAPE (including services comparable to those described in the student's IEP from the previous school district) until the new Florida school district does the following:

- a. Conducts an initial evaluation in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., or determines that evaluation is not necessary, and
- b. Develops, adopts, and implements a new IEP or EP, if appropriate, that meets the applicable requirements of Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.

4. EPs for gifted students who transfer from outside Florida

If a student who had a gifted plan that was in effect in a previous school district in another state transfers to a Florida school district and enrolls in a new school within the same school year, the new Florida school district (in consultation with the parents or legal guardians) must provide the student with services comparable to those described in the student's gifted plan from the previous school district, until the new Florida school district develops, adopts and implements a Florida EP that meets the applicable requirements of Rule 6A-6.030191, F.A.C. In accordance with Rule 6A-6.0334, F.A.C., students who transfer with gifted eligibility from another state do not need to meet the requirements of Rule 6A-6.03019, F.A.C., for continued services. A gifted plan could include documentation from the previous school district in another state that the student was determined eligible for gifted services in accordance with the applicable requirements of that school district or state and was receiving gifted services.

5. Parental consent

The student's new school district is not required to obtain parental consent for the initial provision of services for transferring exceptional students determined eligible for services. However, written informed parental consent is required before the new school district can conduct an initial evaluation to determine if a student has a disability and needs special education and related services.

6. Transmittal of records

To facilitate the transition for a student described in subsections 1 through 4 above, the new school district in which the student enrolls will take reasonable steps to promptly obtain the student's records, including the IEP or EP and supporting documents and any other records relating to the provision of special education or related services to the student, from the previous school district in which the student was enrolled, in accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 99.31; and the previous school district in which the student was enrolled must take reasonable steps to promptly respond to the request from the new school district.

Section F: Access to a Student's Public Benefits or Insurance

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.154

Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, 6A-6.03028 and 6A-6.03311, F.A.C.

Procedures

The school district may use the Medicaid or other public health benefits or insurance programs in which a student participates to provide or pay for services required under Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., as permitted under the public benefits or insurance program, except as noted in the following:

1. Regarding services required to provide a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to an eligible student under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the school district:
 - a. May not require parents to sign up for or enroll in public insurance programs in order for their student to receive a FAPE under Part B of the IDEA.
 - b. May not 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 for services provided pursuant to the IDEA—the school district may pay the cost that the parent otherwise would be required to pay.
 - c. May not use a student's benefits under a public insurance program if that use would (any of the following):
 - i. Decrease available lifetime coverage or any other insured benefit;
 - ii. Result in the family paying for services that would otherwise be covered by the public benefits or insurance program and that are required for the student outside of the time the student is in school;
 - iii. Increase premiums or lead to the discontinuation of benefits or insurance; or
 - iv. Risk loss of eligibility for home and community-based waivers, based on aggregate health-related expenditures.
 - d. Prior to accessing the student's or parent's public benefits or insurance for the first time, and after providing notification to the student's parent as described in Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(q)1.e., F.A.C., the school district must obtain written, parental consent that specifies each of the following:
 - i. The personally identifiable information that may be disclosed, such as records or information about the services that may be provided to the student;
 - ii. The purpose of the disclosure, such as the purpose of billing for services;
 - iii. The agency to which the disclosure may be made; and
 - iv. The parent understands and agrees that the school district may access the insurance to pay for the services required under Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.
 - e. Prior to accessing a student's or parent's public benefits for the first time, and annually thereafter, the school district must provide written notification consistent with requirements found in Rule 6A-6.03311(1)(a) and (b), F.A.C., to the student's parents that includes all of the following:
 - i. A statement of the parental consent provision in Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(q)1.d., F.A.C.;
 - ii. A statement of the no-cost provisions of Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(q)1., F.A.C.;
 - iii. A statement that the parents have the right to withdraw their consent to disclose their child's personal identifiable information to the agency responsible for the administration of the State's public benefits or insurance at any time; and
 - iv. A statement that the withdrawal of consent or refusal to provide consent to disclose personally identifiable information to the agency responsible for the administration of the State's public benefits or insurance program does not relieve the school district of its responsibility to ensure that all required services are provided at no cost to the parents.
2. Regarding students with disabilities who are covered by private insurance, a school district may access a parent's private insurance proceeds to provide services required under the IDEA only if the parent provides written informed consent. Each time the school district proposes to access the parent's private insurance proceeds, the agency must obtain parental consent and inform the parents that their refusal to permit the school district to access their private insurance does not relieve the school district of its responsibility to ensure that all required services are provided at no cost to the parents.
3. If a school district is unable to obtain parental consent to use the parents' private insurance, or public benefits or insurance when the parents would incur a cost for a specified service required to ensure a FAPE, the school district may use its IDEA Part B funds to pay for the service. To avoid financial cost to parents who otherwise would consent to use private insurance, or public benefits or insurance if the parents would incur a cost, the school district may use its IDEA Part B funds to pay the cost that the parents otherwise would have to pay to use the parents' benefits or insurance (e.g., the deductible or co-pay amounts).

Section G: General Education Intervention Procedures

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.302, 300.306 and 300.308 through 300.310

Sections 381.0056 and 1008.25, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.03018, 6A-6.03019, 6A-6.03020, 6A-6.0331 and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Definition

General education intervention procedures are activities conducted by a school district for kindergarten through grade 12 students enrolled in public schools who need additional academic or behavioral support to succeed in the general education environment. These activities are embedded in the school district's responsibility to implement a multi-tiered system of supports (MTSS) that is integrated into a continuum of evidence-based academic and behavioral interventions. In implementing a data-based problem-solving process designed to develop a coordinated continuum of evidence-based instruction and intervention practices, a school district may engage in activities that include educational and behavioral evaluations, services, supports, evidence-based literacy instruction, and professional development for teachers and other school staff, and, where appropriate, instruction on the use of adaptive and instructional technology.

General Education Intervention Procedures for K-12 Students Suspected of Having a Disability Who are Enrolled in Public Schools

1. Parent involvement in general education intervention procedures

The school district provides opportunities for parents to be involved in a data-based problem-solving process to address the student's academic or behavioral areas of concern. There must be a discussion with the parent regarding the data used to identify the problem, the plan for addressing the problem through intervention, the plan for monitoring student progress, the student's responses to instruction and interventions, modification of the interventions when needed and anticipated future action to address the student's learning or behavioral needs. The school district must maintain documentation of parental involvement and communication.

2. Observations of student in the educational environment

The school district conducts observations of the student in the educational environment and, as appropriate, in other settings to document the student's academic or behavioral areas of concern. At least one observation must include an observation of the student's performance in the general education classroom.

3. Review of data

The school district reviews social, psychological, medical, and anecdotal records and achievement data in the student's cumulative folder and demonstrates through data that the student was provided appropriate instruction in the regular education settings, which was delivered by qualified personnel. Attendance records are reviewed and used as one indicator of a student's access to instruction.

4. Sensory screenings and diagnostic assessments

- a. Hearing and vision screenings are completed for the purpose of ruling out sensory deficits that may interfere with the student's academic and behavioral progress. Hearing and vision screenings are conducted in accordance with the school district's school health plan. In certain circumstances, a current evaluation by a medical professional may be used as the screening report.
- b. Additional screenings and assessments are conducted to assist in determining academic or behavioral interventions, as appropriate. Student screenings to determine instructional and behavioral intervention strategies are not considered to be an evaluation for eligibility for special education and related services.

5. Implementation of evidence-based interventions

- a. The school district implements evidence-based interventions addressing the identified areas of concern in the general education environment.
- b. The interventions selected for implementation should be determined by a team through a data-based problem-solving process that uses student performance data to identify and analyze the areas of concern, select and implement interventions, monitor effectiveness of the interventions, and modify intervention or intensity when needed.
- c. Interventions must be implemented as designed for a period of time sufficient to determine effectiveness, and with a level of intensity that matches the student's needs.
- d. The school district must collect pre-intervention and ongoing progress-monitoring data regarding academic or behavioral areas of concern and communicate the data to the parents in an understandable format, which may include, but is not limited to, graphic representation.

6. General education interventions are not required for the following:

- a. Children younger than kindergarten-entry age who are not enrolled in kindergarten
- b. Students suspected of being gifted as described in Rule 6A-6.03019, F.A.C.
- c. Students who are being considered for eligibility for specially designed instruction for students who are homebound or hospitalized as described in Rule 6A-6.03020, F.A.C.
- d. Students who are not enrolled in a public school.

General education interventions may not be required for students suspected of having a disability if the student demonstrates a speech disorder; severe cognitive, physical or sensory disorders; or severe social or behavioral deficits that require immediate intervention to prevent harm to the student or others, and a team comprised of qualified professionals and the parent determines that these general education interventions are not appropriate.

Does the school district have an MTSS procedures document or website?

- Yes
 No

If **yes**, how can this document or website be accessed?

The district's Multi-Tiered System of Support Procedures and Resources webpage can be accessed via the district's "OneClay" portal.

If **no**, describe the school district's policies and procedures for integrating a data-based problem-solving process within an MTSS.

N/A

Describe what academic and behavior progress monitoring tools and data teams use to monitor student response to instruction. Address the following in your response:

- How frequently are Tier 3 interventions reviewed and monitored?
- What factors do the problem-solving team consider in determining that the student may be a student with a disability?
- What are the decision criteria for initiating an evaluation?

The process for identifying students who demonstrate need for intervention begins with Tier 1 data and the school level Problem Solving Team. All students enrolled in Voluntary PreKindergarten (VPK) through 10th grade are administered Florida's Assessment of Student Thinking (FAST) in reading and math. In addition, Acadience Benchmark Assessment (reading) is administered to Kindergarten - 6th grade students as part of the triangulation of data necessary to make determinations about the effectiveness of Tier 1 reading instruction. The school level Problem Solving Team is responsible for analyzing this and additional screening data (Lexia, i-Ready, ALEKS) as well as classroom/grade level data (diagnostic data, curriculum based assessments, formative assessment data) and Clay Behavior Universal Screener data for behavior to determine which students may be at-risk for reading or math deficiencies due to performance at the lowest achievement level/benchmark. Clay Behavior Universal Screener data is used to measure the effectiveness of Tier 1 Behavior PBIS. Instruction must be provided at the most basic level of deficiency, and the response to instruction is monitored and reviewed by the school level Problem Solving Team. Additionally, the school level Problem Solving Team will determine if the appropriate course of action is Tier 1 instruction and intervention at an individual, class-wide, or grade-wide level based on student data. Instruction and intervention will be implemented in alignment with an individualized progress monitoring plan. After initial parental notification, the school will communicate to the parent through monthly updates regarding the student's progress in response to the intensive interventions and support. If the interventions and supports are implemented with little improvement, this must be communicated to the parent and interventions and supports will be intensified. The School Literacy Leadership Team will continue to meet to review progress monitoring data and make determinations based on the student's response to instruction and intervention. All instruction and intervention will be provided until the identified reading deficiency has been ameliorated.

Students who receive additional support at Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 2 and Tier 3, are progress monitored through a Progress Monitoring Plan (PMP/Tier 1), a MTSS Tier 2 Plan, or a MTSS Tier 2 Plan and MTSS Tier 3 Plan. These plans are entered and maintained in the district platform, Synergy. PMPs and Tier 2 plans require progress monitoring at least one time per month, utilizing the progress monitoring tool that aligns to the intervention. Tier 3 plans require progress monitoring at least one time per week. All progress monitoring data is entered into Synergy at least one time per month, and progress is communicated with parents monthly. The interventionist and/or teacher is responsible for communicating progress to the Intervention Team Facilitator and MTSS Lead Administrator at least one time per month.

In the event that it is suspected that a student in Kindergarten through Grade 12 is a student with a disability, the school team will compile all screening, diagnostic, and progress monitoring data to begin the process of assembling the components of a comprehensive evaluation. The decision criteria for initiating a psycho-educational evaluation as a component of the comprehensive evaluation includes, but is not limited to the following: a.) When a school-based team determines that the kindergarten through Grade 12 student's response to interventions implemented indicates that the student does not make adequate growth given effective core instruction and intensive, evidence-based interventions. Problem solving teams will consider initiating a psycho-educational evaluation if the problem is intense (significantly discrepant from expectations and peers) AND severe (minimally responsive to evidence-based interventions delivered with integrity); and b.) When a school-based team determines that the kindergarten through Grade 12 student's response to intervention data indicates that intensive interventions implemented are effective but require a level of intensity and resources to sustain growth or performance that is beyond that which is accessible through general education resources.

Describe how the school district monitors implementation and fidelity of problem identification, problem analysis, intervention development and intervention effectiveness. Address the following in your response:

- How is problem-solving documented?
- What are the procedures for monitoring fidelity?

Each school Problem Solving Team is required to document problem solving for students who are identified as potentially needing Tier 2 or Tier 2 and Tier 3 interventions on a Problem Solving Protocol. This document is completed by the teacher(s) of the student as well as the school Intervention Team Facilitator and MTSS Lead Administrator. Monitoring fidelity of implementation of interventions is the responsibility of the MTSS Lead Administrator, and is done through administrative walk-throughs and observations. PMPs, Tier 2 Plans, and Tier 2 and Tier 3 plans are periodically reviewed by the MTSS District Team for adherence to MTSS procedures set forth by the MTSS District Team.

Describe how parents are engaged in the problem-solving process (include the frequency and format for sharing student response-to-intervention data with parents). Address the following in your response:

- How is information explaining the school's MTSS (global awareness) disseminated?
- What are the procedures or policies for including parents in problem solving?
- What are the frequency and format for sharing data on student response to intervention with parents?
- When and how are parents notified of their right to request an evaluation?

Information explaining MTSS is available to parents through the Clay County District Schools website, Academic Services "Go-To" Links. In addition, the PS/RtI Project's MTSS brochure, "A Family Guide to a Multi-Tiered System of Supports," is provided to parents at the initiation of a Tier 2 or Tier 3 intervention plan. It is the district's expectation that parents are an integral part of the problem solving team, full participants in the completion of the Problem Solving Protocol for their student, and informed at least monthly of their student's response to intervention. This information must be conveyed to parents in an understandable format, with a translator, if necessary, and include a graphic representation of data. If, at any time, a parent requests an evaluation, within two days the parent will receive an acknowledgment of receipt of the request, and a meeting will be scheduled within 30 days to address the request for evaluation.

Identify the procedures for children who are below mandatory school age and who are not enrolled in kindergarten, which should include the following:

- A review of the existing social, psychological, and medical data;
- Referral for a health screening when needed;
- Vision and hearing screenings for the purpose of ruling out sensory deficits; and
- Any additional screenings conducted to assist in determining interventions as appropriate.

Procedures for children who are below mandatory school age and who are not enrolled in kindergarten always include a thorough review of all existing social, psychological, and medical data, vision and hearing screenings for the purpose of ruling out sensory deficits, and any additional screenings as deemed appropriate by a multidisciplinary assessment team that will assist in determining interventions as appropriate. The multidisciplinary team will utilize multiple measures of assessment, which may include the following: Standardized cognitive and academic achievement instruments, judgment-based assessments, criterion-referenced instruments, systematic observation, parent reports and/or observations, functional and social skills assessments, social or developmental histories, or other procedures selected in consultation with the parents based on the student's suspected areas of disability.

When determining eligibility, the multidisciplinary assessment team will adhere to the Florida eligibility criteria/rules for children below mandatory school age and who are not enrolled in kindergarten as defined by the Clay County District Schools Policies and Procedures.

Section H.1: Initiating an Evaluation for Exceptional Student Education

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.300 through 300.305

Chapter 490, F.S.

Sections 1003.57 and 1003.575, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.044, 6A-1.0502, 6A-4.0311, 6A-6.0331, 6A-6.03311 and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Definition

The school district must ensure that all students with disabilities or who are gifted and are in need of exceptional student education (ESE) are identified, located and evaluated, and a free appropriate public education is made available to them if it is determined that the student meets the eligibility criteria.

Procedures for Initiating an Evaluation

1. Each school district must conduct a full and individual initial evaluation before the initial provision of ESE services. Either a parent of a kindergarten through grade 12 student, or child aged 3 to kindergarten-entry age, or a school district may initiate a request for an initial evaluation to determine if the student is a student with a disability. Either a parent of a kindergarten through grade 12 student or a school district may initiate a request for initial evaluation to determine if a student is gifted. The request for an evaluation is documented on the school district's consent for evaluation form.
2. The school district must seek consent from the parent or guardian to conduct an evaluation whenever the school district suspects that a kindergarten through grade 12 student, or a child aged 3 to kindergarten-entry age, is a student with a disability and needs special education and related services. Circumstances that would indicate that a kindergarten through grade 12 student may be a student with a disability who needs special education and related services include, but are not limited to, the following in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(a), F.A.C.:
 - a. When a school-based team determines that the kindergarten through grade 12 student's response-to-intervention data indicate that intensive interventions implemented are effective but require a level of intensity and resources to sustain growth or performance that is beyond that which is accessible through general education resources; or
 - b. When a school-based team determines that the kindergarten through grade 12 student's response to interventions implemented indicates that the student does not make adequate growth given effective core instruction and intensive, evidence-based interventions; or
 - c. When a child aged 3 to kindergarten-entry age receives a developmental screening through the school district or the Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System (FDLRS) and, based on the results of the screening, it is suspected that the child may be a child with a disability in need of special education and related services; or
 - d. When a parent requests an evaluation and there is documentation or evidence that the kindergarten through grade 12 student or child aged 3 to kindergarten-entry age who is enrolled in a district-operated preschool program may be a student with a disability and needs special education and related services.
3. Within 30 days of a determination (i.e., suspicion of a disability) that a circumstance described in subsections 1., 2. or 3. above exists for a student in kindergarten through grade 12 or a child aged 3 to kindergarten-entry age, the school district must request consent from the parent to conduct an evaluation, unless the parent and the school agree otherwise in writing as required by Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(b), F.A.C.
4. If a parent requests that the school conduct an evaluation to determine whether their child is a child with a disability in need of special education and related services, the school district must, within 30 days, unless the parent and the school agree otherwise in writing, in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(c), F.A.C.:
 - a. Obtain consent for the evaluation; or
 - b. Provide the parent with written notice in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C., explaining its refusal to conduct the evaluation.
5. Prior to a school district's request for an initial evaluation for students in kindergarten through grade 12, school personnel must make one of the following determinations about general education procedures:
 - a. Whether the general education intervention procedures have been implemented as required under Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., and that the data indicate that the student may be a student with a disability who needs special education and related services;
 - b. Whether the evaluation was initiated at the parent's request and the general education activities will be completed concurrently with the evaluation but prior to the determination of the student's eligibility for special education and related services; or
 - c. Whether the nature or severity of the student's areas of concern makes the general education intervention procedures inappropriate in addressing the immediate needs of the student.

Describe the district's procedure for obtaining parental consent when, through the FDLRS or school district child find process, it is suspected that a child ages three to kindergarten-entry age may be a child with a disability. In addition, describe how the district will ensure that the parent will be given the opportunity to provide consent within 30 days of the parent's request.

The school district will seek consent from the parent or guardian to conduct an evaluation within thirty (30) days whenever the district suspects that a kindergarten through grade 12 student, or a child age 3 to kindergarten-entry age, is a student with a disability and needs special education and related services. When a parent requests an evaluation and there is documentation or evidence that a child age three (3) to kindergarten entry age may be a student with a disability and needs special education and related services, Child Find personnel will address the request in one of two ways. First, if the parent makes the request in person and the Child is present at the time of request, Child Find Personnel will review all available documentation and conduct screenings. If the student is suspected to have a disability, consent for evaluation is obtained at the meeting and a referral is completed. Then the Child Find referral packet is sent to the Clay County Preschool Assessment Team and an evaluation is completed with 60 calendar days of obtaining consent. Secondly, if the request is submitted in writing or obtained via the phone, Child Find personnel will schedule a meeting to conduct screenings, review existing data, and obtain consent within 30 school days of receiving the request. Then the Child Find referral packet is sent to the Clay County Preschool Assessment Team and an evaluation is completed with 60 calendar days of obtaining consent. In some cases a student may not pass the initial vision and/or hearing screenings administered at Child Find, and the parent may need to take the child to a private physician to complete the screenings or the team may ask the school district Audiologist to conduct an audiological evaluation. All results of additional screenings are immediately sent to the Clay County Preschool Assessment Team. If a noncustodial adult brings the child to Child Find, the Child Find staff conduct screenings and gather any available information to begin the Child Find Referral. Also, the Child Find staff attempts to contact the legal guardian via phone to explain the screening results and evaluation process. A meeting is scheduled or the consent for evaluation form is sent via U.S. mail, to ensure consent is received within 30-days. Once consent for evaluation is obtained by the Child Find Staff, the evaluation is completed by the Clay County Preschool Assessment Team within 60 school days of obtaining consent. The following are the district's procedure for obtaining parental consent for an evaluation within 30 days for students in grade K-12. Once general education interventions are completed for a student in K-12, a Student Services Team (SST) Meeting is held, including parent or guardian, school psychologist, regular education teacher(s), ESE teacher(s), administrator, and school counselor, to discuss the effectiveness of the general education interventions. If the student services team makes one of the following determinations below, the team will obtain consent for evaluation from the parent or guardian during the meeting. (a) When the kindergarten through grade 12 student's response to intervention data indicates that intensive interventions implemented are effective but require a level of intensity and resources to sustain growth or performance that is beyond that which is accessible through general education resources. (b) When the kindergarten through grade 12 student's response to interventions implemented indicates that the student does not make adequate growth given effective core instruction and intensive, evidence-based interventions. (c) When the nature or severity of the student's areas of concern makes the general education intervention procedures inappropriate in addressing the immediate needs of the student. (d.) When a parent requests an evaluation and there is documentation or evidence that the kindergarten through Grade 12 student or child age three to kindergarten-entry age who is enrolled in a school- district operated preschool program may be a student with a disability and needs special education and related services. If the parent does not attend the meeting, the parent will be contacted immediately following the meeting (and periodically as needed) in order to gain consent for evaluation. All attempts to contact the parent or guardian are logged and monitored by ESE staff to ensure consent is obtained within the 30-day window. If repeated attempts are unsuccessful, the school district may ask the school social worker to engage in a home visit in order to obtain consent for evaluation prior to the close of thirty (30) day window.

Describe the district's procedures for responding within 30 days to a parent who requests that an evaluation be conducted to determine the student's eligibility for special education and related services.

When a parent requests an evaluation be conducted to determine the student's eligibility for special education and related services prior to the implementation of general education interventions for the student, the parent request is documented in writing. The request for an initial evaluation may be made in a variety of ways (i.e. verbal, via a letter, during a conference, email etc.). The request is date stamped when it is received, and immediately delivered to the school's ESE secretary or the school counselor responsible for convening a student services team meeting, which should include the parent, relevant teachers, intervention team facilitator, school psychologist, and staffing specialist, as appropriate. The student services team will be convened within 30 calendar days to determine, based upon all available data, including data provided by the parent, whether there is reason to suspect or believe that the student is a student with a disability and in need of special education sufficient to support the need for an evaluation.

Describe the school district's procedures for requesting an initial evaluation for students who may have disabilities and for students who may be gifted who are enrolled in the school district.

If it is determined that sufficient data exist to support a suspicion or belief that the student is a student with a disability and in need of special education (even where general education interventions have not been implemented), the student will be referred, informed parental consent will be obtained within 30 calendar days and the evaluation will be conducted. Implementation of general education interventions will occur concurrently with the evaluation. If it is determined that there is no reason to suspect or believe that the student has a disability and in need of special education services, and it is decided that an evaluation will not be conducted, then the district will provide the parent with written notice in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C., explaining its refusal to conduct the evaluation within 30 calendar days of the parent's request.

Describe the school district's procedures for requesting an initial evaluation for students who may have disabilities and for students who may be gifted who are enrolled in nonpublic schools or agency programs.

Parents of students enrolled in nonpublic schools or agency programs may contact the school district to request an initial evaluation in order to determine the student's eligibility for special education and related services. The request for an initial evaluation should be directed to the school district and may be made in a variety of ways (i.e. verbal, via a letter, during a conference, email etc.). When the request documentation is completed or received, it is date stamped to ensure compliance with the 30-calendar day rule, and the school district contacts the the parent or agency and provides them with a private citizen referral packet. The packet contains, a consent for initial evaluation, observation forms, a vision and hearing screening form, MTSS tier three intervention forms, and other referral forms needed to support an evaluation. When the parent or agency returns the consent for evaluation form, the district completes formal assessments within the 60-calendar day initial evaluation window. The nonpublic school or agency implements tier three MTSS interventions during the same 60-calendar day initial evaluation window. School district staff are assigned to support nonpublic school and agency personnel with the implementation of tier interventions and data collection. They also provide guidance and assistance as needed throughout the process. For students ages 3 to 5, the agency (ex. Headstart) or non-public school refers to the Child Find component of FDLRS. They provide screening and initiation of the referral. It is the district's responsibility to assist the parent of a student suspected of having a disability in providing documentation of activities conducted prior to referral. If the non-public school or agency is unable to complete activities. e. g., screening, prior to referral, the local school staff and the ESE Department staff will assist in appropriate ways, including face-to face meetings, phone conferences, and written communications, to ensure a complete and timely referral. A case review of the referral packet is completed to determine compliance and quality.

Describe the district's procedures for requesting an initial evaluation for students who may have disabilities and students who may be gifted who are not enrolled in any school.

Parents of students who are not enrolled in any school may contact the school district to request an initial evaluation in order to determine the student's eligibility for special education and related services. The request for an initial evaluation should be directed to the school district and may be made in a variety of ways (i.e. verbal, via a letter, during a conference, email etc.). When the request for an initial evaluation is documented or received, it is date stamped to ensure compliance with the 30-calendar day rule, and the school district contacts the the parent or legal guardian and provides them with a private citizen referral packet. The packet contains, a consent for initial evaluation, observation forms, a vision and hearing screening form, MTSS tier three intervention forms, and other referral forms needed to support an evaluation. When the parent or legal guardian returns the consent for evaluation form, the district completes formal assessments within the 60-calendar day initial evaluation window for students suspected of a disability or 90-school day initial evaluation window for Gifted. School district staff are assigned to support the parent or legal guardian with the collection and completion of referral components and/or the implementation of tiered interventions and data collection initial evaluation window for students suspected of a disability. They also provide guidance and assistance as needed throughout the process.

Section H.2: Conducting Student Evaluations and Reevaluations

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.131 and 300.300 through 300.305

Chapter 490, F.S.

Sections 1003.57 and 1003.575, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.044, 6A-1.0502, 6A-4.0311, 6A-6.03013, 6A-6.03014, 6A-6.03022, 6A-6.0331, 6A-6.03411, and 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.

Definitions

1. Evaluation means procedures used to determine whether a student has a disability, or is gifted, and in need of specially designed instruction and related services, and the nature and extent of the exceptional student education (ESE) that the student requires.
2. Reevaluation of a student with a disability is the process whereby existing evaluation data about the student is reviewed and additional data collected (if necessary), to determine whether the student continues to have a disability and still requires specially designed instruction and related services, and the current educational needs of the student.

Procedures for Evaluation

1. Responsibility for evaluation

- a. The school district is responsible for conducting a comprehensive individual initial evaluation necessary to determine if the student is eligible for ESE services and to determine the educational needs of the student.
- b. Evaluations are conducted by qualified examiners (e.g., physicians, school psychologists, psychologists, speech-language pathologists, teachers, audiologists and social workers), as evidenced by a valid license and/or certificate to practice in Florida. In circumstances where the student's medical care is provided by a physician licensed in another state, at the discretion of the school district administrator for ESE, a report of a physician licensed in another state may be accepted for the purpose of evaluation and consideration of eligibility as a student with a disability.
- c. Tests of intellectual functioning are administered and interpreted by a professional person qualified in accordance with Rule 6A-4.0311, F.A.C., or licensed under Chapter 490, F.S.
- d. Unless statutory restrictions apply, the responsibility for determining who is qualified to administer and interpret a particular assessment instrument lies with the local school district. In determining qualified evaluators, school districts may consider the following:
 - i. State Board of Education rules and the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA);
 - ii. Testing standards (e.g., *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing*);
 - iii. User qualifications recommended by the publisher in the test manual; and
 - iv. Level of training, supervision, experience and certification of the individual administering or interpreting the instrument.

2. Evaluation timelines

- a. The school district shall ensure that initial evaluations of students and preschool-age children aged 3 through kindergarten-entry age suspected of having a disability are completed within 60 calendar days after the school district's receipt of parent consent for evaluation. Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(g), F.A.C., states that the following days shall not be counted toward the 60-calendar-day requirement:
 - i. All school holidays and Thanksgiving, winter and spring breaks as adopted by the district school board, as required by Rule 6A-10.019, F.A.C.;
 - ii. The summer vacation period, beginning on the day after the last day of school for students and ending on the first day of school for students, in accordance with the calendar adopted by the district school board, as required by Rule 6A-10.019, F.A.C. However, the school district is not prohibited from conducting evaluations during the summer vacation period; and
 - iii. In the circumstance when a student is absent for more than eight school days in the 60-calendar-day period, the student's absences shall not be counted toward the 60-calendar-day requirement. The determination of whether a student is "in attendance" must be made consistent with the school board's policies implementing Rule 6A-1.044, F.A.C., which requires the reporting of students' attendance.
- b. The 60-day timeline for evaluation does not apply if:
 - i. The parent and school district, by mutual written agreement, extend the 60-calendar-day requirement by no more than 30 calendar days. The written agreement must be secured before the 45th calendar day, but after the formal testing has begun and it was determined that other evaluators are needed to complete the required full and individual evaluation, as required by Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(h), F.A.C.
 - ii. The parent repeatedly fails or refuses to produce the student for the evaluation.
 - iii. A student's school district of enrollment changes after the timeline has begun and prior to a determination by the student's previous school district as to whether the student has a disability. This exception only applies when the current school district is making sufficient progress to ensure prompt completion of the evaluation, and the parent agrees to a specific time when the evaluation will be completed. Assessments of students who transfer within the same school year must be coordinated between schools to ensure prompt completion of evaluations.
- c. The school district will ensure that students thought to be gifted are evaluated within a reasonable time, as defined in the school district's ESE Policies and Procedures document as required by Rule 6A-6.03411(2), F.A.C., but no more than 90-school days that the student is in attendance after the school district's receipt of parental consent for the evaluation.

Describe the school district's procedures on how the decision is made that other evaluators are needed to complete the full and individual evaluation.

When formal testing for an initial evaluation for a student has begun, and the evaluator reveals another area of suspected disability/need that was unknown to the team when the initial informed consent was obtained, the evaluator will collaborate with the school-based team who procured the consent and the parent to secure a mutual written agreement to extend the 60-calendar-day requirement by no more than 30 calendar days. The written agreement will be secured before the 45th calendar day, ensuring the parent is informed of the new area(s) that will be assessed resulting in a full and individual evaluation for their child.

Describe how the school district ensures timely completion of an initial evaluation with the additional 30-day timeline extension?

Once parental consent for an initial evaluation is received, the consent date is logged and a corresponding 60-calendar day expiration date is calculated utilizing a 60-day consent calendar for the current school year. If an additional 30-day timeline extension is granted, the district adds 30 days to the existing 60-day expiration date. The new expiration date is closely monitored by district staff to ensure the evaluation is completed by the expiration date.

Describe the school district's time frame to ensure completion of gifted evaluations.

Once parental consent for evaluation is received, the consent date is logged and a corresponding 90-school day expiration date is calculated utilizing a 90-day consent calendar for the current school year. The dates are monitored closely by district staff to ensure the evaluation is conducted in a timely manner with no undue delay within the ninety school day window.

This text box is not applicable for the school district.

3. Parental consent

- a. The school district will provide the parent written notice that describes any evaluation procedures the school district proposes to conduct. Before the evaluation is conducted, the school district will obtain written informed consent from the parent of a student to determine whether the student is a student with a disability or is gifted and needs ESE.

Parental consent is not required before reviewing existing data as part of an evaluation or administering a test or other evaluation that is administered to all students unless, before administration of that test or evaluation, consent is required of parents of all students.

Parental consent for initial evaluation is not construed as consent for the initial provision of ESE services.

- b. The school district must make reasonable efforts to obtain informed consent from the parent for an initial evaluation to determine whether the student is a student with a disability or gifted. Should the parent fail to respond to the school district's request to obtain informed written consent, it must maintain documentation of all attempts made to obtain consent.
- c. In compliance with 34 C.F.R. § 300.300(a)(2), the school district is not required to obtain informed consent from the parent for an initial evaluation if the student is a ward of the State and is not residing with the parent, and:
 - i. The school district cannot discover the location of the parent,
 - ii. The rights of the parent have been terminated, or
 - iii. The rights of the parent to make educational decisions have been subrogated by a judge and consent for initial evaluation has been given by an individual appointed by the judge to represent the student.

In accordance with Rule 6A-6.03411(1)(bb), F.A.C., the term "Parent" means any of the following persons:

- i. A biological or adoptive parent of a student;
 - ii. A foster parent;
 - iii. A guardian generally authorized to act as the student's parent, or authorized to make educational decisions for the student (but not the state if the student is a ward of the state);
 - iv. An individual acting in the place of a biological or adoptive parent (including a grandparent, stepparent, or other relative) with whom the student lives, or an individual who is legally responsible for the student's welfare; or
 - v. A surrogate parent who has been appointed in accordance with Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.
- d. If the parent refuses consent for an evaluation to determine if the student is eligible for ESE services as a student with a disability, the school district may continue to pursue consent for the evaluation by using the mediation or due process procedures. A school district is not required to pursue an initial evaluation when the parent refuses consent and a school district does not violate its child find or evaluation obligations if it declines to do so.
 - e. The school district may not use a parent's refusal to consent to initial evaluation as justification to deny the parent or student any other service of the school district, except as permitted by Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

4. Evaluation procedures

- a. As part of an initial evaluation, a team of qualified professionals and the parent, as appropriate, must take the following actions:
 - i. Review existing evaluation data on the student, including:
 1. Evaluations and information provided by the student's parents;

2. Current classroom-based, local, or state assessments and classroom-based observations; and

3. Observations by teachers and related services providers.

ii. Identify, based on that review process and input from the student's parents, what additional data, if any, are needed to determine the following:

1. Whether the student is a student with a disability; and

2. The educational needs of the student.

iii. The group conducting this review may do so without a meeting.

iv. The school district shall administer tests and other evaluation measures as may be needed to produce the data that are to be reviewed under this section.

v. If the group determines that no additional data are needed to determine whether the student continues to be a student with a disability and to determine the student's educational needs, the school district shall notify the student's parents of:

1. That determination and the reasons for the determination; and

2. The right of the parents to request an assessment to determine whether the student continues to be a student with a disability and to determine the student's educational needs. The school district is not required to conduct the assessment unless requested to do so by the student's parents.

vi. In conducting an evaluation, the school district must:

1. Use a variety of assessment tools and strategies to gather relevant functional, developmental, and academic information about the student within a data-based problem-solving process, including information about the student's response-to-evidence-based interventions as applicable, and information provided by the parent. This evaluation data may assist in determining whether the student is eligible for ESE and the content of the student's individual educational plan (IEP) or educational plan (EP). The evaluation should include information that enables a student with a disability to be involved and progress in the general curriculum (or for a preschool child, to participate in appropriate activities) or identifies the needs beyond the general curriculum of a student who is gifted.

2. Not use any single measure or assessment as the sole criterion for determining eligibility or educational programming.

3. Use technically sound instruments that assess the relative contribution of cognitive and behavioral factors, in addition to physical and developmental factors.

b. The school district must ensure that assessments and other evaluation materials and procedures used to assess a student:

i. Are selected and administered so as not to discriminate on a racial or cultural basis;

ii. Are provided and administered in the student's native language, or other mode of communication, and in the form that most accurately measures what the student knows and can do;

iii. Are used for purposes for which the measures are reliable and valid; and

iv. Are administered by trained and knowledgeable personnel in accordance with any instructions provided by the producer of the assessments.

c. Assessments are selected and administered to best ensure that, if administered to a student with impaired sensory, manual or speaking skills, the assessment results accurately reflect the student's aptitude or achievement level, or whatever other factors the test purports to measure, rather than reflecting the student's sensory, manual or speaking skills, unless those are the factors being measured.

d. Assessments and other evaluation materials and procedures include measures that assess specific areas of educational need rather than those merely designed to provide a single general intelligence quotient. The school district uses assessment tools and strategies that provide relevant information that directly assists in determining the educational needs of the student.

e. The student is assessed in all areas of the suspected disability, including, if appropriate, health, vision, hearing, social-emotional status, general intelligence, academic performance, communicative status and motor abilities. The evaluation is sufficiently comprehensive to identify all of the student's ESE needs, whether commonly linked to the suspected disability.

A [Web-based Evaluation Resource](#) developed to assist school districts in selecting [special evaluation instruments](#); [general diagnostic evaluation instruments](#); and [screening and monitoring tools](#), including comprehensive eligibility evaluations, is available through the Florida Department of Education's Student Support Services Project.

5. Pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 502, if parents obtain an independent educational evaluation (IEE) at their own expense, the results shall be considered by the school district when making decisions regarding the student, so long as the IEE meets school district criteria.

6. Following completion of the student's evaluation, the school district shall not unreasonably delay the determination of a student's eligibility for ESE services.

Describe the school district's procedures for ensuring that a student's eligibility for ESE services is determined within a reasonable time following completion of the student's evaluation.

At each school, all referrals for ESE services are maintained in the ESE office. As evaluations or re-evaluations are completed (i.e. psycho-educational evaluations, Speech/Language evaluations etc.), the evaluation reports are added to the student's referral in the ESE office. An ESE School Site Specialist assigned to the school, reviews these referrals on a daily/ weekly basis and ensures an eligibility meeting is promptly scheduled once the referral is completed. Also, ESE secretaries at each school help to monitor this process daily, and they are tasked to ensure eligibility meetings are scheduled within a reasonable time frame. Once an evaluation is complete, eligibility meetings are typically held within three weeks. In the unusual instance that an evaluation or re-evaluation has been completed but additional data does not yet exist sufficient enough to make an eligibility determination, the district will expedite its efforts to obtain all such data and will convene an eligibility team meeting without unreasonable delay generally no later than three weeks following the completion of the student's evaluation.

Procedures for Reevaluation

1. Reevaluation is required in the following circumstances

- a. Reevaluations must occur at least every three years, unless the parent and the school district agree that reevaluation is not needed. Reevaluation for deaf/hard of hearing, dual sensory impairments and visual impairments are not able to have reevaluation procedures waived.
- b. Reevaluation is required whenever the educational or related services needs of the student warrant a reevaluation or if the student's parent or teacher requests it.
- c. Reevaluation is required prior to the determination that the student is no longer a student with a disability in need of specially designed instruction and related services.
 - i. Unless a comprehensive review of the student's educational history, including current levels of functioning; progress toward meeting IEP goals; grades; state, district and class assessments; progress monitoring; previous psychoeducational evaluations; teacher and parent input; and a gradual release of delivery of services documented on the IEP, demonstrates that the student is no longer in need of specially designed instruction and related services. The student has met or surpassed the annual measurable goals.
 - ii. Students are individuals and, as such, decisions are to be made on a case-by-case basis. The school district is responsible to ensure that data-based decisions provide an outcome that is beneficial to the student.
 - iii. If, after a comprehensive review of the student's educational history, the school district or the parent requests a formal reevaluation, then consent for reevaluation must be secured.
- d. Reevaluation of the student may not occur more than once per year unless the parent and the school district agree otherwise.
- e. Reevaluation is not required for a student before termination of eligibility due to graduation with a standard diploma or exiting upon reaching the student's 22nd birthday. However, the school district will provide the student with a summary of the student's academic achievement and functional performance, including recommendations to assist the student in meeting the student's postsecondary goals.
- f. Based on 34 C.F.R. § 300.131, the school district is responsible for reevaluations of students with disabilities attending:
 - i. Nonprofit private schools located within the school district;
 - ii. For-profit private schools and are residents in the school district; and
 - iii. Home education.

2. Reevaluation procedures

As part of any reevaluation, the IEP team and other qualified professionals, as appropriate, must take the following actions:

- a. Review existing evaluation data on the student, including evaluations and information provided by the parents of the student and the student; current classroom-based district or state assessments and classroom-based observations by teachers and related services providers.
- b. Identify, on the basis of the review and parent input, what additional data, if any, are needed to determine the following:
 - i. Whether the student continues to have a disability;
 - ii. The educational needs of the student;
 - iii. The present levels of academic achievement and related developmental needs of the student;
 - iv. Whether the student continues to need special education and related services; and
 - v. Whether any additions or modifications to the special education and related services are necessary to enable the student to meet the measurable annual goals set out in the student's IEP and to participate, as appropriate, in the general curriculum.
- c. The IEP team may conduct the review of existing evaluation data without a meeting.
- d. If the IEP team determines that no additional evaluation data are needed to determine whether the student continues to be a student with a disability, and to determine the student's educational needs, the reevaluation is completed, and the school district shall notify the student's parents of the following:
 - i. The determination and the reasons for that determination; and
 - ii. The right of the parents to request an assessment to determine whether the student continues to be a student with a disability and determine the student's educational needs.

The school district is not required to conduct the assessment unless requested to do so by the student's parents.

- e. Reevaluation is not required for a student before termination of eligibility due to graduation with a standard diploma or exiting upon reaching the student's 22nd birthday. However, the school district will provide the student with a summary of the student's academic achievement and functional performance, including recommendations to assist the student in meeting the student's postsecondary goals.
- f. The following rules require the administration of specific assessments as a part of a student's reevaluation:
 - i. Rule 6A-6.03013, F.A.C., Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students Who Are Deaf or Hard-of Hearing

ii. Rule 6A-6.03014, F.A.C., Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students Who Are Visually Impaired

iii. Rule 6A-6.03022, F.A.C., Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with Dual Sensory Impairments

For students determined eligible under these rules, the administration of formal assessments at reevaluation must be completed in accordance with the requirements of these rules.

3. Parental consent when additional data are needed

- a. The school district must obtain informed parental consent prior to conducting any reevaluation of a student with a disability.
- b. Informed parental consent for reevaluation need not be obtained if the school district can demonstrate that it made reasonable efforts to obtain such consent and the student's parent failed to respond.

4. Reevaluation timelines

- a. The school district must complete a reevaluation every three years, unless the parent and the school district agree that a reevaluation is unnecessary.
- b. If the IEP team identifies the need for additional data, the additional data collection must be completed within a reasonable time and prior to the reevaluation due date if a triennial evaluation.
- c. If an IEP team makes a recommendation for a student with a disability to receive an assistive technology (AT) assessment, that AT assessment must be completed within 60-school days after the team's recommendation.

Describe the school district's procedures for ensuring that a reevaluation is conducted at least every three years.

Three-year reevaluation dates are listed on all Clay County IEPs for easy reference and frequent monitoring. The school-based ESE teacher and ESE secretary are jointly responsible for monitoring the three-year reevaluation due dates for his/her assigned caseload. Working in conjunction with the ESE secretary the reevaluation review meeting is scheduled, often times in tandem with the annual IEP review. The IEP team including the parent or guardian determines the areas for which assessment is needed. Parent consent for reevaluation is obtained or documented efforts to obtain consent are maintained and the reevaluation is completed, and an IEP meeting is scheduled to share the results with the parent/guardian. At the meeting the IEP team calculates a new three-year reevaluation date and lists it on the student's IEP. As an added measure in the rare circumstance a student's three year reevaluation date expires, the district's ESE student data information system will alert users to the expired date. The team will promptly conduct the three-year reevaluation.

Describe the school district's procedures on what constitutes a comprehensive review of the student's educational history and how data are collected to support the determination as to whether the student is no longer in need of specially designed instruction and related services.

When an IEP team examines whether a SWD is no longer in need of specially designed instruction and related services, a meeting of the IEP team is convened to obtain informed consent for evaluation, and to review all available information about the student, and as applicable, the IEP team may determine the need to conduct additional assessments to obtain updated data to ensure the evaluation is sufficiently comprehensive.

A comprehensive review of the student's educational history and current levels of performance may include but is not limited to the following: The student's current IEP (PLAAFP, accommodation(s) data, goal/objective progress, ESE services data and need for specially designed instruction), previous IEPs, State/district assessment performance, formal/informal evaluation/re-evaluation results, cumulative files, general education and ESE teacher input, related service provider input if applicable, parent input, academic grades, diagnostic evaluation data, medical information, social/emotional/behavioral data, participating agency information if applicable, classroom performance, alternative assessments, discipline reports, progress on positive behavior support plans, observations, conferences, the student's extent of participation in general education (LRE), and eligibility criteria for current exceptionalities and related services.

If after a comprehensive review of data reveals the student continues to be an eligible student, the student's IEP is reviewed and revised, as appropriate, to incorporate the results of the reevaluation.

If the reevaluation indicates that the student is no longer a student with a disability or that special education and related services are no longer needed, the IEP team will dismiss the student, the parent will be provided with prior written notice that these services will be discontinued.

Describe the school district's procedures for ensuring that assessments and other data collection procedures are completed within a reasonable time following the review when the IEP team determines that additional data are needed.

ESE teachers or related service providers may identify the need to conduct a reevaluation more frequently than the three-year required reevaluation. In these cases the school will schedule an IEP meeting with the parent to consider the need for additional assessments and other data collection procedures within a reasonable time frame (2-3 weeks unless the parent/guardian waives their 7-10 days reasonable notice for meeting invitations). Informed parent consent for reevaluation is obtained or documented efforts to obtain consent are maintained. When appropriate, the MTSS and/or referral process is initiated. Once consent for reevaluation is obtained, the consent is logged and monitored by the ESE school site specialist to ensure the reevaluation is completed in a timely manner with no undue delay. The reevaluation is completed within a reasonable amount of time (typically within six weeks or if applicable, within six weeks of the completion of the RTI or referral process) and eligibility staffings and IEP meetings are scheduled and held within a reasonable time after the completion of the evaluation.

Note: When a parent requests a reevaluation, the school's IEP team may request a meeting with the parent for the purpose of reviewing existing data and to determine what additional data may be needed. The school may then, at that meeting, obtain parental consent for reevaluation, if appropriate. If the parent refuses to meet in a timely manner, the school must send the parent one of the following:

- A prior written notice of consent for reevaluation indicating what assessments will be administered based on the IEP team's review of data, or
- A prior written notice of refusal.

Describe the school district's procedures in place when a parent requests a reevaluation.

When a parent requests a reevaluation, the IEP team convenes within a reasonable amount of time within three weeks to review existing evaluation data on the student, including evaluations and information provided by the parents of the student and the student; current classroom-based district or state assessments and classroom-based observations by teachers and related services providers. The team identifies what additional data may be needed and informed parental consent for reevaluation is obtained, if appropriate. The district follows all of the reevaluation procedures listed in this section of the P&P (H.2 Conducting Student Evaluations and Reevaluations). In the rare circumstances that a parent does not respond to multiple attempts to schedule an IEP meeting to address the request for reevaluation, the school will send the parent one of the following: A Prior Written Notice proposing to obtain consent for reevaluation indicating what assessments will be administered based on the IEP team's review of data, or A Prior Written Notice refusing to conduct a reevaluation.

Describe the school district's procedures for ensuring that an assistive technology assessment is completed within 60 school days after an IEP team makes the recommendation.

When the IEP team recommends an assistive technology assessment, the IEP team will obtain consent for evaluation. The consent for evaluation for an assistive technology assessment is logged by the ESE secretary or ESE school site specialist. The log entry includes the date of recommendation and the 60-school day expiration date. Once the consent is logged the ESE secretary or school site specialist notifies the assistive technology specialist. The assistive technology specialist logs the due date and completes the evaluation within the 60-school days, including a functional evaluation of the student in his/her customary environment. There is no provision for adjustment of this 60-school day timeline due to student absences. The logs are monitored daily/weekly to ensure evaluations are completed within the 60 school day window.

5. Determination of continued need for special education and related services

- a. A meeting of the IEP team is convened to review all available information about the student, including reports from the additional evaluations, and to determine whether the student continues to be a student with a disability in need of special education and related services. If the student continues to be an eligible student, the student's IEP is reviewed and revised, as appropriate, to incorporate the results of the reevaluation.
- b. If the reevaluation indicates that the student is no longer a student with a disability or that special education and related services are no longer needed, the parent must be provided prior written notice that these services will be discontinued.
- c. If the reevaluation indicates that the student's disability has changed (i.e., adding, deleting, or changing a disability category), the applicable eligibility staffing procedures are followed.

Section I: Independent Educational Evaluations

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.502

Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C.

Definition

An independent educational evaluation (IEE) is an evaluation conducted by a qualified evaluation specialist who is not employed by the school district responsible for the education of the student in question.

General

1. The parents of a student with a disability have the right to an IEE at public expense if the parent disagrees with an evaluation obtained by the school district.
2. The parent of a student with a disability is to be provided, upon request for an IEE, information about where an IEE may be obtained and the school district criteria applicable to IEEs.
3. Public expense means that the school district either pays for the full cost of the evaluation or ensures that the evaluation is otherwise provided at no cost to the parent.
4. Whenever an IEE is conducted, the criteria under which the evaluation is obtained, including the location of the evaluation and the qualifications of the evaluation specialist, must be the same as the criteria used by the school district when it initiates an evaluation, to the extent that those criteria are consistent with the parent's right to an IEE.
5. The school district may not impose conditions or timelines for obtaining an IEE at public expense other than those criteria described in Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C.
6. If a parent requests an IEE at public expense, the school district must, without unnecessary delay, either:
 - a. Ensure that an IEE is provided at public expense; or
 - b. Initiate a due process hearing under Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C., to show that its evaluation is appropriate or that the evaluation obtained by the parent did not meet the school district's criteria. If the school district initiates a hearing and the final decision from the hearing is that the school district's evaluation is appropriate, then the parent still has a right to an IEE but not at public expense.
7. If a parent requests an IEE, the school district may ask for the parent to give a reason for the objection to the school district's evaluation. However, the explanation by the parent may not be required, and the school district may not unreasonably delay either providing the IEE at public expense or initiating a due process hearing to defend the school district's evaluation.
8. A parent is entitled to only one IEE at public expense each time the school district conducts an evaluation with which the parent disagrees.
9. If the parent obtains an IEE at public expense or shares with the school district an evaluation obtained at private expense:
 - a. The school district must consider the results of such evaluation in any decision regarding the provision of a FAPE to the student, if it meets appropriate school district criteria described in Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C.; and
 - b. The results of such an evaluation may be presented by any party as evidence at any due process hearing regarding that student.
10. If an administrative law judge requests an IEE as part of a due process hearing, the cost of the evaluation must be at public expense.

Describe the district's policies and procedures for responding to a parent's request for an IEE at public expense.

When a parent requests an IEE at public expense, district personnel are trained to ensure that this request (whether in writing or verbal) is forwarded immediately to the district's ESE Director. The ESE Director/designee will address whether the request is truly one for an IEE (because the district has completed its own evaluation with which the parent disagrees). If it is not an appropriate request for an IEE, the ESE Director/designee will discuss that with the parent and attempt to address the parent's other concerns. If the request, however, is truly one for an IEE because the parent disagrees with an evaluation that the district has conducted, the ESE Director/designee may ask the parent to provide a reason why he/she objects to the district's evaluation, but this explanation may not be required and cannot unreasonably delay the district's response to the parent's request for an IEE. Upon receipt of the parent's request for an IEE, the ESE Director/designee will provide the parent with a list of qualified independent evaluators and the district's criteria applicable to conducting IEEs (i.e., the criteria under which an evaluation can be obtained, including the location of the evaluation and the qualifications of the examiners, which are the same criteria used by the district when it initiates an evaluation). Should the parent ask for an IEE by someone who is not on the district's list of qualified evaluators or one that does not meet district criteria, the parent will be provided the opportunity to demonstrate why his/her right to an IEE mandates their choice of evaluator or waiver of district criteria. The ESE Director/designee must make a decision upon the parent's request for an IEE without unnecessary delay and, generally, within 10 school days from receipt of the parent's request. If it is decided that the district will not fund the requested IEE, the ESE Director/designee must take immediate action to initiate a due process hearing to show that the district's evaluation is appropriate or that an evaluation already obtained by the parent did not meet school district criteria. If the ESE Director/designee decides that the parent's request for an IEE will be granted, the ESE Director/designee will make the arrangements for the completion of the IEE at public expense (or funding for an IEE already obtained by the parent). The ESE Director/designee will ensure that the results of the IEE are considered by the IEP team in any subsequent decisions made regarding the provision of FAPE to the child.

Describe the district's policies and procedures for consideration of the results of an IEE obtained at private expense.

When an independent evaluation is obtained at private expense and the parent shares the results of the independent evaluation with the district, the student's IEP or eligibility determination team is required to meet to review and consider the results of the independent evaluation.

Part II. Policies and Procedures for Students with Disabilities

Section A: Instructional Program

Statutory and Regulatory Citation

Rule 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

The following applies to the instructional program for students with disabilities in general. In addition to the philosophical, curricular, and instructional support issues included here, there are disability-specific expectations or requirements for certain categories of disability. That information is provided in the relevant *Exceptional Student Education Eligibility* sections of this document.

Philosophy

1. Each student with a disability is entitled to receive FAPE in the least restrictive environment that will enable the student to progress in the general curriculum to the maximum extent possible.
2. Special education, which refers to specially designed instruction and related services, is provided to meet the unique needs of the student that result from the student's disability and to prepare the student for further education, employment, and independent living. Related services are defined in Rule 6A-6.03411(1)(dd), F.A.C.
3. Specially designed instruction means adapting, as appropriate, the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction.
4. Specially designed instruction may employ universal design for learning, assistive technology, accommodations, or modifications.

Curriculum

1. To maximize accessibility to the curriculum, students will access the state standards through appropriate programming, support from special education and regular education teachers, support in the use of assistive technology, and through the use of universal design principals.
2. For all students with disabilities, these supports provide progress toward a standard high school diploma.

Instructional Support

1. Students receive instructional support through specially designed instruction and related services as determined through the IEP process.
2. Teachers are trained in designing and implementing individualized programs to address the learning needs of each student.
3. Teachers are provided with administrative support to assure reasonable class size and workload, adequate funds for materials, and professional development.
4. Teachers instruct students in the unique skills necessary to access and benefit from the core curriculum. These skills may include, but are not limited to, curriculum and learning strategies, compensatory skills, independent functioning, social emotional behavior, use of assistive technology, and communication.
5. A range of service delivery options is available to meet the student's needs: consultation, itinerant instruction, resource room, special class, separate school, residential placement, homebound or hospitalized, and community-based or home-based services.
6. School districts may provide professional development for teachers in coordination with community agencies, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, discretionary projects funded by the Department of Education and other agencies of state and local government, including, but not limited to, the Division of Blind Services, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Health, Children's Medical Services, as appropriate.

Section B.1: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.8

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.03023, 6A-6.0331 and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Definition

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a condition that includes a wide range of symptoms and levels of impairment, which affect individuals differently. ASD is characterized by an atypical developmental profile, with a pattern of qualitative impairments in social interaction and social communication, and the presence of restricted or repetitive, patterns of behavior, interests or activities, which occur across settings. The term “spectrum” in ASD refers to the wide range of symptoms and severity.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services as a student with ASD if evidence of all of the following criteria is met:

1. Impairment in social interaction as evidenced by delayed, absent or atypical ability to relate to individuals or the environment;
2. Impairment in verbal or nonverbal language skills used for social communication;
3. Restricted or repetitive patterns of behavior, interests or activities;
4. The core features identified in the previous three criteria occur across settings.
5. The student demonstrates a need for special education, as defined in Rule 6A-6.03411(1)(kk), F.A.C.

Student Evaluation

In addition to the provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331(6), F.A.C., the school district must conduct a full and individual evaluation that addresses the core features of ASD to include deficits in social interaction, social communication, and restricted or repetitive patterns of behavior, interests or activities. An evaluation for determining eligibility must include the following components:

1. Behavioral observations conducted by members of the evaluation team targeting social interaction, social communication skills, and restricted or repetitive patterns of behavior, interests or activities across settings;
2. A social developmental history, based on an interview with the parents or guardians;
3. A psychological evaluation that includes assessment of academic, intellectual, social-emotional and behavioral functioning, and must include at least one standardized instrument specific to ASD;
4. A language evaluation that includes assessment of the pragmatic (both verbal and nonverbal) and social interaction components of social communication (an observation of the student’s social communication skills must be conducted by a speech-language pathologist);
5. A standardized assessment of adaptive behavior; and
6. If behavioral concerns are present, a functional behavioral assessment is conducted to inform behavioral interventions on the student’s individual educational plan.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

1. While students with ASD share instructional needs with other students, there are characteristics that are specific to ASD, including the development and use of language and communication skills, the development of appropriate social skills, and the development of appropriate behavioral skills. The need to tailor instruction to the individual learning styles and needs of each student requires that teachers of students with ASD be knowledgeable in a variety of educational strategies.
2. Inherent in a program for students with ASD is the recognition that ASD is a developmental disability that adversely impacts the student’s communication, social, and behavioral skills. It is important to take into consideration the student’s strengths and needs in all three areas—communication, social, and behavioral—when tailoring educational services for the student.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular, or instructional considerations for students with ASD.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.2: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.8, 300.34, 300.306 and 300.113

Sections 1003.01, 1003.55 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-2.0010, 6A-6.03013, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0331 and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Definition

Deaf means a hearing level that is so severe that it impacts the processing of linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification, that adversely affects the student's educational performance.

Hard of hearing means a hearing impairment or loss, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a student's educational performance, but that is not included under the definition of deaf.

Speech Language Pathologist means an individual who is certified or licensed in speech or language pathology in accordance with Rule 6A-4.01761, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Teacher of the deaf or hard of hearing means an individual who is certified in the area of deaf or hard of hearing in accordance with Rule 6A-4.0172, F.A.C.

Student Evaluation

A full and individual evaluation must be conducted by a school district to identify a student who is deaf or hard of hearing as eligible for exceptional student education and consider the individual needs of a student who is deaf or hard of hearing when developing, reviewing, or revising an Individual Educational Plan (IEP) in accordance with Rules 6A-1.09401(1)(j), 6A-1.09414, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0331, and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Eligibility determination. For a student who is, or who is suspected of being, deaf or hard of hearing, evaluation for eligibility must include an audiological report and two assessments as described in paragraphs (3)(b)-(c), unless one of the assessments is waived as provided in paragraph (3)(d).

An audiological report. An audiological report must include a summary of the hearing and medical history, audiological evaluation results, and a diagnosis of any hearing impairment or loss. A licensed audiologist must provide the audiological report.

Functional listening assessment. A functional listening assessment is an assessment that determines how noise, distance, and visual input affect a student's listening abilities. This assessment must be conducted by a teacher of the deaf or hard of hearing or a licensed speech language pathologist.

Communication and language assessment. A communication and language assessment is an assessment that addresses expressive and receptive language, including pragmatic language. The assessments must consider a student's preferred mode of communication, such as American Sign Language, spoken language, signed or written language, with or without visual support or hearing assistive technology, augmentative and alternative communication, or a combination thereof. These assessments must be conducted by a teacher of the deaf or hard of hearing, a licensed speech language pathologist, or a combination of both.

Assessment Waiver

If one of the assessments described in paragraphs (3)(b) or (3)(c) provides sufficient information to determine that a student who is deaf or hard of hearing is eligible for exceptional student education, the other assessment must be waived for the purpose of determining eligibility. However, if the assessment is waived because it was not necessary to determine eligibility, the assessment must be completed during the IEP process.

Once a student who is deaf or hard of hearing is determined eligible for exceptional student education, the district must conduct the following assessments:

(a) Any assessment waived for the eligibility determination as provided in paragraph (3)(d); and

(b) A special skills assessment. A special skills assessment evaluates skills aligned with content knowledge described in Rule 6A-1.09401(1)(j), F.A.C. This assessment must be conducted by a teacher of the deaf or hard of hearing.

Student Reevaluation

Reevaluation of students who are deaf or hard of hearing must comply with Rule 6A-6.0331(7), F.A.C., and in addition must include an audiological report and an evaluation of skills known to be impacted by the hearing impairment or loss as required for determining initial eligibility. The audiological report may be waived by the IEP team if the team finds that there is no suspected change in hearing.

Usher's Syndrome

A screening for Usher syndrome must be administered to each student who is deaf or hard of hearing at least once during grades K-5 and grades 6-12.

Communication Plan

The Communication Plan form referenced in Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(g), F.A.C., and section 1003.55(6)(a), F.S., must be used in the development of individual educational plans (IEPs) for students who are DHH or have a dual sensory impairment. In developing these IEPs, IEP teams must consider the instructional needs unique to students who are DHH or have a dual sensory impairment.

Supportive Services

The district must make available referral forms, links, and technical support contacts for services to students and parents. These resources include:

(a) Auditory-Oral Clarke School and Bridge to Speech Clarke School;

(b) Auditory-Oral University of Miami (UM) Debbie School and Bridge to Speech UM Debbie School;

(c) Educational Interpreter Project (EIP);

(d) Florida Division of Blind Services (DBS);

(e) Florida Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (VR);

(f) Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind (FSDB); and

(g) Resource Materials and Technology Center for the Deaf/Hard of Hearing (RMTC-DHH).

One of the following must be selected:

The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.

There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.3: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Prekindergarten Children who are Developmentally Delayed

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.8 and 303.21

Sections 1003.01, 1003.21 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.03026, 6A-6.03027, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.03029, 6A-6.03031, 6A-6.0331 and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Definitions

1. For an infant or toddler from birth through 2 years of age (under 36 months), developmental delay is defined as delay in one or more of the following developmental domains: adaptive development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or physical development.
2. For a child 3 through 9 years of age, developmental delay is defined as a delay in one or more of the following areas: adaptive or self-help development; cognitive development; communication development; social or emotional development; or physical development, including fine, gross or perceptual motor.

Eligibility Criteria

1. For a child 3 through 9 years of age:

A child is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services as a child with developmental delay when the following criteria are met:

- a. The child is 3 through 9 years of age.
- b. There is documentation of one of the following:
 - i. A score of two standard deviations (SD) below the mean or a 25-percent delay on measures yielding scores in months in at least one area of development;
 - ii. A score of 1.5 SD below the mean or a 20-percent delay on measures yielding scores in months in at least two areas of development; or
 - iii. Based on informed clinical opinion, the eligibility staffing committee makes a recommendation that a developmental delay exists and exceptional student education (ESE) services are needed.
- c. The eligibility staffing committee or multidisciplinary team, which includes the parents, makes a determination concerning the effects of the environment, cultural differences and/or economic disadvantage.

2. For a child, birth through 2 years of age (under 36 months):

An infant or toddler is eligible for ESE when a team of qualified professionals and the parent or guardian, in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(6), F.A.C., determine that all the following criteria are met:

- a. The child is under the age of 36 months;
- b. There is documentation of one of the following:
 - i. A score of 1.5 standard deviations below the mean in two or more developmental domains as measured by at least one appropriate diagnostic instrument and procedures, and informed clinical opinion;
 - ii. A score of 2.0 standard deviations below the mean in one developmental domain as measured by at least one appropriate diagnostic instrument and procedures, and informed clinical opinion; or
 - iii. Based on informed clinical opinion a determination has been made that a developmental delay exists;
- c. The requirements of Rule 6A-6.0331(2), F.A.C., have been met;
- d. There is written evidence that the Department of Health, Children's Medical Services, Part C Local Early Steps has determined that the infant or toddler has a developmental delay as defined in Rule 6A-6.03027(2)(b); and
- e. The infant or toddler needs early intervention services, as defined in Rule 6A-6.03411(1)(i), F.A.C.

Child Evaluation

In addition to the provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331(2), F.A.C., regarding procedures prior to initial evaluations for prekindergarten children, the evaluation for the determination of eligibility must include the following:

Procedures for evaluation for children 3 through 9 years of age:

1. The school district must seek consent from the parent or guardian to conduct an evaluation within 30 days, unless the parent and the school district agree otherwise in writing, whenever:
 - a. The Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resource Center's or the school district's developmental screening results indicate that the child, 3 years to kindergarten-entry age, is a child with a disability and needs special education and related services; or
 - b. A parent requests an evaluation and there is documentation or evidence that the child may be a student with a disability in need of special education.
2. Developmental delay is documented by a multidisciplinary team using multiple measures of assessment, which include the following:

- a. Standardized instruments, judgement-based assessments, criterion-referenced instruments, systematic observation, functional skills assessments, or other procedures selected in consultation with the parents; or
 - b. Informed clinical opinion using qualitative and quantitative information to determine the need for early intervention services; and
 - c. Parent report, which can confirm or modify information obtained and describe behavior in environments that the school district may not be able to access.
3. When a developmental delay cannot be verified by the use of standardized instruments, the delay may be established through observation of atypical functioning in any one or more of the developmental areas. A report must be written documenting the evaluation procedures used, the results obtained, the reasons for overriding those results from standardized instruments, and the basis for recommending eligibility.

Continued Eligibility for ESE Services

1. For a child 3 through 9 years of age, continued eligibility as a student with a disability under another category will be determined before the child is 10 years old or through the student's completion of grade 2, whichever occurs first.
2. For a child, birth through 2 years of age (under 36 months), continued eligibility as a child with a disability will be determined before the child's third birthday.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

1. For a child 3 through 9 years of age:
 - a. As appropriate, the individualized family support plan (IFSP) or individual educational plan (IEP) shall be developed through interagency collaboration with the family and other providers of services to the child and family and in accordance with Rules 6A-6.03026, 6A-6.03028 and 6A-6.03029, F.A.C.
 - b. Because of the rapid development of young children, ongoing observations and assessments shall be conducted as needed to plan for IFSP or IEP modifications.
2. For a child, birth through 2 years of age (under 36 months):
 - a. The IFSP shall be developed in collaboration with the family and other providers of service to the child and family and in accordance with Rules 6A-6.03026, 6A-6.03029 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.
 - b. Because of the rapid development of young children and the changing needs of families, ongoing observations or assessments shall be conducted at least every six months for the purpose of completing the periodic review of the IFSP.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for prekindergarten children with developmental delays.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.4: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students who are Dual-Sensory Impaired

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.8, 300.34, 300.113, 300.172 and 300.324

Chapters 458 and 463, F.S.

Sections 1003.55, 1003.57 and 1003.575, F.S.

Rules 6A-2.0010, 6A-6.03014, 6A-6.03022, 6A-6.0331 and 6A-03411, F.A.C.

Definition

Dual sensory impairment is defined to mean concomitant hearing and visual impairments, or etiology or diagnosed medical condition that indicates a potential dual sensory loss, the combination of which impacts communication, independence, and other developmental and educational needs.

Functional blindness is defined to mean that the physical structures of the eye may be functioning, but the student does not attend to, examine or utilize visual information. This may include cortical visual impairment.

Functional hearing loss is defined to mean that parts of the auditory system may be functioning, but the student does not attend to, respond, localize, or utilize auditory information. This may include cortical hearing impairment or auditory neuropathy or auditory dyssynchrony.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services as a student with a dual sensory impairment if the following criteria are met:

1. One or more of the following visual impairments:

- a. A visual acuity of 20/70 or less in the better eye after best possible correction;
- b. A peripheral field so constricted that it affects the student's ability to function in an educational setting;
- c. A diagnosis of visual impairment after best correction;
- d. A progressive loss of vision that may affect the student's ability to function in an educational setting; as stated in Rule 6A-6.03014(3)(a), F.A.C.; or
- e. Functional blindness;

and

2. One or more of the following hearing impairments:

- a. 25 ± 5 decibels (dB) or greater based on pure tone average or average of 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz unaided in the better ear;
- b. A high frequency hearing threshold level of 25 ± 5 dB or greater based on pure tone average of 1000, 2000 and 3000 Hz unaided in the better ear;
- c. A unilateral hearing threshold level of 50 ± 5 dB or greater based on pure tone average of 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz unaided;
- d. Auditory evoked potential responses evidencing permanent hearing loss at multiple frequencies equivalent to or in excess of the decibel hearing loss threshold criteria for pure tone audiometric testing specified above; or
- e. Functional hearing loss;

and

3. The student demonstrates a need for special education;

or

4. The student has a medical report from a physician licensed in Florida in accordance with Chapter 458 or 463, F.S., unless a report of a medical examination from a physician licensed in another state is permitted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(e), F.A.C., confirming the existence of a medical condition having the potential for dual sensory loss to include the diagnosis, its prognosis, and the potential for dual sensory loss; and

5. The student demonstrates a need for special education.

Student Evaluation

In addition to the procedures defined in Rule 6A-6.0331(5), F.A.C., the minimum student evaluations must include:

1. A medical eye exam by an ophthalmologist or optometrist licensed in Florida in accordance with Chapter 458 or 463, F.S., unless a report of a medical examination from a physician licensed in another state is permitted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(e), F.A.C., describing etiology; diagnosis; treatment regimen; prognosis; near and distance vision; corrected and uncorrected acuity measures for left eye, right eye and both eyes; measure of field of vision; and recommendations for lighting levels, physical activity, aids, or use of glasses, as appropriate;

2. An audiological evaluation;
3. A comprehensive assessment of skills known to be impacted by hearing and vision impairments, to include a functional vision evaluation;
4. A functional hearing assessment;
5. An assessment of social development;
6. An evaluation of receptive and expressive communication by a speech-language pathologist;
7. A learning media assessment;
8. If appropriate, an orientation and mobility assessment and a sign-language assessment; and
9. If available, a medical report from a physician licensed in Florida in accordance with Chapter 458 or 463, F.S., unless a report of a medical examination from a physician licensed in another state is permitted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(e), F.A.C., describing the etiology or diagnosis of the student's medical condition that does, or has the potential to, result in dual sensory loss.

Student Reevaluation

A reevaluation shall occur at least every three years and must include, a comprehensive assessment of skills known to be impacted by hearing and vision impairments, to include the following:

1. A functional vision evaluation;
2. A functional hearing assessment;
3. An assessment of social development;
4. An evaluation of receptive and expressive communication by a speech-language pathologist;
5. A learning media assessment;
6. If appropriate, an orientation and mobility assessment and a sign language assessment; and
7. Any other evaluations specified by an evaluation specialist and an exceptional student teacher after examination of available information in all areas addressed in the initial evaluation or in subsequent reevaluations of the student in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Qualified Evaluators

All evaluators must hold a valid license or certificate in the state of Florida, in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C. The specialized evaluations and the qualified evaluators are as follows:

1. Medical eye exam: An optometrist or ophthalmologist;
2. Functional vision assessment: A teacher of the visually impaired; an orientation and mobility specialist can be used to analyze how a student uses vision for orienting and moving through space;
3. Learning media assessment: A teacher of the visually impaired;
4. Orientation and mobility: An orientation and mobility specialist;
5. Comprehensive audiological evaluation: An audiologist; and
6. Functional hearing assessment: A teacher of the deaf or hard of hearing, a speech-language pathologist, the parents, an educational team and an audiologist.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

1. All students with visual impairments, including students with dual sensory impairment, must be registered for services from the Florida Instructional Materials Center for the Visually Impaired. Additionally, information regarding all students with a dual sensory impairment must be submitted to the state's annual census report for the national child count of students and youth who are both deaf and blind.
2. In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 300.324, the individual educational plan (IEP) team must, in the case of a student who has a dual sensory impairment, provide for instruction in braille and the use of braille unless the IEP team determines, after an evaluation of the student's reading and writing skills, needs, and appropriate reading and writing media (including an evaluation of the student's future needs for instruction in braille or the use of braille), that instruction in braille or the use of braille is not appropriate for the student. Students must be provided with instruction in braille unless otherwise determined by the IEP team. This determination is based on the student's present reading and writing skills, functional vision assessment, and learning media assessment, as well as documentation indicating the need for instruction or use of braille in the future.
3. Orientation and mobility is a service provided to students who have visual impairments or are blind by qualified personnel, when the IEP team determines that it is necessary in order for the student to benefit from specially designed instruction, to enable those students to attain systematic orientation and safe movement within their environments in school, home and community. Orientation and mobility instruction encompasses skill and conceptual awareness and includes, but is not limited to, spatial and environmental concepts, and use of sensory information received by the senses (such as sound, temperature and vibrations) to establish and maintain, or regain orientation and line of travel (e.g., using sound at a traffic light to cross the street); the use of a long cane or service animal to supplement visual travel skills or as a tool for safely negotiating the environment for students with no available travel vision; to understand and use remaining vision and, distance low vision aids; and other concepts, techniques and tools.

4. The Communication Plan form referenced in Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(g), F.A.C., and section 1003.55(6)(a), F.S., must be used in the development of the IEP for students who are deaf or hard of hearing or have a dual sensory impairment. In developing these IEPs, IEP teams must consider the instructional needs unique to students who are deaf or hard of hearing or have a dual sensory impairment. The IEP team must also consider the communication and language needs, opportunities for direct communication with peers and professional personnel in the student's language and communication mode, and the student's academic level, and full range of needs, including opportunities for direct instruction in the student's language and communication mode in accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 300.324.
5. Students shall have access to instruction using the method of communication most readily understood by the student. Each student who is deaf or hard of hearing shall have the opportunity to develop expressive and receptive language skills using any or all of the following:
 - a. Residual hearing,
 - b. Speech reading,
 - c. Manual communication systems,
 - d. Speech,
 - e. Appropriate amplification,
 - f. Interpreters,
 - g. Assistive listening devices,
 - h. Real-time captioning, or
 - i. American Sign Language.
6. Routine checking of hearing aids worn in school by students with hearing loss and the external components of surgically implanted medical devices (i.e., cochlear implants) is required to ensure that these devices are functioning properly.
7. Assistive technology and related services do not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, or the replacement of such device. Although cochlear implants are not considered assistive technology, children with cochlear implants maintain the right to receive related services that are determined by the IEP team to be necessary for the student. While school districts are responsible for providing appropriate services for such students, that duty does not include maintaining, optimizing (i.e., mapping) or replacing cochlear implants.
8. Interpreting services include the following, when used with respect to children who are deaf or hard of hearing: oral transliteration services; cued language transliteration services; sign language transliteration and interpreting services; transcription services, such as CART, C-Print and TypeWell; and special interpreting services, such as an intervener, for children who are deaf-blind.
9. Each learning environment shall have appropriate acoustic treatment, lighting and auditory amplification equipment to meet the individual needs of each student. Auditory equipment shall be made available through the school district (e.g., personal or soundfield frequency modulation systems, infrared systems, induction loop systems, and other assistive listening devices). Auditory equipment will be calibrated annually, maintained and considered for replacement on a five-year cycle. Visual alarm devices shall be provided in all areas where students who are deaf or hard of hearing may be separated from persons with normal hearing, such as group bathrooms, corridors and specific areas designated for the deaf, in accordance with Rule 6A-2.0010, F.A.C.
10. The school district shall make available the following supports and services to aide in educational programming; will provide educational opportunities unique to students with sensory impairments to include the residential school, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind and all other programs and methods of instruction available to the parent of a student with sensory impairments. This information will be provided annually. In accordance with Rule 6A-6.03014, F.A.C., cooperative planning with the Division of Blind Services, including parent involvement activities.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students with dual sensory impairment.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.5: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with Emotional or Behavioral Disabilities

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.8

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.03016 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Definition

A student with an emotional or behavioral disability (EBD) has persistent (i.e., is not sufficiently responsive to implemented evidence-based interventions) and consistent emotional or behavioral responses that adversely affect performance in the educational environment that cannot be attributed to age, culture, gender or ethnicity.

Evidence-Based Interventions in General Education

Prior to an evaluation, the school district must meet the general education requirements in Rule 6A-6.0331(1), F.A.C., including the responsibility to implement evidence-based interventions for students requiring additional academic and emotional or behavioral support in the general education environment. General education activities and interventions conducted prior to an evaluation in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(1), F.A.C. may be used to satisfy the requirements of Rule 6A-6.03016, F.A.C.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services as a student with emotional or behavioral disabilities if the following criteria are met:

1. A student with an emotional or behavioral disability demonstrates an inability to maintain adequate performance in the educational environment that cannot be explained by physical, sensory, socio-cultural, developmental, medical or health (with the exception of mental health) factors; and one or more of the following characteristics:
 - a. Internal factors characterized by:
 - i. Feelings of sadness, or frequent crying, or restlessness, or loss of interest in friends or schoolwork, or mood swings, or erratic behavior; or
 - ii. The presence of symptoms such as fears, phobias, or excessive worrying and anxiety regarding personal or school problems; or
 - iii. Behaviors that result from thoughts and feelings that are inconsistent with actual events or circumstances, or difficulty maintaining normal thought processes, or excessive levels of withdrawal from persons or events; or
 - b. External factors characterized by:
 - i. An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers, teachers and other adults in the school setting; or
 - ii. Behaviors that are chronic and disruptive such as noncompliance, verbal or physical aggression, or poorly developed social skills that are manifestations of feelings, symptoms or behaviors as specified above.
2. The characteristics described above are present for a minimum of six months duration and in two or more settings, including but not limited to, school, educational environment, transition to or from school, or home and community settings. At least one setting must include school.
3. The student demonstrates a need for special education.
4. In extraordinary circumstances, the general education requirements in Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., and the criteria for eligibility relating to duration and setting described above may be waived when immediate intervention is required to address an acute onset of an internal characteristic listed above in the Eligibility Criteria section.
5. The characteristics described below are not indicative of a student with an emotional or behavioral disability:
 - a. Normal, temporary (fewer than six months) reactions to life events or crisis, or
 - b. Emotional or behavioral difficulties that improve significantly from the presence of evidence-based implemented interventions, or
 - c. Social maladjustment unless also found to meet the criteria for an emotional or behavioral disability.

Student Evaluation

In addition to the provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., regarding general education intervention procedures, the minimum student evaluation shall include all of the following:

1. A functional behavioral assessment (FBA) must be conducted. The FBA must identify the specific behavior of concern, conditions under which the behavior is most and least likely to occur, and function or purpose of the behavior. A review and, if necessary, a revision of an FBA completed as part of general education interventions may meet this requirement if it meets the conditions described in this section. If an FBA was not completed to assist in the development of general education interventions, one must be completed and a well-delivered scientific, research-based behavioral intervention plan of reasonable intensity and duration must be implemented with fidelity prior to determining eligibility.
2. The evaluation must include documentation of the student's response to general education interventions implemented to target the function of the behavior as identified in the FBA.

3. A social developmental history compiled from a structured interview with the parent or guardian that addresses developmental, familial, medical, health and environmental factors impacting learning and behavior, and which identifies the relationship between social developmental and socio-cultural factors, and the presence or no presence of emotional or behavioral responses beyond the school environment.
4. A psychological evaluation conducted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C. The psychological evaluation should include assessment procedures necessary to identify the factors contributing to the development of an emotional or behavioral disability, which includes behavioral observations and interview data relative to the referral concerns, and assessment of emotional and behavioral functioning, and may also include information on developmental functioning and skills. The psychological evaluation shall include a review of general education interventions that have already been implemented and the criteria used to evaluate their success.
5. A review of educational data that includes information on the student's academic levels of performance, and the relationship between the student's academic performance and the emotional or behavioral disability; additional academic evaluation may be completed if needed.
6. A medical evaluation must be conducted when it is determined by the administrator of the exceptional student program or a designee that the emotional or behavioral responses may be precipitated by a physical problem.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

1. When making a distinction between students with internalized or externalized characteristics, the individual educational plan team will consider these presenting manifestations as they determine the needs of the students when recommending the following: goals and short-term objectives or benchmarks, if appropriate; specially designed instruction and related services; and the location of such services.
2. Services for students with EBD provide an integrated curriculum of academic, affective and behavioral interventions. These services are designed to support the improvement of academic and social functioning through academic (e.g., differentiated instruction and mastery learning); affective (e.g., individual or group counseling and parent education and support); and behavioral (e.g., behavior support; consultation from mental health, medical or other professionals) interventions. Student improvement is measured through continuous progress monitoring of responses to intervention.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students with emotional or behavioral disabilities.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for section.

Section B.6: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Infants or Toddlers Birth through Two Years Old who have Established Conditions

This section is not applicable for the school district.

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 303.21 and 303.300

Sections 1003.01, 1003.21 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.03030, 6A-6.0331 and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Definition

An infant or toddler with an established condition is defined as a child from birth through age 2 with a diagnosed physical or mental condition known to have a high probability of causing developmental delay. Such conditions shall include genetic and metabolic disorders, neurological disorders, a severe attachment disorder, autism spectrum disorder, a sensory impairment (vision or hearing), or the infant's birth weight was less than 1,200 grams.

Eligibility Criteria

An infant or toddler is eligible for exceptional student education (ESE) when a team of qualified professionals and the parent or guardian, in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(6), F.A.C., determine that all of the following criteria are met:

1. The infant or toddler is below the age of 36 months;
2. The requirements of Rule 6A-6.0331(2), F.A.C., have been met;
3. There is written evidence that the Department of Health, Children's Medical Services, Part C Local Early Steps has determined that the infant or toddler has an established condition as defined Rule 6A-6.03030(1), F.A.C.; and
4. The infant or toddler needs early intervention services as defined in Rule 6A-6.03411(1)(i), F.A.C.

Continued Eligibility

Continued eligibility for ESE programs will be determined before the child's third birthday.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

The individualized family support plan shall be developed with the Local Early Steps, the family, and other providers of service to the child and family, and shall include services to provide the parent, guardian or primary caregiver the opportunity to acquire specific skills and knowledge that will enable them to enhance the child's cognitive, physical, social, communication and adaptive behavior. In the provision of an appropriate educational program for eligible children with disabilities birth through age 2, home instruction may include direct instruction of the parent, guardian or primary caregiver.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for children birth through age 2 with established conditions.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
 There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.7: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students who are Homebound or Hospitalized

This section is not applicable for the school district.

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.115
Chapters 458 and 459, F.S.
Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.
Rules 6A-6.03011, 6A-6.03012, 6A-6.03013, 6A-6.03014, 6A-6.030151, 6A-6.030152, 6A-6.030153, 6A-6.03016, 6A-6.03018, 6A-6.03020, 6A-6.03022, 6A-6.03023, 6A-6.03027 and 6A-6.03028, F.A.C

Definitions

A homebound or hospitalized student is a student who has a medically diagnosed physical or psychiatric condition that is acute or catastrophic in nature, a chronic illness, or a repeated intermittent illness due to a persisting medical problem, which confines the student to home or hospital and restricts activities for an extended period.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for educational instruction through homebound or hospitalized services if the following criteria are met:

1. A physician licensed in Florida in accordance with Chapter 458 or 459, F.S., unless a report of medical examination from a physician licensed in another state is permitted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(e), F.A.C., must certify:
 - a. The student is expected to be absent from school due to a physical or psychiatric condition for at least 15 consecutive school days (or the equivalent on a block schedule), or due to a chronic condition for at least 15 school days (or the equivalent on a block schedule), which need not run consecutively; and
 - b. The student is confined to home or hospital; and
 - c. The student will be able to participate in and benefit from an instructional program; and
 - d. The student is under medical care for illness or injury that is acute, catastrophic, or chronic in nature; and
 - e. The student can receive instructional services without endangering the health and safety of the instructor or other students with whom the instructor may come in contact.
2. The student is in kindergarten through grade 12 and is enrolled in a public school unless the student meets criteria for eligibility under Rule 6A-6.03011, 6A-6.03012, 6A-6.030121, 6A-6.03013, 6A-6.03014, 6A-6.030151, 6A-6.030152, 6A-6.030153, 6A-6.03016, 6A-6.03018, 6A-6.03022, 6A-6.03023, or 6A-6.03027, F.A.C.
3. A child is 3 through 5 years of age and has been determined eligible as a student with a disability in accordance with s. 1003.571, F.S., and Rule 6A-6.03011, 6A-6.03012, 6A-6.030121, 6A-6.03013, 6A-6.03014, 6A-6.030151, 6A-6.030152, 6A-6.030153, 6A-6.03016, 6A-6.03018, 6A-3.03022, 6A-6.03023, 6A-6.03026, 6A-6.03027 or 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.
4. A parent, guardian or primary caregiver signs a parental agreement concerning homebound or hospitalized policies and parental cooperation.

Student Evaluation

In addition to the provisions of Rule 6A-6.0331(5), F.A.C., the minimum evaluation for determining eligibility shall include the following:

1. A current medical report from a licensed physician, as defined above, describing the following:
 - a. A disabling condition or diagnosis with any medical implications for instruction;
 - b. A statement that the student is unable to attend school;
 - c. The plan of treatment;
 - d. Recommendations regarding school re-entry and other school-related activities; and
 - e. An estimated duration of condition or prognosis.
2. The team determining eligibility may require additional evaluation data. This additional evaluation data must be obtained at no cost to the parent.
3. A physical reexamination and a medical report by a licensed physician or physicians, which may be requested by the administrator of exceptional student education or the administrator's designee on a more frequent basis than annually, may be required if the student is scheduled to attend school part of a day during a recuperative period of readjustment to a full school schedule. This physical examination and medical report shall be obtained at no cost to the parent.

Procedures for Providing an Individual Educational Plan (IEP) or Individualized Family Support Plan (IFSP)

1. The IEP or IFSP shall be developed or revised following determination of eligibility in accordance with this rule.

2. A student may be assigned to both a homebound or hospitalized program and to a school-based program due to an acute, chronic or intermittent condition as certified by a licensed physician.

3. This decision shall be made by the IEP or IFSP team in accordance with the requirements of Rule 6A-6.03028 or 6A-6.03029, F.A.C.

Instructional Services

The following settings and instructional modes, or a combination thereof, are appropriate methods for providing instruction to students determined eligible for these services:

1. Instruction in a home. The parent, guardian or primary caregiver shall provide a quiet, clean, and well-ventilated setting where the teacher and student will work; ensure that a responsible adult is present; and establish a schedule for student study between teacher visits that takes into account the student's medical condition and the requirements of the student's coursework.
2. Instruction in a hospital. The hospital administrator or designee shall provide appropriate space for the teacher and student to work and allow for the establishment of a schedule for student study between teacher visits.
3. Instruction through telecommunications or electronic devices. When the IEP or IFSP team determines that instruction is by telecommunications or electronic devices, an open, uninterrupted telecommunication link shall be provided, at no additional cost to the parent, during the instructional period. The parent shall ensure that the student is prepared to actively participate in learning.
4. Instruction in other specified settings. The IEP or IFSP team may determine that instruction would be best delivered in a mutually agreed upon alternate setting other than the home or hospital or through telecommunications or electronic devices.
5. Instruction in a school setting on a part-time basis may be appropriate as the student transitions back to the student's regular class schedule, if the IEP or IFSP team determines this meets the student's needs.
6. Services for students in specialty hospitals. In accordance with the requirements of s. 1003.57, F.S., eligible students receiving treatment in a children's specialty hospital licensed in accordance with Chapter 395, Part I, F.S., must be provided educational instruction from the school district in which the hospital is located until the school district in which the hospital is located enters into an agreement with the school district in which the student resides. The agreement must ensure the timely provision of seamless educational instruction to students who transition between school districts while receiving treatment in the children's specialty hospital.
7. Notification agreement. A school district in which a children's specialty hospital is located must enter into an agreement with the hospital that establishes a process by which the hospital must notify the school district of students who may be eligible for educational instruction through homebound or hospitalized services pursuant to s. 1003.57, F.S.

Students Receiving Treatment in a Children's Specialty Hospital

Eligible students receiving treatment in a children's specialty hospital licensed under Chapter 395, Part I, F.S., must be provided educational instruction from the school district in which the hospital is located until the school district in which the hospital is located enters into an agreement with the school district in which the student resides.

The school district has entered into an agreement with children's specialty hospitals in the school district. This agreement establishes a process by which the hospital must notify the school district of students who may be eligible for instruction consistent with the eligibility for homebound and hospitalized services.

The school district has entered into an agreement with a children's specialty hospital.

- Yes
 No
 N/A

If yes, identify the children's specialty hospitals licensed under Chapter 395, Part I, F.S., that are in your school district.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students who are homebound or hospitalized.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
 There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.8: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with an Intellectual Disability

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.8

Chapter 490, F.S.

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-4.0311, 6A-6.03011 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Definition

An intellectual disability (InD) is defined as significantly below-average general intellectual and adaptive functioning manifested during the child's developmental period, with significant delays in academic skills. Developmental period refers to birth to 18 years of age.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services as a student with an InD if the following criteria are met:

1. The measured level of intellectual functioning is more than two standard deviations below the mean on an individually measured, standardized test of intellectual functioning.
2. The level of adaptive functioning is more than two standard deviations below the mean on the adaptive behavior composite or on two out of three domains on a standardized test of adaptive behavior. The adaptive behavior measure shall include parental or guardian input.
3. The level of academic or pre-academic performance on a standardized test is consistent with the performance expected of a student of comparable intellectual functioning.
4. The social developmental history identifies the developmental, familial, medical, health and environmental factors impacting student functioning and documents the student's functional skills outside of the school environment.
5. The student demonstrates a need for special education.

Student Evaluation

1. In addition to the procedures identified in Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., the minimum evaluation for determining eligibility shall include all of the following:
 - a. A standardized individual test of intellectual functioning individually administered by a professional person qualified in accordance with Rule 6A-4.0311, F.A.C., or licensed under Chapter 490, F.S.
 - b. A standardized assessment of adaptive behavior to include parental or guardian input.
 - c. An individually administered standardized test of academic or pre-academic achievement. A standardized developmental scale shall be used when a student's level of functioning cannot be measured by an academic or pre-academic test.
 - d. A social developmental history that has been compiled directly from the parent, guardian, or primary caregiver.
2. Eligibility is determined by a group of qualified professionals and the parent or guardian in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C. The documentation of the determination of eligibility must include a written summary of the group's analysis of the data that incorporates the following information:
 - a. The basis for making the determination, including an assurance that the determination has been made in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.
 - b. Noted behavior during the observation of the student and the relationship of that behavior to the student's academic and intellectual functioning.
 - c. The educationally relevant medical findings, if any.
 - d. The determination of the group concerning the effects on the student's achievement level of a visual, hearing, motor, or emotional or behavioral disability; cultural factors; environmental or economic factors; an irregular pattern of attendance or high mobility rate; classroom behavior; or limited English proficiency.
 - e. The signature of each group member certifying that the documentation of determination of eligibility reflects the member's conclusion. If it does not reflect the member's conclusion, the group member must submit a separate statement presenting the member's conclusion.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations, qualified evaluators, or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students with an InD.

The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.

There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.9: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with Orthopedic Impairment

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.8

Chapters 458 and 459, F.S.

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.030151 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Definition

Orthopedic impairment means a severe skeletal, muscular and/or neuromuscular impairment. The term includes impairments resulting from congenital anomalies (e.g., including, but not limited to, skeletal deformity or spina bifida) and impairments resulting from other causes (e.g., including, but not limited to, cerebral palsy or amputations).

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services as a student with an orthopedic impairment if the following criteria are met:

1. There is evidence of an orthopedic impairment that adversely affects the student's performance in the educational environment in any of the following: ambulation, hand movement, coordination, or daily living skills.
2. The student demonstrates a need for special education.

Student Evaluation

In addition to the provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., regarding general education intervention procedures, the minimum student evaluation shall include all of the following:

1. A report of a medical examination, within the previous 12-month period, from a physician licensed in Florida in accordance with Chapter 458 or Chapter 459, F.S., unless a report of medical examination from a physician licensed in another state is determined by the school district to be permitted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(c), F.A.C. The physician's report must provide a description of the impairment and any medical implications for instruction.
2. An educational evaluation that identifies educational and environmental needs of the student.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students with an orthopedic impairment.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.10: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with an Other Health Impairment

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §300.8

Chapters 458 and 459, F.S.

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.030152 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Definition

An other health impairment (OHI) means having limited strength, vitality, or alertness, including a heightened alertness to environmental stimuli, that results in limited alertness with respect to the educational environment, that is due to chronic or acute health problems. This includes, but is not limited to, asthma, attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, Tourette syndrome, diabetes, epilepsy, a heart condition, hemophilia, lead poisoning, leukemia, nephritis, rheumatic fever, sickle cell anemia, and acquired brain injury.

Eligibility Criteria

A student with an OHI is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services if the following criteria are met:

1. Evidence of a health impairment that results in reduced efficiency in schoolwork and adversely affects the student's performance in the educational environment; and
2. The student demonstrates a need for special education.

Student Evaluation

In addition to the provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., regarding general education intervention procedures, the minimum student evaluations shall include all of the following:

1. A report of a medical examination, within the previous 12-month period, from a physician licensed in Florida in accordance with Chapter 458 or Chapter 459, F.S., unless a report of medical examination from a physician licensed in another state is determined by the school district to be permitted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(c), F.A.C. The physician's report must provide a description of the impairment and any medical implications for instruction.
2. An educational evaluation that identifies educational and environmental needs of the student.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students with an OHI.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.11: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with Traumatic Brain Injury

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.8

Chapters 458 and 459, F.S.

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.030153 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Definition

A traumatic brain injury (TBI) means an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects educational performance. The term applies to mild, moderate, or severe open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one or more areas, such as cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual and motor abilities; psychosocial behavior; physical functions; information processing; or speech. The term includes anoxia due to trauma. The term does not include brain injuries that are congenital, degenerative or induced by birth trauma.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services as a student with TBI if the following criteria are met:

1. There is evidence of a TBI that impacts one or more of the areas identified in the definition.
2. The student demonstrates a need for special education.

Student Evaluation

1. In addition to the provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., regarding general education intervention procedures, the minimum student evaluations shall include all of the following:

- a. A report of a medical examination, within the previous 12-month period, from a physician licensed in Florida in accordance with Chapter 458 or 459, F.S., unless a report of medical examination from a physician licensed in another state is determined by the school district to be permitted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(c), F.A.C. The physician's report must provide a description of the TBI and any medical implications for instruction.
- b. Documented evidence by more than one person, including the parent, guardian, or primary caregiver, in more than one situation. The documentation shall include evidence of a marked contrast of pre- and post-injury capabilities in one or more of the following areas: cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual, and motor abilities; psychosocial behavior; physical functions; information processing or speech.
- c. An educational evaluation that identifies the educational and environmental needs of the student.

2. The evaluation may also include a neuropsychological evaluation when requested by the exceptional student education administrator or designee.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students with a TBI.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.12: Exceptional Education Eligibility for Students with Specific Learning Disabilities

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §300.8

Section 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.09401, 6A-6.03018 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Definition

A specific learning disability (SLD) is defined as a disorder in one or more of the basic learning processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken, or written, that may manifest in significant difficulties affecting the ability to listen, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematics. Associated conditions may include, but are not limited to, dyslexia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia or developmental aphasia. An SLD does not include learning problems that are primarily the result of a visual, hearing, motor, intellectual, or emotional or behavioral disability, limited English proficiency, or environmental, cultural, or economic factors.

Procedures

1. General education intervention procedures and activities

a. To ensure that lack of academic progress is not due to lack of appropriate instruction, a group of qualified personnel must consider the following:

- i. Data that demonstrate the student was provided well-delivered scientific, research-based instruction and interventions addressing the identified areas of concern and delivered by qualified personnel in general education settings; and
- ii. Data-based documentation, which was provided to the student's parents or guardians, of repeated measures of achievement at reasonable intervals, graphically reflecting the student's response to intervention during instruction.

b. General education activities and interventions conducted prior to referral in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(1), F.A.C., may be used to satisfy the requirements of this rule.

2. Members of the group determining eligibility

The determination of whether a student suspected of having an SLD is a student who demonstrates a need for specially designed instruction and related services and meets the eligibility criteria must be made by the student's parents or guardians and a group of qualified professionals, which must include, but is not limited to, all the following:

- a. The student's general education teacher; if the student does not have a general education teacher, a general education teacher qualified to teach a student of his or her chronological age;
- b. At least one person qualified to conduct and interpret individual diagnostic examinations of students, including, but not limited to, a school psychologist, speech-language pathologist, or reading specialist; and
- c. The school district administrator of exceptional student education or designee.

3. Documentation of determination of eligibility

For a student suspected of having an SLD, the documentation of the determination of eligibility must include a written summary of the group's analysis of the data that incorporates the following information:

- a. The basis for making the determination, including an assurance that the determination has been made in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.
- b. Noted behavior during the observation of the student and the relationship of that behavior to the student's academic functioning
- c. The educationally relevant medical findings, if any
- d. Whether the student has an SLD as evidenced by response to intervention data confirming each of the following:

i. Performance discrepancy

The student's academic performance is significantly discrepant for the chronological age or grade level in which the student is enrolled, based on multiple sources of data when compared to multiple groups, which include the peer subgroup, classroom, school, district, and state-level comparison groups

ii. Rate of progress

When provided with well-delivered scientific, research-based general education instruction and interventions of reasonable intensity and duration with evidence of implementation fidelity, the student's rate of progress is insufficient or requires sustained and substantial effort to close the achievement gap with typical peers or academic expectations for the chronological age or grade level in which the student is currently enrolled; and

iii. Educational need

The student continues to need evidence-based interventions that significantly differ in intensity and duration from what can be provided solely through general education resources to make or maintain sufficient progress.

e. The determination of the group concerning the effects on the student's achievement level of a visual, hearing, motor, intellectual, or emotional or behavioral factors; cultural factors; an irregular pattern of attendance or high mobility rate; classroom behavior; or limited English proficiency

f. Documentation based on data derived from a process that assesses the student's response to well-delivered scientific, research-based instruction and interventions, including the following:

- i. Documentation of the specific instructional interventions used, the support provided to the individuals implementing interventions, adherence to the critical elements of the intervention design and delivery methods, the duration and frequency of intervention implementation (e.g., number of weeks, minutes per week, sessions per week), and the student-centered data collected
- ii. Documentation that the student's parents or guardians were notified about the state's policies regarding the amount and nature of student performance data that would be collected and the general education services that would be provided; interventions for increasing the student's rate of progress; and the parental or guardian right to request an evaluation

g. The signature of each group member certifying that the documentation of determination of eligibility reflects the member's conclusion; if it does not reflect the member's conclusion, the group member must submit a separate statement presenting the member's conclusions

Describe how the school district documents a student's response to intervention data to determine eligibility as a student with an SLD, including the progress-monitoring tools used to measure the student's response to intervention and how the team determines the adequacy of the student's response to intervention.

The Written Summary of Group Analysis of Data (WSGAD) for Specific Learning Disabilities is used to document a student's eligibility for this program area. The WSGAD denotes the areas of concern(s), a summary of observations, relevant medical information, diagnostic assessment results, evidence-based interventions at three tiers of instruction, results of interventions at each tier, analysis of intervention data and graphs, rate of progress, statement of need, careful consideration of exclusionary factors which may impact the data results, and a summary of eligibility criteria which includes the following: the areas in which the student does not achieve adequately for age or grade, the lack of adequate progress based on response to evidenced-based intervention, learning difficulties that are not primarily the result of a lack of evidenced-based instruction or any of the exclusionary factors, interventions needed that differ significantly in intensity and duration from what can be provided through general education resources alone, and documentation of parent(s)/guardian(s) notification regarding the amount and nature of student performance data collected and general education services provided, interventions for increasing the student's rate of progress, and the parent(s)/guardian(s) right to request an evaluation. Universal screening tools and progress monitoring devices used to measure a student's response to intervention include classroom, grade-level, district, and state-based assessments, both formative and summative, as well as Synergy MTSS platform, the district electronic MTSS data system. The intervention team determines a student's response as either good, questionable, or poor based on a student's progress toward the measurable short-term goal which delineates the expected reasonable progress over time. Poor, questionable, and good progress are incremental with poor indicating significantly limited success and a need to intensify interventions, questionable indicating progress is being made but may be inadequate to close the gap in a timely fashion so redesign of the intervention(s) may be warranted, and good indicating success in the trajectory to close the gap and possibly beginning to fade intervention(s).

Describe how parents are engaged as team members in the problem-solving process (include the frequency and graphic format for sharing student progress data with parents).

Parents are engaged throughout the problem-solving process. Parents are initially notified during a school conference and in writing utilizing the Notification of Intervention Activities. MTSS progress monitoring meetings are conducted periodically to review screening results, discuss appropriate general education interventions, anticipated outcomes of interventions, recommendations based on student response to interventions, potential future plans, review of current intervention data including interventions attempted, standardized test results, progress monitoring data, teacher observations, grades, medical records, attendance records, discipline records, and other relevant information to determine whether there is a need for evaluation and subsequent consent if evaluation is warranted. In addition, the parent notification form is also used to discuss speech concerns, if applicable and if warranted, obtain consent for a speech screening, discuss the results of speech screening and consider consent for evaluation for speech. When recommendations based on response to interventions and potential future plans are discussed with the parent, a graph depicting the progress a student has made for each intervention is shared with the intervention team and parent. The graph includes baseline data, the short-term goal, frequent data points, the long-term aim, and the trend line. Typically the interventionist shares progress monitoring data with parents/guardian every four weeks until the student meets the long-term goal or the data indicates a need for long-term intensive interventions and supports.

Describe the types of data used to make comparisons to other students and how teams determine the findings are not primarily due to the exclusionary factors outlined in Rule 6A-6.03018, F.A.C., lack of instruction in reading or math or limited English proficiency.

To make comparisons to other students, the district utilizes an electronic student data system that can disaggregate a multitude of data from different sources to make appropriate comparisons. This system is especially beneficial when working with English Language Learners when the population at a particular school is too small to make comparisons, as this system allows comparisons to be made district-wide. When addressing the exclusionary factors, teams review the referral components that include some or all of the following results/information for decision-making: vision and hearing screenings, medical records, intellectual ability, social/emotional concerns, discipline history, English-Language Learner history, attendance records, enrollment history, classroom observations, socio-economic status, and parent input.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for specially designed instruction and related services as a student with an SLD if all the following criteria are met:

1. Evidence of an SLD

The student's parents or guardians and group of qualified personnel may determine that a student has an SLD if there is evidence of each of the following:

- a. When provided with learning experiences and instruction appropriate for the student's chronological age or grade-level standards, in accordance with Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., the student does not achieve adequately for the student's chronological age or does not meet grade-level standards as adopted in Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., in one or more of the following areas based on the review of multiple sources that may include group or individual criterion or norm-referenced measures, including individual diagnostic procedures:
 - i. Oral expression,
 - ii. Listening comprehension,
 - iii. Written expression,

- iv. Basic reading skills,
- v. Reading fluency skills,
- vi. Reading comprehension,
- vii. Mathematics calculation, and
- viii. Mathematics problem solving.

The school district has the option of requiring that an individually administered, standardized test of achievement be administered by a qualified evaluator in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03018(4)(b)2., F.A.C., as one of the evaluation procedures used to address the requirements of Rule 6A-6.03018(4)(a)1., F.A.C.

One of the following must be selected:

- The school district requires that an individually administered, standardized test of achievement (that addresses the relevant areas of concern as identified by the team) be given by a qualified evaluator after obtaining parental consent for an evaluation.
- The school district does not require that an individually administered, standardized test of achievement be given by a qualified evaluator after obtaining parental consent for an evaluation. The team responsible for the evaluation may determine the need for an individually administered, standardized test of achievement on an individual basis.

1. Evidence of an SLD

- b. The student does not make adequate progress to meet chronological age or grade-level standards adopted in Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., in one or more of the areas identified previously as determined through a process based on the student's response to scientific, research-based interventions, consistent with the comprehensive evaluation procedures in Rule 6A-6.0331 F.A.C
- c. The group determines that its findings under the eligibility criteria areas above are not primarily the result of one or more of the following:
 - i. A visual, hearing or motor disability;
 - ii. Intellectual disability;
 - iii. Emotional or behavioral disability;
 - iv. Cultural factors;
 - v. Irregular pattern of attendance or high mobility rate;
 - vi. Classroom behavior;
 - vii. Environmental or economic factors; and
 - viii. Limited English proficiency.

2. The student demonstrates a need for special education.

Student Evaluation

The evaluation procedures shall include the following:

- 1. The school district must promptly request parental or guardian consent to conduct an evaluation to determine if the student needs specially designed instruction in the following circumstances:
 - a. The student does not make adequate progress when:
 - i. Prior to a referral, the student has not made adequate progress after an appropriate period when provided appropriate instruction and intense, individualized interventions; or
 - ii. Prior to referral, intensive interventions are demonstrated to be effective but require sustained and substantial effort that may include the provision of specially designed instruction and related services; and
 - b. Whenever a referral is made to conduct an evaluation to determine the student's need for specially designed instruction and the existence of a disability.

2. Observation requirement

In determining whether a student needs specially designed instruction and has an SLD, and to document the relationship between the student's classroom behavior and academic performance, the group must do the following:

- a. Use information from an observation in routine classroom instruction and monitoring of the student's performance that was completed before referral for an evaluation; or
- b. Have at least one member of the group conduct an observation of the student's performance in the student's typical learning environment, or in an environment appropriate for a student of that chronological age, after referral for an evaluation and parental or guardian consent has been obtained.

- 3. In addition to the procedures identified in Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., the evaluation must also include the school district's procedures as specified in these policies and procedures as required by Rule 6A-6.03411, F.A.C. The evaluation must adhere to the time limit required by Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., unless extended by mutual written agreement of the student's parents or guardians and a group of qualified professionals.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students with an SLD.

The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.

There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.13: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with Speech Impairments

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.8, 300.306 and 300.34

Sections 1003.01, 1003.57, 1012.44 and 1011.62, F.S.

Chapters 456, 458, 459 and 468, Part I, F.S.

Rules 6A-4.0176, 6A-4.01761, 6A-6.03012, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0331, 6A-6.03411 and 64B20-2.001, F.A.C.

Definitions

1. Speech impairments are disorders of speech sounds, fluency, or voice that interfere with communication, adversely affect performance or functioning in the educational environment, and result in the need for exceptional student education.
 - a. Speech sound disorder. A speech sound disorder is a phonological or articulation disorder that is evidenced by the atypical production of speech sounds characterized by substitutions, distortions, additions, or omissions that interfere with intelligibility. A speech sound disorder is not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity, or limited English proficiency.
 - i. Phonological disorder. A phonological disorder is an impairment in the system of phonemes and phoneme patterns within the context of spoken language.
 - ii. Articulation disorder. An articulation disorder is characterized by difficulty in the articulation of speech sounds that may be due to a motoric or structural problem.
 - b. Fluency disorder. A fluency disorder is characterized by deviations in continuity, smoothness, rhythm, or effort in spoken communication. It may be accompanied by excessive tension and secondary behaviors, such as struggle and avoidance. A fluency disorder is not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity, or limited English proficiency.
 - c. Voice disorder. A voice disorder is characterized by the atypical production or absence of vocal quality, pitch, loudness, resonance, or duration of phonation that is not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity, or limited English proficiency.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for exceptional student education as a student with a speech impairment if the student meets the following criteria for one or more of the following disorders as determined by the procedures prescribed in Rules 6A-6.03012 and 6A-6.0331(6), F.A.C.

1. Speech sound disorder

A student with a speech sound disorder is eligible for exceptional student education if there is evidence, based on evaluation results, of a significant phonological or articulation disorder that is characterized by the atypical production of speech sound(s). The atypical production of speech sound(s) may be characterized by substitutions, distortions, additions, or omissions. Evaluation results must reveal all of the following:

- a. The speech sound disorder must have a significant impact on the student's intelligibility, although the student may be intelligible to familiar listeners or within known contexts;
- b. The student's phonetic or phonological inventory must be significantly below that expected for his or her chronological age or developmental level based on normative data;
- c. The speech sound disorder must have an adverse effect on the student's ability to perform or function in the student's typical learning environment, thereby demonstrating the need for exceptional student education; and
- d. The speech sound disorder is not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity, or limited English proficiency.

2. Fluency disorder

A student with a fluency disorder is eligible for exceptional student education if there is evidence, based on evaluation results, of significant and persistent interruptions in the rhythm or rate of speech. Evaluation results must reveal all of the following:

- a. The student must exhibit significant and persistent dysfluent speech behaviors. The dysfluency may include repetition of phrases, whole words, syllables, and phonemes; prolongations; blocks; and circumlocutions. Additionally, secondary behaviors, such as struggle and avoidance, may be present.
- b. The fluency disorder must have an adverse effect on the student's ability to perform or function in the educational environment, thereby demonstrating the need for exceptional student education.
- c. The dysfluency is not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity, or limited English proficiency.

3. Voice disorder

A student with a voice disorder is eligible for exceptional student education if there is evidence, based on evaluation results, of significant and persistent atypical voice characteristics. Evaluation results must reveal all of the following:

- a. The student must exhibit significant and persistent atypical production of quality, pitch, loudness, resonance, or duration of phonation. The atypical voice characteristics may include inappropriate range, inflection, loudness, excessive nasality, breathiness, hoarseness, or harshness.

b. The voice disorder does not refer to vocal disorders that are found to be the direct cause or symptom of a medical condition unless the disorder adversely affects the student's ability to perform or function in the educational environment and is amenable to improvement with therapeutic intervention.

c. The voice disorder must have an adverse effect on the student's ability to perform or function in the educational environment, thereby demonstrating the need for exceptional student education.

d. The atypical voice characteristics are not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity, or limited English proficiency.

Student Evaluation

In addition to Rule 6A-6.03012, F.A.C., the provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331, F.A.C., regarding general education intervention procedures for students in kindergarten through Grade 12, who are suspected of having a disability and enrolled in public school must be implemented. The provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331(2), F.A.C., regarding procedures prior to initial evaluation for prekindergarten children who are below mandatory school attendance ages and not enrolled in kindergarten must be met. In addition, the following must be included for each disorder:

1. For a speech sound disorder, the evaluation must include all of the following:

a. Information gathered from the student's parent(s) or guardian(s) and teacher(s), and, when appropriate, the student, regarding the concerns and description of speech characteristics. This may be completed through a variety of methods, including interviews, checklists, or questionnaires.

b. Documented and dated observation(s) of the student's speech characteristics conducted by a speech-language pathologist to examine the student's speech characteristics during connected speech or conversation. Observation(s) conducted prior to obtaining consent for evaluation may be used to meet this criterion.

c. An examination of the oral mechanism structure and function.

d. One or more standardized, norm-referenced instruments designed to measure speech sound production administered to determine the type and severity of the speech sound errors and whether the errors are articulation (phonetic) or phonological (phonemic) in nature.

2. For a fluency disorder, the evaluation must include all of the following:

a. Information gathered from the student's parent(s) or guardian(s) and teacher(s), and, when appropriate, the student, to address the following areas regarding the speech behaviors: motor aspects, student's attitude, social impact, and educational impact. This may be completed through a variety of methods, including interviews, checklists, or questionnaires.

b. A minimum of two documented and dated observations of the student's speech and secondary behaviors conducted by a speech-language pathologist in more than one setting, including the typical learning environment. For prekindergarten children, the observations may occur in an environment or situation appropriate for a child of that chronological age. Observations conducted prior to obtaining consent for evaluation may be used to meet this criterion, if the activities address the areas identified in subsection d) below.

c. An examination of the oral mechanism structure and function.

d. An assessment of all of the following areas:

i. Motor aspects of the speech behaviors,

ii. Student's attitude regarding the speech behaviors,

iii. Social impact of the speech behaviors, and

iv. Educational impact of the speech behaviors.

e. A speech sample of a minimum of 300–500 words collected and analyzed to determine frequency, duration, and type of dysfluent speech behaviors. If the speech-language pathologist is unable to obtain a speech sample of a minimum of 300–500 words, a smaller sample may be collected and analyzed. The evaluation report must document the rationale for collection and analysis of a smaller sample, the results obtained, and the basis for recommendations.

3. For a voice disorder, the evaluation must include all of the following:

a. Information gathered from the student's parent(s) or guardian(s) and teacher(s), and, when appropriate, the student, regarding the concerns and description of voice characteristics. This may be completed through a variety of methods, including interviews, checklists, or questionnaires.

b. Documented and dated observation(s) of the student's voice characteristics conducted by a speech-language pathologist in one or more setting(s), which must include the typical learning environment. For prekindergarten children, the observation(s) may occur in an environment or situation appropriate for a child of that chronological age. Observation(s) conducted prior to obtaining consent for evaluation may be used to meet this criterion.

c. An examination of the oral mechanism structure and function.

d. A report of a medical examination of laryngeal structure and function conducted by a physician licensed in Florida in accordance with Chapter 458 or Chapter 459, F.S., unless a report of medical examination from a physician licensed in another state is permitted in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(3)(e), F.A.C. The physician's report must provide a description of the state of the vocal mechanism and any medical implications for therapeutic intervention.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular, or Instructional Considerations

1. Speech services

- a. A group of qualified professionals determining eligibility under the requirements of Rules 6A-6.03012 and 6A-6.0331(6), F.A.C., must include an SLP.
- b. An SLP shall be involved in the development of the individual educational plan for students eligible for speech services, whether as special education or as a related service for an otherwise eligible student with a disability as specified in Rule 6A-6.03012, F.A.C.
- c. Speech therapy services shall be provided by a certified SLP pursuant to Rule 6A-4.0176, F.A.C., or a licensed SLP pursuant to Chapter 468, F.S., a speech-language associate pursuant to Rule 6A-4.01761, F.A.C., or a speech-language pathology assistant pursuant to Chapter 468, F.S.
- d. Students determined eligible as a student with a speech impairment have access to any supports and services needed as determined by the individual educational plan (IEP) team. A student should be identified as a student with a disability using the most appropriate category, but this does not mean that the team must identify every possible category under which the student may be eligible. In addition, there is no requirement that a student be eligible under a given category in order to receive specific services. For example, students determined eligible as a student with a speech impairment may have counseling as a related service, a functional behavioral assessment, or academic support for reading or writing, even though the student has not been determined to be a student with an emotional or behavioral disability or a specific learning disability.

2. Speech-language associate

- a. Speech therapy services provided by a speech-language associate as specified in Rule 6A-4.01761, F.A.C., will be under the direction of a certified or licensed SLP with a master's degree or higher in speech-language pathology. Services can be provided for a period of three years as described in s. 1012.44, F.S., in school districts that qualify for the sparsity supplement as described in s. 1011.62(7), F.S.
- b. The district shall submit a plan to the Department of Education for approval before implementation of Rule 6A-4.01761, F.A.C. The components of the plan found in Rule 6A-6.03012(7), F.A.C., will include a description of:
 - i. The model, specifying the type and amount of direction, including direct observation, support, training, and instruction;
 - ii. The rationale for using this model;
 - iii. The manner in which the associate will be required to demonstrate competency;
 - iv. The process for monitoring the quality of services;
 - v. The process for measuring student progress; and
 - vi. The manner in which the speech-language associate will meet the requirements of the annual district professional development plan for instructional personnel.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations, qualified evaluators, or unique philosophical, curricular, or instructional considerations for students with speech impairments.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.14: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students with Language Impairments

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.8, 300.34 and 300.306

Chapters 456 and 468, Part I, F.S.

Sections 1003.01, 1003.57, 1011.62 and 1012.44, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.09401, 6A-4.0176, 6A-4.01761, 6A-6.030121, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0331, 6A-6.03411 and 64B20-2.001, F.A.C.

Definitions

Language impairments are disorders of language that interfere with communication, adversely affect performance or functioning in the student's typical learning environment, and result in the need for exceptional student education. A

language impairment is defined as a disorder in one or more of the basic learning processes involved in understanding or in using spoken or written language. These include:

1. Phonology is defined as the sound systems of a language and the linguistic conventions of a language that guide the sound selection and sound combinations used to convey meaning.
2. Morphology is defined as the system that governs the internal structure of words and the construction of word forms.
3. Syntax is defined as the system governing the order and combination of words to form sentences, and the relationships among the elements within a sentence.
4. Semantics is defined as the system that governs the meanings of words and sentences.
5. Pragmatics is defined as the system that combines language components in functional and socially appropriate communication.

The language impairment may manifest in significant difficulties affecting listening comprehension, oral expression, social interaction, reading, writing, or spelling. A language impairment is not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity, or limited English proficiency.

Eligibility Criteria

1. For prekindergarten children

A prekindergarten child is eligible as a student with a language impairment in need of exceptional student education if all of the following criteria are met:

- a. There is evidence, based on evaluation results, of significant deficits in language. The impairment may manifest in significant difficulties affecting one or more of the following areas:
 - i. Listening comprehension,
 - ii. Oral expression,
 - iii. Social interaction, or
 - iv. Emergent literacy skills (e.g., vocabulary development, phonological awareness, narrative concepts).
- b. One or more documented and dated behavioral observation(s) reveals significant language deficits that interfere with performance or functioning in the typical learning environment.
- c. Results of standardized norm-referenced instruments indicate a significant language deficit in one or more of the areas listed in the Definitions section, as evidenced by standard scores significantly below the mean. If the evaluator is unable to administer a norm-referenced instrument and an alternative scientific, research-based instrument is administered, the instrument must reveal a significant language deficit in one or more of the areas listed in the Definitions section. The significance of the deficits must be determined and based on specifications in the manual of the instruments utilized for evaluation purposes.
- d. Information gathered from the child's parents or legal guardians, teachers, service providers, or caregivers must support the results of the standardized instruments and observations conducted.
- e. The language impairment must have an adverse effect on the child's ability to perform or function in the typical learning environment, thereby demonstrating the need for ESE.
- f. The language impairment is not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity or limited English proficiency.

2. For students in kindergarten through Grade 12

A student meets the eligibility criteria as a student with a language impairment in need of ESE if all of the following criteria are met:

- a. Due to deficits in the student's language skills, the student does not perform or function adequately for the student's chronological age or to meet grade-level standards, as adopted in Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., in one or more of the following areas, when provided with learning experiences and instruction appropriate for the student's chronological age or grade:
 - i. Oral expression,
 - ii. Listening comprehension,
 - iii. Social interaction,

- iv. Written expression,
 - v. Phonological processing, or
 - vi. Reading comprehension.
- b. Due to deficits in the student's language skills, the student does not make sufficient progress to meet chronological age or state-approved grade-level standards pursuant to Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., in one or more of the areas identified in 2.a. of this section when using a process based on the student's response to scientific, research-based intervention.
- c. Evidence of a language impairment is documented based on a comprehensive language evaluation, including all evaluation procedures as specified for students in kindergarten through grade 12, included in Part I of this ESE Policies and Procedures (P&P) under the Conducting Student Evaluations and Reevaluations section. There must be documentation of the following:
- i. Documented and dated observations show evidence of significant language deficits that interfere with the student's performance or functioning in the educational environment.
 - ii. Results of standardized norm-referenced instruments indicate a significant language deficit in one or more of the areas listed in the Definitions section, as evidenced by standard scores significantly below the mean. If the evaluator is unable to administer a norm-referenced instrument and an alternative scientific, research-based instrument is administered, the instrument must reveal a significant language deficit in one or more of the areas listed in the Definitions section. The significance of the deficits must be determined and based on specifications in the manual of the instruments utilized for evaluation purposes.
 - iii. Information gathered from the student's parents or guardians, teachers, and, when appropriate, the student, must support the results of the standardized instruments and observations conducted.
 - iv. At least one additional observation conducted by the speech-language pathologist (SLP) when the language impairment is due to a deficit in pragmatic language and cannot be verified by the use of standardized instruments. The language impairment may be established through the results of the evaluation procedures as specified in the evaluation procedures for students in kindergarten through grade 12, included in Part I of this ESE P&P under the Conducting Student Evaluations and Reevaluations section, and the additional observations conducted subsequent to obtaining consent for evaluation as part of a comprehensive language evaluation. The evaluation report must document the evaluation procedures used, including the group's rationale for overriding results from standardized instruments, the results obtained, and the basis for recommendations. The information gathered from the student's parents or legal guardians, teachers, and, when appropriate, the student, must support the results of the observations conducted.
- d. The group determines that its findings under 2.a. of this section are not primarily the result of factors related to chronological age, gender, culture, ethnicity or limited English proficiency.

Documentation of Determination of Eligibility

For a student suspected of having a language impairment, the documentation of the determination of eligibility must include a written summary of the group's analysis of the data that incorporates all of the following information:

1. The basis for making the determination, including an assurance that the determination has been made in accordance with subsection 6A-6.0331(6), F.A.C.
2. Noted behavior during the observation of the student and the relationship of that behavior to the student's academic functioning.
3. The educationally relevant medical findings, if any.
4. Whether the student has a language impairment as evidenced by response to intervention data confirming all of the following:
 - a. Performance or functioning discrepancies. The student displays significant discrepancies, for the chronological age or grade level in which the student is enrolled, based on multiple sources of data when compared to multiple groups, including to the extent practicable the peer subgroup, classroom, school, district, and state level comparison groups.
 - b. Rate of progress. When provided with effective implementation of appropriate research-based instruction and interventions of reasonable intensity and duration with evidence of implementation fidelity, the student's rate of progress is insufficient or requires sustained and substantial effort to close the gap with typical peers or expectations for the chronological age or grade level in which the student is currently enrolled.
 - c. Educational need. The student continues to demonstrate the need for interventions that significantly differ in intensity and duration from what can be provided solely through educational resources and services currently in place, thereby demonstrating a need for exceptional student education due to the adverse effect of the language impairment on the student's ability to perform or function in the educational environment.
5. The determination of the student's parent(s) or guardian(s) and group of qualified professionals concerning the effects of chronological age, culture, gender, ethnicity, patterns of irregular attendance, or limited English proficiency on the student's performance or functioning.
6. Documentation based on data derived from a process that assesses the student's response to well-delivered scientific, research-based instruction and interventions, including:
 - a. Documentation of the specific instructional interventions used, the intervention support provided to the individuals implementing interventions, adherence to the critical elements of the intervention design and delivery methods, the duration of intervention implementation (e.g., number of weeks, minutes per week, sessions per week), and the student-centered data collected
 - b. Documentation that the student's parent(s) or guardian(s) were notified about the state's policies regarding the amount and nature of student performance or functioning data that would be collected and the educational resources and services that would be provided; interventions for increasing the student's rate of progress; and the parental or guardian right to request an evaluation.

Student Evaluation

1. Children in prekindergarten

In addition to the procedures identified in subsection 6A-6.0331(5), F.A.C., the minimum evaluation for a prekindergarten child shall include all of the following:

- a. Information gathered from the child's parent(s) or guardian(s) and others, as appropriate, such as teacher(s), service providers, and caregivers, regarding the concerns and description of language skills. This may be completed through a variety of methods, including interviews, checklists, or questionnaires.
- b. One or more documented and dated observation of the child's language skills conducted by the SLP in one or more setting, which must include the child's typical learning environment or an environment or situation appropriate for a child of that chronological age.
- c. One or more standardized norm-referenced instrument designed to measure language skills. The instrument must be administered and interpreted by a SLP to determine the nature and severity of the language deficits. If the SLP is unable to administer a norm-referenced instrument, a scientific, research-based alternative instrument may be used. The evaluation report must document the evaluation procedures used, including the rationale for use of an alternative instrument, the results obtained and the basis for recommendations.

2. Students in kindergarten through Grade 12

The provisions in Rule 6A-6.0331(1), F.A.C., regarding general education intervention procedures for students in kindergarten through Grade 12, who are suspected of having a disability and enrolled in public school must be implemented, as well as procedures identified in Rule 6A-6.0331(5), F.A.C., and must include all of the following:

- a. To ensure that the decreased performance or functioning of a student suspected of having a language impairment is not due to a lack of appropriate instruction, the minimum evaluation procedures must include all of the following:
 - i. Review of data that demonstrates the student was provided well-delivered scientific, research-based instruction and interventions addressing the identified areas of concern and delivered by qualified personnel in general or ESE settings.
 - ii. Data-based documentation, which was provided to the student's parents or legal guardians, of repeated measures of performance or functioning at reasonable intervals, communicated in an understandable format, reflecting the student's response to intervention during instruction.
 - iii. Information gathered from the student's parents or legal guardians and teachers, and, when appropriate, the student, regarding the concerns and a description of language skills. This may be completed through a variety of methods including interviews, checklists or questionnaires.
 - iv. Documented and dated observations of the student's language skills conducted by the SLP in one or more settings.
 - v. One or more standardized norm-referenced instrument designed to measure language skills. The instruments must be administered and interpreted by a SLP to determine the nature and severity of the language deficits. If the SLP is unable to administer a norm-referenced instrument, a scientific, research-based alternative instrument may be used. The evaluation report must document the evaluation procedures used, including the rationale for use of an alternative instrument, the results obtained, and the basis for recommendations.
- b. With the exception of one additional observation conducted by the SLP when the language impairment is due to a deficit in pragmatic language that cannot be verified by a standardized assessment, general education activities and interventions conducted prior to initial evaluation in accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(1), F.A.C., may be used to satisfy the requirements of this rule.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular, or Instructional Considerations

1. Language services

- a. A group of qualified professionals determining eligibility under the requirements of Rule 6A-6.030121, F.A.C., and Rule 6A-6.0331(6), F.A.C., will include a SLP.
- b. A SLP will be involved in the development of the individual educational plan for students with a language impairment, whether as special education or as a related service for an otherwise eligible student with a disability.
- c. Language therapy services will be provided by a certified SLP pursuant to Rule 6A-4.0176, F.A.C., or a licensed SLP pursuant to Chapter 468, F.S., and Rule 64B20-2.001, F.A.C., or a speech-language associate pursuant to Rule 6A-4.01761, F.A.C., or a speech-language pathology assistant pursuant to Chapter 468, F.S.
- d. Students determined eligible as a student with a language impairment have access to any supports and services needed as determined by the individual educational plan team. A student should be identified as a student with a disability using the most appropriate category, but this does not mean that the team must identify every possible category under which the student may be eligible. In addition, there is no requirement that a student be eligible under a given category in order to receive specific services. For example, students determined eligible as a student with a language impairment may have counseling as a related service, a functional behavioral assessment, or academic support for reading or writing even though the student has not been determined to be a student with an emotional or behavioral disability or a specific learning disability.

2. Speech-language associate

- a. Language therapy services provided by a speech-language associate as specified in Rule 6A-4.01761, F.A.C., will be under the direction of a certified or licensed SLP with a master's degree or higher in speech-language pathology. Services under this rule can be provided for a period of three years, as described in s. 1012.44, F.S., in school districts that qualify for the sparsity supplement as described in s. 1011.62(7), F.S.
- b. The school district will submit a plan to the Florida Department of Education for approval before implementation of Rule 6A-4.01761, F.A.C. The components of the plan must include a description of:
 - i. The model, specifying the type and amount of direction including, but not limited to, direct observation, support, training and instruction;
 - ii. The rationale for using this model;
 - iii. The manner in which the associate will be required to demonstrate competency;
 - iv. The process for monitoring the quality of services;

v. The process for measuring student progress; and

vi. The manner in which the speech-language associate will meet the requirements of the annual school district professional development plan for instructional personnel.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations, qualified evaluators, or unique philosophical, curricular, or instructional considerations for students with language impairments.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.15: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students who are Visually Impaired

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.8, 300.34, 300.172 and 300.324

Sections 1003.55, 1003.57 and 1003.575, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.09401, 6A-6.03014, 6A-6.0331 and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Definitions

Visual impairment including blindness means any impairment in vision regardless of significance or severity that, even with correction, adversely affects the student's educational performance. The term includes both partial sight and blindness, including ocular, brain-based and neurological disorders.

Teacher of the visually impaired means an individual who is certified in the area of visually impaired in accordance with Rule 6A-4.0178, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

Student Evaluation

A full and individual evaluation must be conducted by a school district to identify a student with a visual impairment as eligible for exceptional student education and consider the individual needs of a student with a visual impairment when developing, reviewing, or revising an Individual Educational Plan (IEP) in accordance with Rules 6A-1.09401(1)(j), 6A-1.09414, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0331, and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Eligibility determination. For a student who has, or who is suspected of having, a visual impairment, evaluation for eligibility must include a medical report and three assessments as described in paragraphs (3)(b)-(d), unless one or more of the assessments is waived as provided in paragraph (3)(e).

Medical report. A medical report must include a diagnosis or provide information about a student's visual impairment. This medical report must be provided by a licensed ophthalmologist, optometrist, or neurologist.

Functional vision assessment. A functional vision assessment considers the student's performance of daily tasks across a variety of natural environments to determine factors that influence visual access. This assessment must be conducted by a teacher of the visually impaired.

Learning media assessment. A learning media assessment considers and compares learning and literacy media in order to provide recommendations about which visual, tactual, and auditory learning media are appropriate for the student. These recommendations must consider the use of braille in accordance with the requirements of Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(g)8., F.A.C. This assessment must be conducted by a teacher of the visually impaired.

Orientation and mobility screening. The district must conduct an orientation and mobility screening. An orientation and mobility screening considers the travel needs and abilities of the student in a variety of environments. The screening must be conducted by a person who holds an orientation and mobility certification or endorsement.

Assessment Waiver

If one of the assessments described in paragraphs (3)(b)-(3)(d) provides sufficient information to determine that a student with a visual impairment is eligible for exceptional student education, the other assessments must be waived for the purpose of determining eligibility. However, if the assessments were waived because they were not necessary to determine eligibility, the assessments that were waived must be completed during the IEP process.

Once a student with a visual impairment is determined eligible for exceptional student education, the district must conduct the assessments and screening as described below.

(a) The district must conduct any assessment waived for the eligibility determination as provided in paragraph (3)(e).

(b) The district must conduct a special skills assessment. A special skills assessment evaluates skills aligned with content knowledge as described in Rule 6A-1.09401(1)(j), F.A.C. This assessment must be conducted by a teacher of the visually impaired.

Reevaluation

Reevaluation of students with visual impairment must comply with Rule 6A-6.0331(7), F.A.C., and, in addition, the reevaluation must include:

1. A medical report as referenced in paragraph (3)(a), unless a medical report is waived by the student's IEP team if the team finds that there is no suspected change in visual functioning, or if the team is provided a physician's written recommendation to waive the medical report for students with bilateral anophthalmia; and
2. An evaluation of skills known to be impacted by visual impairment as required for determining initial eligibility.

Supportive Services

The district must make available referral forms, links, and technical support contacts for services to students and parents. These resources include:

(a) Critical Initiatives in Visual Impairment Project Florida State University (CIVI-FSU);

(b) Florida Division of Blind Services (DBS);

(c) Florida Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (VR);

(d) Florida Instructional Materials Center for the Visually Impaired (FIMC-VI);

(e) Florida Low Vision Initiative (FLVI); and

(f) Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind (FSDB).

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students with VIs.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
 There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.16: Provision of Occupational Therapy to Exceptional Students as a Related Service

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §300.34

Chapters 456 and 468, Part III, F.S.

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.030191, 6A-6.03024, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.03411 and Chapter 64B-11, F.A.C.

Definitions

1. Occupational therapy means services provided by a licensed occupational therapist or a licensed occupational therapy assistant.
2. Related service provider means the licensed occupational therapist responsible for the assessment and provision of school-based occupational therapy as a related service.
3. Include input from the occupational therapist to assist the individual educational plan (IEP), educational plan (EP) or individualized family support plan (IFSP) team when the educational need for occupational therapy as a related service is being determined.

Assessments

As defined in s. 468.203, F.S., prior to the provision of occupational therapy, assessments shall be conducted by the related service provider. Rule 6A-6.03024(1)(c), F.A.C., defines a related service provider as the licensed occupational therapist responsible for the assessment and provision of school-based occupational therapy as a related service as defined in s. 1003.01(3)(b), F.S., and Rule 6A-6.03411(1)(dd)3.f., F.A.C.

Determination of Need for Occupational Therapy

To determine the need for occupational therapy as a related service for the IEP, EP or IFSP team shall:

1. Review assessments conducted by the related service provider and all other relevant data; and
2. Determine if occupational therapy services are needed to assist a student to benefit from specially designed instruction.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular, or Instructional Considerations

1. The licensed occupational therapist shall provide input to assist the IEP, EP or IFSP team when:
 - a. The educational need for occupational therapy as a related service is being determined, and
 - b. A student who is receiving occupational therapy as a related service is being reviewed by the IEP, EP or IFSP team.
2. Once the educational need for occupational therapy has been determined in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03024, F.A.C., a plan of treatment as referenced in s. 468.203, F.S., shall be developed. The plan of treatment may be included as a part of the IEP, EP or IFSP.
3. Pursuant to s. 468.203, F.S., occupational therapy:
 - a. May be provided by either a licensed occupational therapist or a licensed occupational therapy assistant.
 - b. The occupational therapy assistant is supervised by the licensed occupational therapist.
 - c. The licensed occupational therapist provides both initial direction in developing a plan of treatment and periodic inspection of the actual implementation of the plan. Such a plan of treatment shall not be altered by the supervised individual without prior consultation with, and the approval of, the supervising occupational therapist.
 - d. The supervising occupational therapist need not always be physically present or on the premises when the licensed occupational therapy assistant is performing services. However, except in cases of emergency, supervision shall require the availability of the supervising occupational therapist for consultation with and direction of the supervised individual.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students who need occupational therapy.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
 There is no additional information for this section.

Section B.17: Provision of Physical Therapy to Exceptional Students as a Related Service

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §300.34

Chapters 456, 458, 459, 461, 466 and 486, F.S.

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.030191, 6A-6.03024, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.03411 and 64B17-6.001, F.A.C.

Definitions

1. Physical therapy means services provided by a licensed physical therapist or a licensed physical therapist assistant.
2. Related service provider means the licensed physical therapist responsible for the assessment and provision of school-based physical therapy as a related service.

Assessments

As defined in s. 486.021, F.S., prior to the provision of physical therapy, assessments shall be conducted by the related service provider. Rule 6A-6.03024(1)(c), F.A.C., defines a related service provider as the licensed physical therapist responsible for the assessment and provision of school-based physical therapy as a related service, as defined in s. 1003.01(3)(b), F.S., and Rule 6A-6.03411(1)(dd)3.i., F.A.C.

Determination of Need for Physical Therapy

To determine need for physical therapy as a related service for the individual educational plan (IEP), educational plan (EP) or individualized family support plan (IFSP), the team shall:

1. Review assessments conducted by the related service provider and all other relevant data; and
2. Determine if physical therapy services are needed to assist a student to benefit from specially designed instruction.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular, or Instructional Considerations

1. The licensed therapist or licensed assistant shall provide input to assist the IEP, EP, or IFSP team when:
 - a. The educational need for physical therapy as a related service is being determined, and
 - b. A student who is receiving physical therapy as a related service is being reviewed by the IEP, EP, or IFSP team.
2. Once the educational need for physical therapy has been determined in accordance with the provisions of this rule, a plan of treatment as referenced in s. 468.203, F.S., shall be developed. The plan of treatment may be included as a part of the IEP, EP or IFSP.
3. Pursuant to s. 486.021, F.S., physical therapy may be provided by either a licensed physical therapist or a licensed physical therapist assistant, who is under the general supervision of a physical therapist. The supervision of a physical therapist assistant shall not require on-site supervision by the physical therapist.
4. Pursuant to Rule 64B17-6.001, F.A.C., the supervising physical therapist shall be:
 - a. Accessible at all times by two-way communication, which enables the physical therapist to respond to an inquiry when made and to be readily available for consultation during the delivery of care.
 - b. Within the same geographic location as the physical therapist assistant.
 - c. Provided both initial direction in developing a plan of treatment and ensuring the plan is appropriately implemented on a consistent basis. The supervised individual cannot change the plan of treatment without prior consultation with, and the approval of, the supervising physical therapist.
 - d. Readily available to the physical therapist assistant with emphasis placed on directing the assistant through frequent reporting, both verbal and written and frequent observations of the care rendered.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for students who need physical therapy.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section C: Individual Educational Plan

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §§300.29, 300.106, 300.110, 300.320 through 300.328, and 300.503

Sections 1001.02, 1002.20, 1002.3105, 1003.01, 1003.4203, 1003.4282, 1003.4285, 1003.57, 1003.5715, 1003.5716, 1003.572, 1008.22 and 1008.212, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.0943, 6A-1.09441, 6A-1.0996, 6A-1.09963, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0311 through 6A-6.0361, and 6A-6.03311, F.A.C.

Definition

An individual educational plan (IEP) is a written statement for a student with a disability that is developed, reviewed and revised in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03028, F.A.C. Parents are partners with schools and school district personnel in developing, reviewing and revising IEPs. The procedures for the development of IEPs for students with disabilities are as follows:

Note: Since an educational plan (EP) is defined in Rule 6A-6.030191, F.A.C., as being developed for students identified solely as gifted, an IEP rather than an EP is developed for students who are gifted and have also been identified as having a disability.

Procedures

1. Role of parents

The role of the parents in developing IEPs includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Providing critical information regarding the strengths of their student;
- b. Expressing their concerns for enhancing the education of their student so that their student can receive a free appropriate public education (FAPE);
- c. Participating in discussions about the student's need for special education and related services;
- d. Participating in deciding how the student will be involved and progress in the general education curriculum, including participation in state and school district assessments;
- e. Participating in the determination of what services the school district will provide to their student and in what setting; and
- f. Participating in the determination of which course of study leading to a standard diploma the student will pursue, consistent with s. 1003.4282, F.S., to include a course of study leading to a Scholar or Industry Scholar designation in accordance with s. 1003.4285, F.S.
- g. For the IEP in effect at the beginning of the school year the student is expected to graduate, a signed statement by the parent or guardian or the student, if the student has reached the age of majority and rights have transferred to the student, that he or she understands the process for deferment and identifying if the student will defer the receipt of his or her standard high school diploma, must be included in the student's IEP.

2. Parent participation in IEP team meetings

The school district shall establish procedures that provide for parents, guardians, surrogate parents or persons acting in loco parentis to participate in decisions concerning the IEP. Parents of each student with a disability must be members of any group that makes decisions on the educational placement of their child.

- a. To ensure that parents are present at each meeting, or are afforded the opportunity to participate at each meeting the following must occur:
 - i. Parents are notified of the meeting early enough to ensure that they have an opportunity to attend.
 - ii. The meeting is scheduled at a mutually agreed upon time and place.
 - iii. A written notice to the parent indicates the purpose; time; location of the meeting; and who, by title or position, will be in attendance; and includes a statement informing the parents that they have the right to invite individuals with special knowledge or expertise about their child. Parents may also request that a Part C service coordinator or other representative of the Part C system be invited to attend the initial IEP team meeting for a child previously receiving early intervention services under Part C of IDEA. Parents may also be accompanied by an adult of their choice at a meeting with school district personnel.
 - iv. At the discretion of the parent or the school district, other individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the student must also be included as part of the IEP team. Consistent with federal law, the determination of knowledge or special expertise must be made by the party (parent or school district) who invites the individual to be a member of the IEP team.
 - v. Decisions as to which teachers and special education providers are members of the IEP team are made by the school district, based on the needs of the student.
 - vi. The written notice to the parent clearly indicates which persons invited to the IEP team meeting are required members of the IEP team and, thus, would require excusal as described in subsection 4 below.

Any time an IEP team meeting is convened for the purpose of reviewing or changing a student's IEP as it relates to administration of the Florida Alternate Assessment and the provision of instruction in the state standards access points curriculum, or placement of the student in an exceptional student education (ESE) center, the school must provide the notice to the parent at least 10 days prior to the meeting.

- b. Not later than the first IEP to be in effect when the student attains the age of 12 or seventh grade, whichever occurs first (or younger, if determined appropriate by the IEP team), the notice must also indicate that a purpose of the meeting will be to identify the transition services needs of the student and that the school district will invite the student.
- c. The provision of information must be given to the student and the parents about the following resources:

- i. The school district's high school-level transition services, career and technical education, and collegiate programs available to students with disabilities and how to access them;
 - ii. School-based transition programs; and
 - iii. Programs and services available through the Florida Center for Students with Unique Abilities, the Florida Centers for Independent Living, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the Division of Blind Services.
- d. Not later than the first IEP to be in effect when the student turns 14 or enters high school (or younger, if determined appropriate by the IEP team), the notice must also indicate that a purpose of the meeting will be the consideration of postsecondary and career goals and transition services for the student, which must be operational and in place to begin implementation not later than the first day of the student's first year of high school, and that the school district will invite the student and identify any other agency that will be invited to send a representative to the meeting.
- e. If neither parent can attend, the school district uses other methods to ensure parent participation, including individual or conference telephone calls or video conferencing.
- f. A meeting may be conducted without a parent in attendance if the school district is unable to obtain the attendance of the parent. In this case, the school district maintains a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed upon time and place. These records include such items as:
- i. Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted, and the results of those calls;
 - ii. Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and
 - iii. Detailed records of visits made to the parents' home or place of employment, and the results of those visits.
- g. The school district takes whatever action is necessary to ensure that the parents, and the student when the student is age 12 or in grade 7, whichever occurs first, understand the proceedings at a meeting, including arranging for an interpreter for parents and students who are deaf or whose native language is other than English.
- h. A meeting does not include informal or unscheduled conversations involving school district personnel and conversations on issues such as teaching methodology, lesson plans or coordination of service provision. A meeting also does not include preparatory activities that school district personnel engage in to develop a proposal or response to a parent proposal that will be discussed at a later meeting.
- i. The school district provides the parent with a copy of the IEP at no cost to the parent.

3. IEP team participants

The IEP team, with a reasonable number of participants, shall include:

- a. The parents of the student
- b. At least one regular education teacher of the student, if the student is or may be participating in the regular education environment. The regular education teacher of a student with a disability participates, to the extent appropriate, in the development, review, and revision of the student's IEP, including assisting in the determination of:
 - i. Appropriate positive behavioral interventions and supports and other strategies for the student; and
 - ii. Supplementary aids and services, classroom accommodations, modifications, or supports for school personnel to be provided for the student.
- c. At least one special education teacher of the student, or, where appropriate, one special education provider of the student
- d. A representative of the school district who is qualified to provide or supervise the provision of specially designed instruction to meet the unique needs of students with disabilities, knowledgeable about the general education curriculum, and is knowledgeable about the availability of resources of the school district. At the school district's discretion, the student's special education teacher may be designated to also serve as the school district representative, if the teacher meets these requirements.
- e. An individual who can interpret the instructional implications of evaluation results. Another member of the IEP team may fulfill this role.
- f. At the discretion of the parent or the school district, other individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the student, including related services personnel. The determination of the knowledge or special expertise shall be made by the party who invited the individual to participate in the IEP team meeting.
- g. The student, if appropriate, and in all cases where a purpose of the meeting will be the identification of the student's transition services needs or consideration of postsecondary and career goals for the student and the transition services needed to assist the student in reaching those goals. If the student does not attend the IEP team meeting to identify transition services needs or consider postsecondary and career goals and transition services, the school district takes other steps to ensure that the student's preferences and interests are considered.
- h. Agency representatives—To the extent appropriate and with the consent of the parents or a student who has reached the age of majority, the school district will invite a representative of any participating agency that may be responsible for providing or paying for transition services. Parental consent or the consent of the student who has reached the age of majority must also be obtained before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies providing or paying for transition services.
 - i. In the case of a student who was previously served and received early intervention services under Part C of the IDEA, the Part C service coordinator or other representatives of the Part C system must be invited to the initial IEP team meeting, at the request of the parent, to assist with the smooth transition of services.
 - j. The school district will determine the specific personnel to fill the roles.

4. IEP team member excusal

- a. A member of the IEP team is not required to attend an IEP team meeting, in whole or in part, if the parent of a student with a disability and the school district agree, in writing, that the attendance of the member is not necessary because the member's area of curriculum or related services is not being modified or discussed in the meeting.
- b. A member of the IEP team also may be excused from attending an IEP team meeting, in whole or in part, when the meeting involves a modification to or discussion of the member's area of the curriculum or related services, if the parent, in writing, and the school district consent to the excusal and the member submits, in writing to the parent and the IEP team, input into the development of the IEP prior to the meeting.
- c. The school district has designated the following individuals, by name or position, as having the authority to make the agreement with the parent, or provide consent on behalf of the school district, to excuse an IEP team member from attending an IEP team meeting.

Identify the individuals, by title or position, who have been granted this authority.

The LEA representative of the IEP team may excuse an IEP team member with parent agreement. This will be reflected in the IEP meeting notes.

4. IEP team member excusal (continued)

- d. If a required IEP team member is unable to attend the meeting as scheduled, the parent can agree to continue with the meeting and request an additional meeting if more information is needed, or request that the meeting be rescheduled.

5. Transition of children with disabilities from the infants and toddlers early intervention program

- a. An IEP or an individual family support plan (IFSP) must be developed and implemented by the third birthday of a child who has been participating in the early intervention program for infants and toddlers with disabilities.
- b. Each school district shall participate in transition planning conferences arranged by the state lead agency for the infants and toddlers with disabilities early intervention program.
- c. If the child's third birthday occurs during the summer, the child's IEP team shall determine the date when services under the IEP or IFSP will begin.

6. IEP timelines

Timelines for IEPs include the following:

- a. An IEP that has been reviewed, and, if appropriate, revised periodically, but not less than annually, must be in effect at the beginning of each school year for each eligible student with a disability within the school district's jurisdiction.
- b. An IEP must be developed within 30 calendar days following the determination of a student's eligibility for special education and related services and be in effect prior to the provision of these services.
- c. A meeting shall be held at least annually to review, and revise, as appropriate, each IEP.

7. Considerations in IEP development, review, and revision

The IEP team considers the following factors in the development, review, and revision of the IEP:

- a. Strengths of the student and concerns of the parents for enhancing the education of their child
- b. Results of the initial or most recent evaluation or reevaluation
- c. As appropriate, results of the student's performance on state or districtwide assessments
- d. Academic, developmental and functional needs of the student.
- e. In the case of a student whose behavior impedes the student's learning or the learning of others, strategies, including the use of positive behavioral interventions, supports, and other strategies to address that behavior.
- f. In the case of a student with limited English proficiency, the language needs of the student as related to the IEP.
- g. In the case of a student who is blind or visually impaired, the provision of instruction in braille and the use of braille unless the IEP team determines, after an evaluation of the student's reading and writing skills needs, including future needs and appropriate reading and writing media (including an evaluation of the student's future need for instruction in braille or the use of braille), that instruction in braille or the use of braille is not appropriate for the student.
- h. The communication needs of the student
 - i. In the case of a student who is deaf or hard of hearing, the student's language and communication needs, opportunities for direct communications with peers and professional personnel in the student's language and communication mode, academic level, and full range of needs, including opportunities for direct instruction in the student's language and communication mode. Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(g), F.A.C., requires the use of the Communication Plan form (available at <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-04776>) adopted by the State Board of Education during the development of the IEP for students who are deaf or hard of hearing or have a dual sensory impairment. Use of this plan will ensure that IEP teams are considering the instructional needs of these students in a more comprehensive manner.
- j. Whether the student requires assistive technology devices or services. On a case-by-case basis, the use of school-purchased assistive technology devices in a student's home or other settings is required if the IEP team determines that the student needs access to those devices to receive a FAPE.

k. At least annually, whether extended school year (ESY) services are necessary for the provision of FAPE to the student if the IEP team determines, on an individual basis, that the services are necessary. School districts may not limit ESY to categories of a disability or unilaterally limit the type, amount or duration of those services. ESY services must be consistent with the following:

- i. Pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 300.106, ESY services must be considered by the IEP or IFSP team as part of the provision of FAPE for students with disabilities. ESY is special education and related services that are provided to a student with a disability beyond the normal school year of the school district, in accordance with the child's IEP or IFSP and at no cost to the parent of the student and meets the standards of the state educational agency.
- ii. ESY is not intended to provide education beyond that which has been determined necessary by the IEP or IFSP team to ensure a FAPE. In many cases, not all the services specified in an individual student's IEP or IFSP for the school year need to be provided as part of ESY services.
- iii. Parental requests for ESY services must be considered; however, if ESY services are requested by the parent and the IEP or IFSP team does not determine the provision of the requested ESY services as necessary for the provision of a FAPE, then a written informed notice of refusal must be provided.

Describe the district's procedures for determining the need for ESY services for individual students.

The determination of need for ESY is a data-based decision made by the IEP team in order to ensure the student receives a free and appropriate public education (FAPE). The consideration of Extended school year (ESY) services (special education and related services) for students are required if the IEP team or Individualized family support plan (IFSP) has reason to believe that the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) for an individual student would be jeopardized without such services. It is important that a variety of criteria or factors be considered when determining whether ESY services are necessary in order to ensure the provision of FAPE. When determining the need for ESY services (special education and related services) for individual students, IEP or IFSP teams engage in a determination of needs process that entails examining the following information and data: a). Regression/Recoupment - Without special education and related services there is a substantial likelihood of substantial regression of critical skills caused by the school break and a failure to recover those lost skills in a reasonable time following the school break. b). Interfering Behaviors- the IEP committee determines whether any interfering behaviors, such as stereotypic, ritualistic, aggressive, or self-injurious behaviors targeted by the IEP goals and objectives have prevented the student from receiving benefit from the educational program during the previous school year and whether interruption of instruction on those objectives caused by a school break will prevent the student from receiving benefit from the educational program during the next school year. c). Critical Point of Instruction - The IEP committee determines whether, without ESY services, the student requires instruction in a critical area(s), which results in the likelihood of preventing the student from receiving benefit from the educational program during the regular school year without ESY services. d). Emerging Skills Breakthrough – The IEP team reviews all goals and objectives targeting critical life skills to determine whether any of the skills are at a breakthrough point. When critical life skills are at this point, the IEP committee determines whether the interruption of instruction on those goals and objectives caused by the school break is likely to prevent the student from receiving benefit from the educational program. e). Nature/Severity of Disability - The IEP committee determines whether, without ESY services, the nature and/or severity of the student's disability is likely to prevent the student from receiving benefit from the educational program during the regular school year without ESY services. f). Degree of Progress- The IEP committee reviews the student's progress toward goals on critical life skills and determines whether without ESY services, the student's degree of progress toward the goals will prevent the student from receiving benefit from his/her educational program during the regular school year. g). Extenuating Circumstances - The IEP team considers any extenuating circumstances related to the student's current situation, such as parental concerns, legal considerations, and special needs of the students, not covered above. Examples of students who may require ESY services under this criterion include, but are not limited to, the following: 1). A student who has recently obtained paid employment and requires the services of a job coach in order to maintain successful employment. 2). A student who requires ESY services in order to remain in his or her existing LRE and prevent movement to a more restrictive setting. 3). A student whose frequent health-related absences have significantly impeded progress on goals related to critical life skills. IEP teams consider a student's need for ESY at each annual IEP review and again at interim IEP reviews if applicable. Data collection is ongoing throughout the school year, and as an added measure, IEP teams consider the need (review available information and analyze data) for ESY for all ESE students in the early spring. IEP meetings are scheduled accordingly. In an effort to address any negative impacts related to emergency school closures, ESY may not be limited to summer, and IEP teams can consider the implementation of ESY throughout the school year. The school district will not limit the provision of ESY services to particular categories of disabilities or unilaterally limit the type, amount or duration of the services (Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(g)11.b., F.A.C.). Determinations concerning the duration, frequency, and type of ESY services will be individualized and documented on the student's IEP.

ESY services may be provided as school-based instruction with related services, computer-assisted programs, take-home instructional materials with consultation support, related services, and other methods determined by the IEP team to address the student's individualized needs. Additionally, ESY services may be delivered remotely, or face to face and will be designed to assist to close any learning gaps, including related services therapies, as well as preview for the next grade level. It is important to note that ESY services provided throughout the school year are not meant to supplement the annual ESY consideration requirement for SWDs. Appropriate data to be reviewed may include, but is not limited to, the following: Pattern of regression after past breaks in service, negative impacts of emergency school closures, individualized education plans, positive behavioral support plans, report cards, work samples, probes/running records, pre/post-test before/after breaks, teacher-made checklists, frequency charts, progress on annual goals, anecdotal records from home/school, referrals/discipline files, point sheets, therapy logs, and other documentation related to extenuating circumstances. In addition, parents, teachers, and other professionals are all valuable sources of information.

Describe the school district's procedures for informing staff that varying amounts, types and durations of ESY services are possible based on the individual needs of a student. (Any predetermination or set policy on the amount of time ESY will be provided is contrary to the regulations.)

The district has procedures for informing staff that varying amounts, types and durations of ESY services (special education and related services) are based on the individual needs of a student. Examples of various types of ESY include the following: direct instruction or support facilitation once or more per week, therapy, web-based learning (with or without periodic consultation or support facilitation), computer software, take-home instructional materials, and consultation. Also, some students may engage in credit recovery during the regular school year. District staff (ESE administrators, ESE Staffing specialists, and ESE Curriculum specialists) share this information with all ESE teachers at the start of each school year. In addition, ESE specialists meet with school-based ESE teacher teams on a monthly basis and share this information periodically. When IEP teams consider a student's need for ESY, they are encouraged to engage in a structured determination of needs process. The process in part requires teachers to consider varying amounts, types, and durations of ESY services based on the student's individual needs. An ESE district specialist monitors the various ESY service delivery models and helps to ensure the district's ESY policies and procedures are shared with ESE personnel and are implemented with fidelity. Also, district ESY best practices and procedures are available to all teachers in the district's ESE information portal.

7. Considerations in IEP development, review and revision (continued)

- I. If, after considering all the factors mentioned above, the IEP team determines that a student needs a particular device or service, including an intervention, accommodation or other modification, to receive a FAPE, the IEP includes a statement to that effect.

8. Prior Written Notice

Written notice must be given to the parents of a child with a disability within a reasonable time before the school district:

- a. Proposes to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of the child or the provision of FAPE; or
- b. Refuses to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child or the provision of FAPE to the child.

The content of the notice must be written in language understandable to the public and provided in the native language or other mode of communication used by the parents unless it is not feasible to do so. If it is not feasible, the school district must take steps to ensure that there is evidence that the notice is translated orally or by other means to the parents in the native language or other mode of communication used by the parents and must include the following:

- a. A description of the action proposed or refused by the school district;
- b. An explanation of why the school district proposes or refuses to take the action;
- c. A description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record or report the school district used as a basis for the proposed or refused action;
- d. A statement that the parents of a child with a disability have protection under the procedural safeguards if the notice is not an initial referral for evaluation and how a copy of a description of the procedural safeguards can be obtained;
- e. Sources for the parents to contact to obtain assistance in understanding the notice;
- f. A description of other options that the IEP team considered and the reasons why those options were rejected; and
- g. A description of other factors that are relevant to the school district's proposal or refusal.

9. Content of the IEP

Each IEP must include the following:

- a. A statement of the student's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance, including how the student's disability affects the student's involvement and progress in the general education curriculum, or for prekindergarten children, as appropriate, how the disability affects the student's participation in appropriate activities.
- b. 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 or for prekindergarten children, as appropriate, to participate in appropriate activities and meeting each of the student's other educational needs that result from the student's disability.
- c. A description of benchmarks or short-term objectives for students with disabilities who take alternate assessments aligned to alternate achievement standards, or any other student with a disability, at the discretion of the IEP team.
- d. 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..
- e. A statement of the classroom accommodations, modifications or supports for school personnel that will be provided for the student to advance appropriately toward attaining the annual goals; be involved and progress in the general education curriculum; to participate in extracurricular and other nonacademic activities; and to be educated and participate with other students with disabilities and without disabilities in compliance with state and federal laws. (A parent must provide signed consent for a student to receive instructional accommodations that would not be permitted on the statewide assessments and must acknowledge in writing that he or she understands the implications of such accommodations.)
- f. An explanation of the extent, if any, to which the student will not participate with students without disabilities in the regular class or in the activities described above.
- g. A statement addressing any individual appropriate accommodations necessary to measure the academic achievement and functional performance of the student on the statewide, standardized assessments or school district assessments. Accommodations that negate the validity of a statewide assessment are not allowable in accordance with s. 1008.22, F.S. If the IEP team determines that the student will take the Florida Alternate Assessment instead of other statewide, standardized assessments or an alternate school district assessment of student achievement, the IEP must include a statement of why the student cannot participate in other statewide, standardized assessments or school district assessments and, if applicable why the particular school district alternate assessment selected is appropriate for the student. If a student does not participate in the statewide, standardized assessment program as a result of being granted an extraordinary exemption in accordance with s. 1008.212, F.S., or an exemption due to medical complexity in accordance with s. 1008.22(12), F.S., the school district must notify the student's parent and provide the parent with information regarding the implications of such nonparticipation in accordance with s. 1008.22(3), F.S.
- h. The projected date for the beginning of the special education, services, accommodations and modifications described and the anticipated frequency, location and duration of those services.
- i. A statement of how the student's progress toward meeting the annual goals will be measured and when periodic reports on the progress the student is making toward meeting the annual goals (such as using quarterly or other periodic reports, concurrent with the issuance of report cards) will be provided.
- j. A statement to identify any Career and Professional Education (CAPE) digital tool certificates and CAPE industry certifications the student seeks to attain before high school graduation.

10. Transitional needs addressed within IEP

- a. During the student's seventh grade year or when a student attains the age of 12, whichever occurs first, IEP teams must begin the process of identifying the need for transition services of students with disabilities before the student enters high school or attains the age of 14, whichever occurs first, in order to have identified postsecondary and career goals. The plan must be operational and in place to begin implementation on the first day of the student's first year in high school. This process must include, but is not limited to, the following:

- i. Consideration of the student's need for instruction or the provision of information in self-determination and self-advocacy to assist the student to participate in IEP team meetings actively and effectively.
 - ii. Preparation for the student to graduate from high school with a standard high school diploma pursuant to s. [1003.4282](#), F.S., with a Scholar designation unless the parent chooses an Industry Scholar designation.
 - iii. Provision of the information to the student and his or her parent of the school district's high school-level transition services, career and technical education, and collegiate programs available to students with disabilities and how to access such programs. Information shall also be provided on school-based transition programs and programs and services available through Florida's Center for Students with Unique Abilities, the Florida Centers for Independent Living, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the Division of Blind Services. Referral forms, links, and technical support contacts for these services must be provided to students and parents at IEP team meetings.
- b. Beginning not later than the first IEP to be in effect when the student enters high school, attains the age of 14, or when determined appropriate by the parent and the IEP team, whichever occurs first, the IEP must include the following statements that must be updated annually:
- i. A statement of intent to pursue a standard high school diploma and a Scholar or Industry Scholar designation, as determined by the parent.
 - ii. A statement that documents discussion of the process for a student with a disability who meets the requirements for a standard high school diploma to defer the receipt of such diploma.
 - iii. The IEP in effect at the beginning of the school year the student is expected to graduate, must include a signed statement by the parent, the guardian or the student, if the student has reached the age of majority and rights have transferred to the student, that he or she understands the process for deferment and identifying if the student will defer the receipt of diploma.
 - iv. A statement of intent to receive a standard high school diploma before the student attains the age of 22 and a description of how the student will fully meet the requirements in s. 1003.4282, F.S. The IEP must also specify the outcomes and the additional benefits expected by the parent and the IEP team at the time of the student's graduation.
 - v. A statement of appropriate measurable long-term postsecondary education and career goals based upon age-appropriate transition assessments related to training; education; employment; and, if appropriate, independent living skills and the transition services, including courses of study needed to assist the student in reaching those goals.
 - vi. Any change in the IEP for the goals specified above must be approved by the parent and is subject to verification for appropriateness by an independent reviewer selected by the parent as provided in s. 1003.572, F.S.
 - vii. If a participating agency responsible for transition services, other than the school district, fails to provide the transition services described in the IEP, the school district shall reconvene the IEP team to identify alternative strategies to meet the transition objectives for the student set out in the IEP. However, this does not relieve any participating agency of the responsibility to provide or pay for any transition service that the agency would otherwise provide to students with disabilities who meet the eligibility criteria of that agency.
- c. Beginning at least one year before the student's 18th birthday, a statement that the student has been informed of his or her rights that will transfer from the parent to the student on reaching the age of majority, which is 18 years of age.
- d. Beginning with the 2015-2016 school year, a statement identifying CAPE digital tool certificates and the CAPE industry certifications that the student seeks to attain before high school graduation, if any, pursuant to s. 1003.4203, F.S.
- e. For students whose eligibility terminates due to graduation from secondary school with a regular diploma or due to exceeding the age eligibility for FAPE under state law, a school district must provide the student with a summary of the student's academic achievement and functional performance, which should include recommendations on how to assist the student with meeting the postsecondary and career goals.

11. Requirements for a Standard Diploma

The requirements for a standard diploma are found in s. 1003.4282, F.S., and Rule 6A-6.03028, F.A.C.

12. High School Graduation Requirements for Students with Disabilities

a. General requirements.

Students with disabilities entering grade 9 may attain a standard diploma and earn standard diploma designations by meeting the requirements in ss. 1003.4282(1)-(9) or 1002.3105(5), or 1003.4282(10) and 1003.4285, F.S. Nothing contained in Rule 6A-1.09963, F.A.C., shall be construed to limit or restrict the right of a student with a disability solely to the options described in Rule 6A-1.09963, F.A.C. A certificate of completion will be awarded to students who earn the required 18 or 24 credits required for graduation, but who do not achieve the required grade-point average or who do not pass required assessments unless a waiver of the results has been granted in accordance with s. 1008.22(3)(d)2., F.S., or participation in a statewide assessment has been exempted in accordance with s. 1008.212, F.S., or s. 1008.22(12), F.S.

b. Definitions from Rule 6A-1.09963, F.A.C.

- i. Access courses. Access courses are approved by the State Board of Education and are described in the Course Code Directory and Instructional Personnel Assignments, in accordance with Rule 6A-1.09441, F.A.C. Access courses are based on the access points. Access points are academic expectations intended only for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities and are designed to provide these students with access to the general education curriculum.
- ii. Alternate assessment. In accordance with s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S., an alternate assessment is a statewide standardized assessment designed for students with significant cognitive disabilities to measure performance on the access points.
- iii. Employment transition plan. A plan that meets the requirements found in s. 1003.4282(8)(b)2.d., F.S. This plan is separate from the IEP.

- iv. Eligible Career and Technical Education (CTE) courses. CTE courses include any ESE or general education CTE course that contains content related to the course for which it is substituting. Modifications to the expectations or outcomes of the curriculum, known as modified occupational completion points (MOCs), are allowable and may be necessary for a student who takes access courses and participates in the alternate assessment. Modifications may include modified course requirements. Modifications to curriculum outcomes should be considered only after all appropriate accommodations are in place. MOCs must be developed for students in conjunction with their IEP and must be documented on the IEP. Course outcomes may be modified through the IEP process for secondary students with disabilities who are enrolled in a postsecondary program if the student is earning secondary (high school) credit for the program.
- c. Requirements for a standard diploma for students with disabilities for whom the IEP team has determined that participation in the Florida Alternate Assessment is the most appropriate measure of the student's skills, in accordance with Rule 6A-1.0943(5), F.A.C., and instruction in access points is the most appropriate means of providing the student access to the general education curriculum. Students must meet the graduation requirements specified in s. 1003.4282(1)-(9), F.S., or s. 1002.3105(5), F.S., through the access course specified for each required core course, through more rigorous ESE courses in the same content area, or through core academic courses. Eligible access courses are described in the Course Code Directory and Instructional Personnel Assignments, in accordance with Rule 6A-1.09441, F.A.C.
- i. Eligible CTE courses, as defined in Rule 6A-1.09963(2)(e), F.A.C., may
 - ii. substitute for Access English IV; one mathematics credit, with the exception of Access Algebra 1A and Access Algebra 1B and Access Geometry; one science credit, with the exception of Access Biology; and one social studies credit, with the exception of Access United States History. Eligible courses are described in the Course Code Directory and Instructional Personnel Assignments, in accordance with Rule 6A-1.09441, F.A.C.
 - iii. Participation in the Florida Alternate Assessment in reading, mathematics, and science is required until replaced by Florida Alternate Assessments in English Language Arts I, II, and III, Algebra I, Geometry, Algebra II, Biology I, and United States History.
 - iv. A score of at least a Level 4 on the Florida Alternate Assessment in reading and math must be attained, until replaced by the Grade 10 English Language Arts alternate assessment and the end-of-course (EOC) assessment for Access Algebra I, unless assessment results are waived in accordance with s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S. A waiver of the results of the statewide, standardized assessment requirements by the IEP team, pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S., must be approved by the parents and is subject to verification for appropriateness by an independent reviewer selected by the parents as provided for in s. 1003.572, F.S.
 - v. For those students whose performance on standardized assessments is waived by the IEP team as approved by the parent, the development of a graduation portfolio of quantifiable evidence of achievement is required. The portfolio must include a listing of courses the student has taken, grades received, student work samples, and other materials that demonstrate growth, improvement, and mastery of required course standards. Multimedia portfolios that contain electronic evidence of progress, including videos and audio recordings, are permissible. Community-based instruction, MOCs, work experience, internships, community service, and postsecondary credit, if any, must be documented in the portfolio.
- d. Requirements for a standard diploma for students with disabilities for whom the IEP team has determined that mastery of both academic and employment competencies is the most appropriate way for the student to demonstrate his or her skills. A student must meet all the graduation requirements specified in s. 1003.4282(1)-(9), F.S., or s. 1002.3105(5), F.S. Eligible courses are described in the Course Code Directory and Instructional Personnel Assignments, in accordance with Rule 6A-1.09441, F.A.C.
- i. Eligible CTE courses, as defined in Rule 6A-1.09963(2)(e), F.A.C., may substitute for English IV; one mathematics credit, except for Algebra and Geometry; one science credit, with the exception of Biology; and one social studies credit, with the exception of United States History. Eligible courses are described in the Course Code Directory and Instructional Personnel Assignments, in accordance with Rule 6A-1.09441, F.A.C.
 - ii. Students must earn a minimum of one-half credit in a course that includes employment. Such employment must be at a minimum wage or above in compliance with the requirements of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, for the number of hours a week specified in the student's completed and signed employment transition plan, as specified in s. 1003.4282(8)(b)2.d., F.S., for the equivalent of at least one semester. Additional credits in employment-based courses are permitted as electives.
 - iii. Documented achievement of all components defined in s. 1003.4282(8)(b)2.b., F.S., on the student's employment transition plan.
- e. A waiver of the results of the statewide, standardized assessment requirements by the IEP team, pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S., must be approved by the parents and is subject to verification for appropriateness by an independent reviewer selected by the parents as provided for in s. 1003.572, F.S.
- f. Deferral of receipt of a standard diploma. A student with a disability who meets the standard high school diploma requirements may defer the receipt of the diploma and continue to receive services if the student meets the requirements in s. 1003.4282(8)(c), F.S.
- i. The decision to accept or defer the standard high school diploma must be made during the school year in which the student is expected to meet all requirements for a standard high school diploma. The decision must be noted on the IEP and the parent, or the student over the age of 18 for whom rights have transferred in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03311(8), F.A.C., must sign a separate document stating the decision.
 - 1. The IEP team must review the benefits of deferring the standard high school diploma, including continuation of educational and related services, and describe to the parent and the student all services and program options available to students who defer. This description must be done in writing.
 - 2. School districts must inform the parent and the student, in writing, by January 30 of the year in which the student is expected to meet graduation requirements, that failure to defer receipt of a standard high school diploma after all requirements are met releases the school district from the obligation to provide a FAPE. This communication must state that the deadline for acceptance or deferral of the diploma is May 15 of the year in which the student is expected to meet graduation requirements, and that failure to attend a graduation ceremony does not constitute a deferral.
 - 3. School districts must ensure that the names of students deferring their diploma be submitted to appropriate school district staff for entry in the school district's management information system. Improper coding in the school district database will not constitute failure to defer.
 - ii. A student with a disability who receives a certificate of completion may continue to receive FAPE until his or her 22nd birthday, or, at the discretion of the school district, until the end of the school semester or year in which the student turns 22. Any such student who meets all special requirements of the district school board in effect as of June 20, 2014, but who is unable to meet the appropriate special state minimum requirements in effect as of June 20, 2014, shall be awarded a special certificate of completion in a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Education.

13. Separate parental consent for specific actions included in an IEP

In accordance with s. 1003.5715, F.S., effective July 1, 2013, separate parental consent for the following actions in a student's IEP is required:

- a. Administration of an alternate assessment pursuant to s. 1008.22, F.S., and instruction in the state standards access points curriculum and
- b. Placement of the student in an ESE center school.

The district must use the following forms adopted by FDOE for obtaining consent.

- a. Parental Consent Form: Instruction in the State Standards Access Points Curriculum and Florida Alternate Assessment Administration and
- b. Parental Consent Form: Student Placement in an Exceptional Education Center.

In accordance with 34 C.F.R. § 300.503, each consent form must be provided in the parent's native language as defined in 34 C.F.R. § 300.29. Both consent forms can be found in multiple languages at <https://www.fldoe.org/academics/exceptional-student-edu/beess-resources/parental-consent-form-prior-written-no.stml>. A school district may not proceed with the actions described above unless the school district documents reasonable efforts to obtain the parent's consent and the student's parent has failed to respond or the school district obtains approval through a due process hearing.

Except for a disciplinary change in placement as described in s. 1003.57(1)(h), F.S., if a school district determines that there is a need to change a student's IEP related to administration of the alternate assessment, instruction in the access points curriculum, or ESE center school placement, the school must hold an IEP team meeting that includes the parent to discuss the reason for the change. The school shall provide written notice to the parent at least 10 days before the meeting, indicating the purpose, time and location of the meeting and who, by title or position, will attend the meeting. The IEP team meeting requirement may be waived by informed consent of the parent after the parent receives the written notice.

For a change in a student's IEP related to administration of the alternate assessment, instruction in access points curriculum, or ESE center school placement, the school district may not implement the change without parental consent unless the school district documents reasonable efforts to obtain the parent's consent and the student's parent has failed to respond or the school district obtains approval through a due process hearing and resolution of appeals.

14. Least restrictive environment (LRE) and placement determinations

- a. To the maximum extent appropriate, students with disabilities, including those in public or private institutions or other facilities, are educated with students without disabilities. A school district shall use the term "inclusion" to mean that a student is receiving education in a general education regular class setting, reflecting natural proportions and age-appropriate heterogeneous groups in core academic and elective or special areas within the school community; a student with a disability is a valued member of the classroom and school community; the teachers and administrators support universal education and have knowledge and support available to enable them to effectively teach all children; and a student is provided access to technical assistance in best practices, instructional methods, and supports tailored to the student's needs based on current research.

Section 1003.57(1)(f), F.S., requires that, once every three years, each school district and school must complete a Best Practices in Inclusive Education (BPIE) assessment. The BPIE is an internal assessment process designed to facilitate the analysis, implementation, and improvement of inclusive educational practices. The results of this process, including all planned short- and long-term improvement efforts, must be included in the school district's ESE policies and procedures.

What is the date the BPIE was completed?

The BPIE was completed on 05/10/2024.

Upload the Plan for Inclusive Education: Short- and Long-Term Improvement Efforts document in Appendix F.

Upload the District Best Practices for Inclusive Education Assessment document (District's BPIE Indicator Rating Tally Sheet) in Appendix F.

What is the anticipated date for the triennial BPIE assessment, if known?

October 2026

14. Least restrictive environment (LRE) and placement determinations (continued)

- b. Special classes, separate schooling or other removal of students with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only if the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily; and
- c. A continuum of alternative placements must be available to meet the needs of students with disabilities for special education and related services, including instruction in regular classes, special classes, special schools, home instruction, and instruction in hospitals and institutions. A school district must make provision for supplementary services (such as resource room or itinerant instruction) to be provided in conjunction with regular class placement.

Describe the district's continuum of alternative placements (e.g., instruction in regular classes, special classes, special schools, home instruction and instruction in hospitals and institutions). If your district contracts with another district to provide a placement option, please indicate this as well.

All students with disabilities are educated in the least restrictive environment. The regular classroom is the first placement option for special education services to be considered, but for some students additional placement options may be necessary. The district offers a variety of alternative placements for students with disabilities: Regular Class, Regular Class with Support, Resource Room, Self-contained classes (InD, ASD, EBD, LI) Alternative Discipline Settings, and Hospital/Homebound Instruction. Special classes, more restrictive settings, or other removal of exceptional education students from regular classes shall occur only when the nature or severity of the disability cannot be satisfactorily accommodated with supplementary aids and services in the regular classroom. The emphasis on participation in the general education curriculum is intended to focus attention on the accommodations or modifications necessary to enable students with disabilities to access the general education curricula as well as a strong presumption in favor of a regular classroom placement.

The district contracts with the Clarke School in Duval county. The Clarke school provides services to students with visual impairments ages 3-5 full time; students with visual impairments grades K-8 itinerate; students who are Deaf/Hard of Hearing full time or itinerate grades PreK-5; students who are Deaf/Hard of Hearing itinerate grades 6-12.

Describe the school district's procedures regarding provision for supplementary services to be provided in conjunction with regular class placement.

The extent to which an individual student participates in the regular education setting with the use of supplementary aids and services is determined on a case-by-case basis by the individual educational plan team. This requires individualized inquiry into the unique educational needs of each student so that the team can determine the possible range of aids and supports that would enable the student to be educated satisfactorily in the regular education environment before a more restrictive placement is considered. Supplementary services are provided in regular education classes, nonacademic, and extracurricular settings to enable students with disabilities to be educated with students without disabilities to the maximum extent possible.

14. Least restrictive environment (LRE) and placement determinations (continued)

d. In determining the educational placement of a student with a disability, including a prekindergarten child with a disability, each school district must ensure that:

- i. The placement decision is made by a group of persons, including the parents, and other persons knowledgeable about the student, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options.
- ii. The placement decision is made in accordance with the LRE provisions listed above.
- iii. The student's placement is determined at least annually, is based on the student's IEP, and is as close as possible to the student's home.
- iv. Unless the IEP of a student with a disability requires another arrangement, the student is educated in the school that he or she would attend if without disabilities.
- v. In selecting the LRE, consideration is given to any potential harmful effect on the student or on the quality of services that he or she needs.
- vi. A student with a disability is not removed from education in age-appropriate regular classrooms solely because of needed modifications in the general education curriculum.

e. In providing or arranging for the provision of nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities (including meals, recess periods, 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 school district and assistance in making outside employment available), each school district must ensure that each student with a disability participates with students without disabilities to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of the student. The school district must ensure that each student with a disability has the supplementary aids and services determined by the student's IEP team to be appropriate and necessary for the student to participate in nonacademic settings.

15. Review and revision of the IEP

The school district ensures that the IEP team:

- a. Reviews the IEP periodically, but not less than annually, to determine whether the annual goals for the student are being achieved;
- b. Revises the IEP as appropriate to address:
 - i. Any lack of expected progress toward the annual goals and in the general education curriculum, if appropriate,
 - ii. Results of any reevaluation conducted,
 - iii. Information about the student provided to or by the parents,
 - iv. The student's anticipated needs or other matters, and
 - v. Consideration of the factors described previously (subsection 7);
- c. Responds to a parent's right to ask for revision of the student's IEP; and
- d. Encourages the consolidation of reevaluation meetings for the student and other IEP team meetings for the student, to the extent possible.

16. Changes to the IEP

Changes to the IEP must be made by the entire IEP team at an IEP team meeting and may be made by amending the IEP rather than by redrafting the entire IEP. However, in making changes to the IEP after the annual IEP

team meeting for a school year, the parent and school district may choose to convene an IEP team meeting for making those changes, and instead may develop a written document to amend or modify the student's current IEP. If changes are made to the student's IEP without a meeting, the school district must ensure that the student's IEP team is informed of those changes. Upon request, a parent will be provided with a revised copy of the IEP with the amendments incorporated. In addition, the following changes to the IEP and decisions made by the IEP team must be approved by the parent or the adult student, if rights have transferred, in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03311(8), F.A.C. Such changes are subject to an independent reviewer selected by the parent as provided in s. 1003.572, F.S., and include:

a. Changes to the postsecondary or career goals; and

b. Changes in the selected graduation option specified in the student's IEP and any waiver of statewide, standardized assessment results made by the IEP team in accordance with the provisions of s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S.

17. Students with disabilities in adult prisons

The requirements relating to participation in general assessments do not apply to students with disabilities who are convicted as adults under state law and incarcerated in adult prisons. In addition, the requirements relating to transition planning and services do not apply with respect to those students whose eligibility for services under Part B of IDEA will end because of their age before they will be eligible to be released from prison based on consideration of their sentence and eligibility for early release. The IEP team may modify the student's IEP or placement if the state has demonstrated a bona fide security or compelling penological interest that cannot otherwise be accommodated. The requirements relating to the IEP content and LRE do not apply with respect to such modifications.

18. IEP implementation and accountability

The school district is responsible for providing special education to students with disabilities in accordance with the students' IEPs. However, it is not required that the school district, teacher or other person be held accountable if a student does not achieve the growth projected in the annual goals and benchmarks or objectives. An IEP must be in effect before special education and related services are provided to an eligible student and will be implemented as soon as possible following the IEP team meeting. In addition, the IEP will be accessible to each regular education teacher, special education teacher, related service provider and other service provider who is responsible for its implementation. All teachers and providers will be informed of their specific responsibilities related to the implementation of the IEP and the specific accommodations, modifications, and supports that must be provided for the student in accordance with the IEP. The school district must make a good faith effort to assist the student in achieving the goals and objectives or benchmarks listed on the IEP.

19. IEPs and meetings for students with disabilities placed in private schools or community facilities by the school district

If a student with a disability is placed in a private school by the school district, in consultation with the student's parents, the school district will ensure that the student has the same rights as a student with a disability served by the school district. Before placing the student, the school district initiates and conducts a meeting to develop an IEP or IFSP for the student. The school district will ensure the attendance of a representative of the private school at the meeting. If the representative cannot attend, the school district will use other methods to ensure participation by the private school, including individual or conference telephone calls. After a student with a disability enters a private school or facility, any meetings to review and revise the student's IEP may be initiated and conducted by the private school or facility at the discretion of the school district. However, the school district must ensure that the parents and a school district representative participate in decisions about the IEP and agree to proposed changes in the IEP before those changes are implemented by the private school. Even if a private school or facility implements a student's IEP, responsibility for compliance with state board rules remains with the school district. These requirements apply only to students who are or have been placed in or referred to a private school or facility by a school district as a means of providing FAPE. If placement in a public or private residential program is necessary to provide special education to a student with a disability, the program, including non-medical care and room and board, must be at no cost to the parents of the student.

20. Access to instructional materials

The school district will take all reasonable steps to provide instructional materials in accessible formats to students with disabilities who need those instructional materials at the same time as other students receive instructional materials.

21. Physical education

Physical education services, specially designed, if necessary, must be made available to every student with a disability receiving FAPE, unless the school district does not provide physical education to students without disabilities in the same grades. Each student with a disability will be afforded the opportunity to participate in the regular physical education program available to students without disabilities unless the student is enrolled full-time in a separate facility or the student needs specially designed physical education, as prescribed in the student's IEP. If specially designed physical education is prescribed in a student's IEP, the school district will provide the services directly or plan for those services to be provided through other public or private programs. The school district responsible for the education of a student with a disability who is enrolled in a separate facility must ensure that the student receives appropriate physical education services in compliance with state and federal law.

22. Treatment of charter school students

Students with disabilities who attend public charter schools, and their parents, retain all rights under Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C. The school district will serve students with disabilities attending those charter schools in the same manner as it serves students with disabilities in its other schools. This includes:

a. Providing supplementary and related services on site at the charter school to the same extent to which the school district has a policy or practice of providing such services on site to its other public schools; and

b. Providing funds under Part B of the IDEA to those charter schools on the same basis as the school district provides funds to the school district's other public schools:

i. Including proportional distribution based on relative enrollment of students with disabilities; and

ii. At the same time as the school distributes other federal funds to its other public schools;

23. Program options

The school district must take steps to ensure that students with disabilities have available to them the variety of educational programs and services available to students without disabilities in the area served by the school district, including art, music, industrial arts, consumer and homemaking education, and career and technical education.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding the development and implementation of IEPs.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section D: Discipline

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §§300.530–300.537

Sections 893.02, 893.03, 1002.20, 1002.22, 1003.01, 1003.31, 1003.57, and 1006.09, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.0955, 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361 and 6A-6.03312, F.A.C.

Definitions

1. Change of placement because of disciplinary removals

For the purpose of removing a student with a disability from the student's current educational placement as specified in the student's IEP under Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C., a change of placement occurs with either of the following:

- a. The removal is for more than 10 consecutive school days.
- b. The student has been subjected to a series of removals that constitutes a pattern that is a change of placement because the removals cumulate to more than 10 school days in a school year, because the student's behavior is substantially similar to the student's behavior in previous incidents that resulted in the series of removals, and because of additional factors, such as the length of each removal, the total amount of time the student has been removed, and the proximity of the removals to one another. A school district determines on a case-by-case basis whether a pattern of removals constitutes a change of placement, and this determination is subject to review through due process and judicial proceedings.

2. Controlled substance

A controlled substance is any substance named or described in Schedules I–V of s. 893.03, F.S.

3. Illegal drug

An illegal drug means a controlled substance but does not include a substance that is legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health care professional or that is legally possessed or used under any other authority under the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 812(c), or under any other provision of federal law.

4. Serious bodily injury

Serious bodily injury means bodily injury that involves 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.

5. Weapon

Weapon means a weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such term does not include a pocket knife with a blade that is less than two and a half inches in length.

6. Manifestation determination

A manifestation determination is a process by which the relationship between the student's disability and a specific behavior that may result in disciplinary action is examined.

7. Interim alternative educational setting (IAES)

An interim alternative educational setting is a different location where educational services are provided for a specific time period due to disciplinary reasons and that meets the requirements of Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C.

Procedures

1. Students with disabilities whose behavior impedes their learning or the learning of others

For students with disabilities whose behavior impedes their learning or the learning of others, strategies, including positive behavioral interventions and supports to address that behavior, will be considered in the development of their IEPs. School personnel may consider any unique circumstances on a case-by-case basis when determining whether a change in placement, consistent with the requirements and procedures in Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C., is appropriate for a student with a disability who violates the Code of Student Conduct.

Describe the district's procedures for providing information and training regarding positive behavioral interventions and supports.

The district assigns an ESE School Site Specialist to all public and charter schools in the district. Training is provided to these ESE specialists on a monthly basis by ESE district personnel. The ESE school site specialists are responsible for providing that information and training to the teachers on their school campus. Safe Crisis Management training (restraint) is mandatory for all behavioral health assistants. ESE teachers are also trained in these procedures, and receive training in positive behavioral interventions. This training occurs on an annual basis. The district also provides training to individual teachers through the district ESE specialists for behavior and behavior analysis. County-wide professional development regarding positive behavior interventions and supports is offered during a summer institute for teachers.

Describe how the district addresses behavior in the development of the IEP for students with disabilities whose behavior impedes their learning or the learning of others.

When the IEP team determines that the student has behavior that impedes his/her learning or the learning of others, such must be indicated on the IEP, and the IEP team must address that behavior in the development of the IEP. The team must address the student's behavior by reflecting, at a minimum, one of the following in the IEP: 1) that an Functional Behavioral Assessment or Positive Behavioral intervention Plan will/has been done and will/does exist for the student and is listed as a service in the IEP; 2) an IEP goal in the area of behavioral concern is included in the IEP; 3) specially designed instruction and/or related services are provided to address the behavior.

2. Authority of school personnel

Consistent with the school district's Code of Student Conduct and to the extent that removal would be applied to nondisabled students, school personnel:

- a. May remove a student with a disability, who violates a code of student conduct, from the student's current placement for not more than 10 consecutive school days
- b. May remove a student with a disability, for not more than 10 consecutive school days in that same school year, for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as those removals do not constitute a change in placement, as defined in Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C.

Describe the district's procedures for monitoring out-of-school suspensions, to include the review of suspension and expulsion data.

The ESE district office monitors the out of school suspensions and provides reports to district personnel, school administrators, and ESE staffing specialists on a monthly basis. The ESE district office also reviews expulsion data as it becomes available throughout the school year. A coordinator attends all ESE expulsion meetings, and regularly collaborates and shares data with the ESE district office.

Describe the district's procedures for determining whether a pattern of removals constitutes a change of placement (See Definitions 1 a-b).

The district prohibits any SWD from being removed for more than ten (10) cumulative or consecutive days within a school fiscal year. Any disciplinary removal of a student with a disability for more than 10 days in a school year is considered a change of placement. If a decision is made that a change of placement via the use of disciplinary removals over 10 at a time or 10 cumulatively in a school year will occur for a student with a disability, the student's IEP team will be convened to conduct a manifestation determination review.

3. Manifestation determination

A manifestation determination, consistent with the following requirements, will be made within 10 school days of any decision to change the placement of a student with a disability because of a violation of a Code of Student Conduct.

- a. In conducting the review, the school district, the parent, and relevant members of the IEP team (as determined by the parent and the school district):
 - i. Will review all relevant information in the student's file, including any information supplied by the parents of the student, any teacher observations of the student, and the student's current IEP
 - ii. Will determine whether the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to, the student's disability or whether the conduct in question was the direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP
- b. If the school district, the parent, and relevant members of the IEP team determine that the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to, the student's disability or that the conduct in question was the direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP, the conduct will be determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability and the school district will take immediate steps to remedy those deficiencies.
- c. If the school district, the parent, and relevant members of the IEP team determine that the conduct was a manifestation of the student's disability, the IEP team will either:
 - i. Conduct a functional behavioral assessment (FBA), unless the school district had conducted an FBA before the behavior that resulted in the change of placement occurred, and implement a behavioral intervention plan (BIP) for the student; or
 - ii. If a BIP has already been developed, review and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior; and
 - iii. Except as provided in 6. of this section, return the student to the placement from which the student was removed, unless the parent and the school district agree to a change in placement as part of the modification of the BIP.
- d. For disciplinary changes of placement, if the behavior that gave rise to the violation of a Code of Student Conduct is determined not to be a manifestation of the student's disability, the relevant disciplinary procedures applicable to nondisabled students may be applied to the student in the same manner and for the same duration in which they would be applied to nondisabled students, except that services necessary to provide FAPE will be provided to the student with a disability, as described in 5. of this section.
- e. If a parent disagrees with the manifestation determination decision made by the IEP team pursuant to this rule, the parent may appeal the decision by requesting an expedited due process hearing as described in 7. of this section.

Describe the district's procedures for scheduling manifestation determination reviews with required timelines and determining participants for these reviews.

Upon receipt of a discipline decision to change the placement of a student with a disability, a manifestation determination review is scheduled. In no case is the manifestation determination delayed more than five school days after the infraction. The MDR Team will be composed of relevant members of the student's IEP team and parent(s). Additional participants may include a school psychologist, school administrator, district ESE administrator, a district ESE curriculum specialist, ESE school site specialist, school counselor, school social worker, and other professionals as deemed appropriate by the district. Parents have the right to invite additional participants at their discretion.

Describe the school district's procedures for determining participants for these reviews.

When determining participants for the MDR review, the school will ensure the participants include the student's parents/legal guardians and all relevant members of the student's IEP team who have knowledge of the student, the student's disability, and the discipline event resulting in a consideration of a change in placement. Additional MDR participants may include a school psychologist, school administrator, district ESE administrator, a district ESE curriculum specialist, ESE school site specialist, school counselor, school social worker and, other professionals as deemed appropriate by the district. Parents have the right to invite additional participants at their discretion.

Describe the school district's procedures for initiating and conducting FBAs and developing BIPs in a timely manner.

If an ESE student exhibits a need for a Functional Behavior Assessment (FBA) and a Positive Behavior Intervention Plan (PBIP), the IEP committee convenes to initiate and implement FBA/PBIP process. For students who already have an FBA and PBIP the IEP team will monitor, review, and revise the plan as appropriate at an IEP meeting. If a student has or receives 5 cumulative OSS days for the current school year, an IEP meeting will be held to review the student's ESE services, accommodations, behavior goals/objectives, and the team will develop or revise a functional behavior assessment and positive behavior intervention plan. If an ESE student receives or accumulates 10 days of OSS and is recommended for a change in placement, or with any decision to change the placement of a student as a result of a violation of the code of student conduct, a Manifestation Determination Review/IEP meeting will be conducted within ten school days of the decision. At this meeting, the IEP team will initiate or revise the a FBA/BIP and review the student's needs, ESE services, accommodations, and behavior goals. Whenever possible, school staff may bring a draft FBA/PBIP for the IEP team to review and modify as necessary.

Describe the school district's procedures for providing training regarding initiating and conducting FBAs and developing and implementing BIPs to include who provides the training and frequency.

Our district conducts a county-wide ESE training during the summer. Additionally, several opportunities are offered by the ESE district office throughout the school year. During this time, teachers are provided training in conducting FBAs and developing and implementing PBIPs. All campus departments are in-serviced during the school year by ESE curriculum specialists, behavior site coaches, an ABA therapist and/or onsite ESE school specialists.

Describe the school district's procedures for providing FAPE for students when the behavior is determined not to be a manifestation of the student's disability.

The student may return to his/her district campus or may be assigned to an alternative interim educational setting. These decisions are made by the IEP committees who convene as a result of recommendation for alternative placement (IAES). Examples of IAES include Bannerman Learning Center which is a separate campus and one elementary site.

Describe the school district's procedures for requesting an expedited due process hearing when parents disagree with a manifestation determination.

In the event that a due process hearing would need to be initiated, the Superintendent's letter to the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) would specify that the request is for an expedited due process hearing. Further, the school board attorney would communicate with both the parent and DOAH that the hearing needs to be expedited as per federal and state regulations.

4. Notification to the parent of a removal that constitutes a change of placement of a student

On the date a decision is made to make a removal that constitutes a change of placement of a student with a disability because of a violation of a Code of Student Conduct, the school district will notify the parent of the removal decision and provide the parent with a copy of the notice of procedural safeguards.

5. Providing FAPE for students with disabilities who are suspended or expelled or placed in an IAES

- a. A school district is not required to provide services to a student with a disability during removals totaling 10 school days or fewer in that school year if services are not provided to students without disabilities who are similarly removed.
- b. Students with disabilities who are suspended or expelled from school or placed in an IAES will continue to receive educational services in accordance with s. 1003.01, F.S., including homework assignments, to enable the student to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the measurable annual goals in the student's IEP and receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, behavioral intervention services, and modifications designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not reoccur.
- c. After a student with a disability has been removed from the current placement for 10 school days in the school year, if the current removal is not more than 10 consecutive school days and is not a change of placement under this rule, school personnel, in consultation with at least one of the student's special education teachers, will determine the extent to which services are needed to enable the student to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the measurable annual goals in the student's IEP.
- d. If the removal is a change of placement under Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C., the student's IEP team determines appropriate services under 5.b. of this section.

Describe the school district's procedures for providing FAPE to students with disabilities who are suspended (in school and out of school), expelled, or placed in an IAES.

The district reviews and revises the IEP and FBA/PBIP to address a change in placement and there is never a cessation of services, as mandated by legal requirements. Any removal for more than the original suspension will result in placement in the district's Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES). The district's IAES has ESE teachers on staff to ensure that students with disabilities placed in the IAES will continue to receive educational services to enable them to participate in the general curriculum, to progress toward meeting IEP goals and to receive (as appropriate) behavioral intervention services and modifications designed to address the inappropriate behavior so that it does not reoccur. When students with disabilities receive in-school suspension, the school will ensure the students will continue to:

- Appropriately progress in the general curriculum. Generally, this means that the student is receiving all of his regular education assignments and that regular education teachers are involved in the setting, either through supervising it or making regular appearances there.
- Receive the services specified on the child's IEP. Generally this means that the student is receiving an appropriate amount of specialized instruction, supplementary aids and services, and all related services (E.g. – Speech, OT/PT, Adaptive PE, Counseling, etc.).
- Participate with nondisabled students to the same extent. This means that the student is not in a setting that is exclusively for students with disabilities or that he is permitted to leave the setting to attend certain activities with nondisabled peers.

Describe the school district's procedures for providing training and support for staff members who provide services to students with disabilities who are suspended (in school and out of school), expelled, or placed in an IAES.

Each school is assigned an on-site district ESE school specialist who provides guidance to staff in the areas of data collection/summary/presentation and the use of evidence-based interventions. Often this includes classroom observation and demonstration of recommended strategies. Additionally, the district utilizes ESE curriculum specialists, ESE onsite school specialists, and ESE district administrators to provide training and supports to staff members working in the IAES setting.

6. Special circumstances and IAES

- a. School personnel may remove a student to an IAES 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 the student:
 - i. Carries a weapon to or possesses a weapon at school, on school premises, or to a school function under the jurisdiction of a state educational agency (SEA) or a school district;
 - ii. Knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of an SEA or a school district; or
 - iii. Has inflicted serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of an SEA or a school district.
- b. On the date that a decision is made to make a removal that constitutes a change of placement because of a violation of a Code of Student Conduct, the school district shall notify the parent of that decision and provide the parent with a copy of the notice of procedural safeguards.

Describe the school district's procedures for notifying parents on the date that a decision is made to make a removal that constitutes a change of placement and providing parents with a copy of the notice of procedural safeguards on this date.

If the IEP team decides to make a removal that constitutes a change of placement of a SWD, prior written notice is immediately provided to the parent along with the procedural safeguards. If the parent is not in attendance, the parent will be notified via phone on the same day the decision is made. Additionally, the school will send the parent prior written notice, the procedural safeguards, and a copy of the IEP including any related documents via U.S. mail within one to two business days. In the event the school is unable to reach the parent via phone on the day of the decision, additional reasonable attempts to contact the parent via phone and/or secure email will be made over several days following the decision.

Describe the school district's procedures for tracking students' removals to an IAES to ensure that the 45 school-day limit is maintained.

The coordinator of climate and culture as well as the school's ESE onsite district specialist and ESE secretary monitors the initiation/duration dates on the IEP and has an electronic filing system to ensure the 45 school days are not exceeded. An amendment IEP meeting is held before the 45 school-day limit is reached in an effort to facilitate a smooth transition back to the student's school of enrollment.

7. Appeal and expedited hearings

- a. An expedited hearing may be requested by:
 - i. The student's parent, if the parent disagrees with a manifestation determination or with any decision not made by an administrative law judge (ALJ) regarding a change of placement under Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C.; and
 - ii. The school district, if it believes that maintaining the current placement of the student is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or to others.
- b. The school district may repeat the procedures for expedited hearings if it believes that returning the student to the original placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or to others.
- c. Expedited due process hearings requested under this subsection will be conducted by an ALJ for the Division of Administrative Hearings, Department of Management Services, on behalf of the Florida Department of Education, and will be held at the request of either the parent or the school district regarding disciplinary actions. These hearings will meet the requirements prescribed in Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., except that the hearing will occur within 20 school days of the date the request for due process is filed and an ALJ will make a determination within 10 school days after the hearing. In addition, unless the parents and the school district agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting described herein or agree to use the mediation process set forth in these rules:

i. A resolution meeting will occur within seven days of receiving notice of a request for an expedited due process hearing; and

ii. The expedited due process hearing may proceed unless the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of both parties within 15 days of the receipt of the request for an expedited due process hearing.

d. The decision of the ALJ rendered in an expedited hearing may be appealed by bringing a civil action in a federal district or state circuit court, as provided in s. 1003.57(1), F.S.

Describe the school district's procedures for setting up resolution meetings within seven days of receiving notice of a request for an expedited due process hearing.

When the district receives notice of a parent's request for an expedited due process hearing request, the district will convene a resolution meeting with the parent, relevant IEP team members and the LEA representative, who has decision-making authority within seven days. The district will not include its attorney unless the parent's attorney is present. The purpose of the expedited resolution meeting is for the parents of the child to discuss their due process complaint, and the facts that form the basis of the complaint, so that the district has the opportunity to resolve the dispute that is the basis for the due process hearing request. Once the request for an expedited due process hearing is completed by the parent and received by the appropriate school district representative, the request is marked with a date received stamp and a copy of the request is forwarded to the State Department of Education. Parents are immediately contacted to schedule a date for a resolution meeting, within seven days of the district's receipt of the request for a due process hearing. Parents are contacted via phone and provided with written notice, identifying the issues, the meeting participants, date, time and location of the meeting via U.S certified mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope is provided to parents to ensure their written response is returned in a timely manner. If the parent does not respond within 1-2 business days another attempt is made via phone and U.S. certified mail. These contacts are carefully logged and monitored by the district ESE office personnel.

8. Authority of an ALJ

An ALJ hears and makes a determination regarding an appeal and request for an expedited due process hearing under this subsection and, in making the determination:

- a. An ALJ may return the student with a disability to the placement from which the student was removed if the ALJ determines that the removal was a violation of Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C., or that the student's behavior was a manifestation of the student's disability; or
- b. Order a change of placement of the student with a disability to an appropriate IAES for not more than 45 school days if the ALJ determines that maintaining the current placement of the student is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or to others.

The procedures under this subsection may be repeated if a school district believes that returning the student to the original placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or to others.

9. Student's placement during appeals or expedited due process proceedings

When an appeal as described in 7. above has been made by either the parent or the school district, the student will remain in the IAES determined by the IEP team pending the decision of the ALJ or until the expiration of the time period specified by school personnel, including expulsion for a student where no manifestation was found, unless the parent and the Florida Department of Education or school district agree otherwise.

10. Protections for students not determined eligible for special education and related services

A regular education student who has engaged in behavior that violated a Code of Student Conduct may assert any of the protections afforded to a student with a disability under Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C., if the school district had knowledge of the student's disability before the behavior that precipitated the disciplinary action occurred.

a. Basis of knowledge

A school district is deemed to have knowledge that a student is a student with a disability if:

- i. The parent has expressed concern in writing to supervisory or administrative personnel of the appropriate school district, or a teacher of the student, that the student needs special education and related services;
- ii. The parent has requested an evaluation to determine whether the student is in need of special education and related services; or
- iii. The teacher of the student, or other school district personnel, expressed specific concerns about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by the student directly to the school district's special education director or to other supervisory school district personnel.

b. Exception

A school district would not be deemed to have knowledge of a disability (see above) if:

- i. The parent of the student has not allowed an evaluation to determine if the student is an eligible student with a disability;
- ii. The parent of the student has refused to provide consent for initial provision of special education and related service;
- iii. The parent of the student revoked consent for the student to receive special education and related services; or
- iv. The school district conducted an evaluation in accordance with Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C., and determined that the student was not a student with a disability.

c. Conditions that apply if no basis of knowledge

- i. If the school district has no knowledge that the student is a student with a disability prior to disciplinary action, the student may be disciplined in the same manner as a student without a disability who engages in comparable behaviors.

ii. If an evaluation request is made for the student during the time period of the disciplinary action, the evaluation will be conducted in an expedited manner. Until the evaluation is completed, the student remains in the educational placement determined by school authorities, which can include suspension or expulsion without educational services. If the student is determined to be a student with a disability, taking into consideration information from the evaluation and information provided by the parents, the school district will provide special education and related services consistent with the requirements of Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C.

11. Reporting a crime

Nothing in Rule 6A-6.03312, F.A.C., prohibits a school district from reporting a crime committed by a student with a disability to appropriate authorities or prevents state law enforcement and judicial authorities from exercising their responsibilities with regard to the application of federal and state laws to crimes committed by a student with a disability.

12. Student records in disciplinary procedures

Regarding the person making the final determination for the disciplinary action, school districts shall ensure that the special education and disciplinary records of students with disabilities are transmitted, consistent with the provisions of 34 C.F.R. § 300.535(b), s. 1002.22, F.S., and Rule 6A-1.0955, F.A.C.

Describe the school district's procedures for ensuring that special education and disciplinary records of students with disabilities are transmitted to the person making the final determination regarding the disciplinary action.

The principal, in most cases, makes the recommendation regarding the disciplinary action and transmits copies of all records including disciplinary reports to the IEP team, District Hearing Officers, and when appropriate, the ESE district office. Additionally, the district's Hearing Officers will ensure that the student's ESE and discipline records are available if applicable.

13. Disciplinary records of students with disabilities

School districts shall include in the records of students with disabilities a statement of any current or previous disciplinary action that has been taken against the student and transmit the statement to the same extent that the disciplinary information is included in, and transmitted with, the student records of students without disabilities.

- a. The statement may be a description of any behavior engaged in by the student that required disciplinary action, a description of the disciplinary action taken, and any other information that is relevant to the safety of the student and other individuals involved with the student.
- b. If the student transfers from one school to another, the transmission of any of the student's records will include both the student's current IEP and any statement of current or previous disciplinary action that has been taken against the student.

Section E: Participation in State and District Assessments

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 300.8

Chapters 458 and 459, F.S.

Sections 1003.01, 1003.428, 1003.4282, 1003.43, 1003.433, 1007.02, 1008.212, 1008.22, 1008.25 and 1011.62, F.S.

Rules 6A-1.09401, 6A-1.0943, 6A-1.09430, 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, 6A-6.03018, 6A-6.03020, 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.0331, 6A-6.03311 and 6A-6.03411, F.A.C.

Statewide, Standardized Assessment Program

1. Purpose

The primary purpose of the student assessment program is to provide student academic achievement and learning gains data to students, parents, teachers, school administrators, and school district staff and assess the achievement level and learning gains of each student in English Language Arts (ELA), mathematics and all other subjects assessed.

2. Student participation

- a. Each student with a disability has the opportunity to participate in the statewide, standardized assessment program and any districtwide assessment of student achievement with allowable accommodations, if determined appropriate by the individual educational plan (IEP) team and recorded on the student's IEP.
- b. Accommodations identified for testing situations are those identified in the test administration manual and regularly used by the student in the classroom.
- c. A parent must provide signed consent for a student to receive instructional accommodations not permitted on statewide, standardized assessments and acknowledge, in writing, the implications of such accommodations.
- d. Eligible students may receive paper-based accommodations (regular-print, large-print, one-item-per-page, braille). Students must have an IEP or Section 504 Plan that clearly indicates the reason that the computer-based test is not currently accessible or appropriate for the student. Documentation should include:1. Whether or not the student is currently able to use a computer or mobile device to engage in instruction/assessments;2. Accommodations/assistive technology the student needs when using a computer or mobile device; 3. Training and services the student needs to successfully use a computer or mobile device in instruction/assessments; and 4. The type of media/accommodations (e.g., paper, braille) that are necessary if it is determined that the student cannot use a computer or mobile device for the foreseeable future.
- e. Unique accommodations are specialized accommodations that require alterations to existing test materials, presentation, or administration guidelines. Requests may be submitted for such accommodations that are outside of the scope of currently available test materials and/or established test administration procedures. A unique accommodation must be documented on an IEP or Section 504 Plan, must be used regularly by the student in the classroom, and must not negate the validity of the assessment.
- f. For students with the most significant cognitive disabilities, the Florida Department of Education shall provide for the implementation of the Florida Alternate Assessment to accurately measure the core curricular content established in the state academic standards.
- g. Students who are identified solely as gifted are not eligible for statewide, standardized assessment accommodations.

3. Allowable accommodations

Allowable and appropriate accommodations for K-2 statewide, standardized progress monitoring assessments are included in the FAST K-2 Renaissance Star Assessments Administration Manual and the K-2 Progress Monitoring Statewide Assessments Accommodations Guide. These resources can be found at <https://ffast.org/testing-resources-K2-tech-coord.html>.

Allowable and appropriate accommodations for grades 3-10 statewide, standardized progress monitoring assessments are included in the Test Administrator User Guide and the Statewide Assessments Accommodations Guide. These resources can be found at <https://ffast.org/coordinators.html#region03>.

Associated Resources for preparing, administering and reviewing data of the statewide, standardized progress monitoring assessments published by the Florida Department of Education's (FDOE) Office of Assessment can be found at <https://ffast.org/coordinators.html>.

4. Waiver of assessment requirements

A student with a disability, as defined in s. 1007.02, F.S., for whom the IEP team determines that the statewide, standardized assessments cannot accurately measure the student's abilities, taking into consideration all allowable accommodations, shall have assessment **results** waived for the purpose of receiving a course grade and a standard high school diploma. Such a waiver shall be designated on the student's transcript.

Extraordinary Exemption for Students with Disabilities

In accordance with s. 1008.212, F.S., a student with a disability may be eligible for an exemption from participation in the statewide assessment.

1. Definitions

- a. "Circumstance" means a situation in which accommodations allowable for use on the statewide, standardized assessment, a statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S., are not offered to a student during the current year's assessment administration due to technological limitations in the testing administration program, which lead to results that reflect the student's impaired sensory, manual or speaking skills, rather than the student's achievement of the benchmarks assessed by the statewide, standardized assessment, a statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment.

- b. “Condition” means an impairment, whether recently acquired or longstanding, that affects a student’s ability to communicate in modes deemed acceptable for statewide assessments, even if appropriate accommodations are provided, and creates a situation in which the results of administration of the statewide, standardized assessment, an end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment would reflect the student’s impaired sensory, manual or speaking skills rather than the student’s achievement of the benchmarks assessed by the statewide, standardized assessment, a statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment.
- c. “Medical complexity” – Pursuant to s. 1008.22(12), F.S., a child with a medical complexity means a child who, based upon medical documentation from a physician licensed under Chapter 458 or 459, F.S., is medically fragile and needs intensive care due to a condition such as congenital or acquired multisystem disease; has a severe neurological or cognitive disorder with marked functional impairment; or is technology dependent for activities of daily living; and lacks the capacity to take or perform on an assessment.
- d. “Parent” – Pursuant to Rule 6A-6.03411(1)(bb), F.A.C., parent means:
- i. A biological or adoptive parent of a student;
 - ii. A foster parent;
 - iii. A guardian generally authorized to act as the student’s parent, or authorized to make educational decisions for the student (but not the State if the student is a ward of the State);
 - iv. An individual acting in the place of a biological or adoptive parent (including a grandparent, stepparent or other relative) with whom the student lives, or an individual who is legally responsible for the student’s welfare; or
 - v. A surrogate parent who has been appointed in accordance with Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.
2. A student with a disability for whom the IEP team determines is prevented by a circumstance or condition from physically demonstrating the mastery of skills that have been acquired and are measured by the statewide, standardized assessment, a statewide, standardized end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment pursuant to s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S., shall be granted an extraordinary exemption from the administration of the assessment. A learning, emotional, behavioral or significant cognitive disability, or the receipt of services through the homebound or hospitalized program in accordance with Rule 6A-6.03020, F.A.C., is not, in and of itself, an adequate criterion for the granting of an extraordinary exemption.
3. The IEP team, which must include the parent, may submit to the school district superintendent a written request for an extraordinary exemption at any time during the school year, but not later than 60 days before the current year’s assessment administration for which the request is made. A request must include all of the following:
- a. A written description of the student’s disabilities, including a specific description of the student’s impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills;
 - b. Written documentation of the most recent evaluation data;
 - c. Written documentation, if available, of the most recent administration of the statewide, standardized assessment, an end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment;
 - d. A written description of the condition’s effect on the student’s participation in the statewide, standardized assessment, an end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment;
 - e. Written evidence that the student has had the opportunity to learn the skills being tested;
 - f. Written evidence that the student has been provided appropriate instructional accommodations;
 - g. Written evidence as to whether the student has had the opportunity to be assessed using the instructional accommodations on the student’s IEP that are allowable in the administration of the statewide, standardized assessment, an end-of-course assessment, or an alternate assessment in prior assessments;
 - h. Written evidence of the circumstance or condition as defined in Rule 6A-1.0943(1), F.A.C.; and
 - i. The name, address and phone number of the student’s parent.
4. Based upon the documentation provided by the IEP team, the school district superintendent shall recommend to the commissioner whether an extraordinary exemption for a given assessment administration window should be granted or denied. A copy of the school district’s procedural safeguards as required in Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C., shall be provided to the parent. If the parent disagrees with the IEP team’s recommendation, the dispute resolution methods described in the procedural safeguards shall be made available to the parent. Upon receipt of the request, documentation, and recommendation, the commissioner shall verify the information documented, make a determination, and notify the parent and the district school superintendent in writing within 30 days after the receipt of the request whether the exemption has been granted or denied. If the commissioner grants the exemption, the student’s progress must be assessed in accordance with the goals established in the student’s IEP. If the commissioner denies the exemption, the notification must state the reasons for the denial.
5. The parent of a student with a disability who disagrees with the commissioner’s denial of an extraordinary exemption may request an expedited hearing. If the parent requests the expedited hearing, the FDOE shall inform the parent of any no-cost or low-cost legal services and other relevant services available in the area. The FDOE shall arrange a hearing with the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH), which must commence within 20 school days after the parent’s request for the expedited hearing. The administrative law judges at DOAH shall make a determination within 10 school days after the expedited hearing. The standard of review for an expedited hearing is de novo, and the FDOE has the burden of proof.

Exemption for a Child With Medical Complexity

In accordance with s. 1008.22, F.S., a child with a medical complexity may be exempt from participating in statewide, standardized assessments, including the Florida Alternate Assessment (FAA)—Performance Task and the FAA—Datafolio, pursuant to the following provisions:

1. *Definition.* A child with a medical complexity means a child who, based upon medical documentation from a physician licensed under Chapter 458 or 459, F.S., is medically fragile and needs intensive care due to a condition such as congenital or acquired multisystem disease; has a severe neurological or cognitive disorder with marked functional impairment; or is technology dependent for activities of daily living; and lacks the capacity to take or perform

on an assessment.

2. **Exemption options.** In accordance with Rule 6A-1.0943, F.A.C., if the parent consents in writing, and the IEP team determines that the child should not be assessed based upon medical documentation that the child meets the definition of a child with medical complexity, then the parent may choose one of the following three assessment exemption options:

- a. One-year exemption approved by the district school superintendent. If the superintendent is provided written documentation of parental consent and appropriate medical documentation to support the IEP team's determination that the child is a child with medical complexity, then the superintendent may approve a one-year exemption from all statewide, standardized assessments, including those in the FAA program. For all students approved by the district superintendent for a one-year exemption, the following information must be reported to the commissioner beginning June 1, 2015, and each June 1 thereafter:
 - i. The total number of students for whom a one-year exemption has been granted by the superintendent; and
 - ii. For each student receiving an exemption, the student's name, grade level, and the specific statewide, standardized assessments from which the student was exempted.
- b. One-, two- or three-year or permanent exemption approved by the commissioner as described in s. 1008.22(12), F.S. In order for the commissioner to consider such an exemption, the following information must be submitted by the district superintendent to the commissioner no later than 30 calendar days before the first day of the administration window of the statewide, standardized assessment for which the request is made:
 - i. The student's name, grade level, and the statewide, standardized assessment for which the exemption request is made;
 - ii. The name, address and phone number of the student's parent;
 - iii. Documentation of parental consent for the exemption;
 - iv. Documentation of the superintendent's approval of the exemption;
 - v. Documentation that the IEP team considered and determined that the student meets the definition of a child with medical complexity as defined in s.1008.22(12), F.S.; and
 - vi. Medical documentation of the student's condition as determined by a physician licensed in accordance with Chapter 458 or 459, F.S.
- c. Upon receipt of the request, documentation and recommendation, the commissioner shall verify the information documented, make a determination, and notify the parent and the district school superintendent in writing within 20 calendar days after the receipt of the request whether the exemption has been granted or denied.

Alternate Assessment Based on Alternate Academic Achievement Standards (AA-AAAS)

1. Students with a most significant cognitive disability, for whom the statewide, standardized assessment—even with allowable accommodations—is not appropriate, may be eligible to participate in the statewide assessment program through the AA-AAAS.

2. Eligibility requirements

The decision that a student with a most significant cognitive disability will participate in the statewide alternate assessment program as defined in s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S. and Rule 6A-1.0943(5)(a), F.A.C., is made by the IEP team and recorded on the IEP. The provisions with regard to parental consent for participation in the FAA program, in accordance with s. 1003.5715, F.S., and Rule 6A-6.0331(10)(b), F.A.C., must be followed. The following criteria must be met:

- a. Even with appropriate and allowable instructional accommodations, assistive technology or accessible instructional materials, the student requires modifications as defined in Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C.; and
- b. The student requires direct instruction in academic areas of English language arts (ELA), math, social studies and science based on access points pursuant to Rule 6A-1.09401, F.A.C., in order to acquire, generalize, and transfer skills across settings.

3. Eligibility areas excluded

Per Rule 6A-6.03018, F.A.C., and 34 C.F.R. § 300.8(c)(10)(ii), students with a primary exceptionality of a specific learning disability (SLD) does not include students with learning problems that are primarily the result of an intellectual disability. Per s. 1008.22, F.S., and Rule 6A-1.0943, F.A.C., only students with a most significant cognitive disability are eligible to participate in the FAA program. Therefore, students with a primary disability category of SLD cannot participate in the FAA program and subsequently should not be enrolled in access courses that align to the FAA program.

4. School district and IEP team requirements

If it is determined by the IEP team, using the "Checklist for Course and Assessment Participation," that the student will participate in the statewide assessment through the AA-AAAS, the IEP must contain a statement of why the general assessment is not appropriate and why the AA-AAAS is appropriate. The IEP also must indicate that notification was made to the parent and that the implications of the student's nonparticipation in the statewide, standardized assessment program were provided. The "Checklist for Course and Assessment Participation" may be accessed at <https://faa.fsassessments.org/-/media/project/client-portals/florida-alt/2023-2024-faa/manuals-and-guides/checklist-for-course-and-assessment-participation.pdf>.

5. Administration of the AA-AAAS

The assessment will be administered individually by the student's exceptional student education teacher. If this is not possible, the test administrator will be a certified teacher or other licensed professional who has worked extensively with the student. All individuals who administer the AA-AAAS must be trained in administration procedures and receive annual update training.

6. Additional Information Required

An alternate assessment is required for any districtwide assessment of academic student achievement that is not administered to students on alternate academic achievement standards.

The school district administers districtwide assessments of academic student achievement.

- Yes
 No

If **yes**, include the name of each districtwide assessment and whether the assessment is administered to students on alternate academic achievement standards. If the districtwide assessment is not administered to students on alternate academic achievement standards, identify the corresponding alternate assessment. (If your school district uses a portfolio as a corresponding district alternate assessment, the data collected should be based on grade-level alternate academic achievement standards. For portfolios, indicate what information is being collected, how the information is being recorded, what type of scoring rubric is being used and how the school district ensures that all teachers are collecting the same information and scoring the data the same way.)

Parental Consent Documentation

In accordance with s. 1003.5715, F.S., and Rule 6A-6.0331(10), F.A.C., the school district may not proceed with a student's instruction in access points and the administration of an alternate assessment without written and informed parental consent unless the school district documents reasonable efforts to obtain parental consent and the student's parent has failed to respond or the school district obtains approval through a due process hearing. The school district shall obtain written parental consent for the actions described above on the Parental Consent Form – Instruction in Access Points – Alternate Academic Achievement Standards (AP-AAAS) and Administration of the Statewide, Standardized Alternate Assessment, Form 313181 <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-14585>.

The school district certifies that it either obtains prior parental consent or due process approval for every student participating in the FAA program. If prior parental consent is not obtained, the school district certifies that it has documentation of reasonable efforts to obtain that approval and consent, or a final order from DOAH.

- Yes
 No

Percentage of Students on Alternate Assessment

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (which can be found at <https://www.ed.gov/essa>), limits the percentage of students that a state may assess with an AA-AAAS to no more than 1 percent of all assessed students in the grades assessed in a state for each subject.

While there is a limit on the percentage of students statewide who may participate in the AA-AAAS, there is no such limit among school districts; however, 34 C.F.R. § 200.6(c)(3)(ii) and (iv) require that a school district submit information justifying the need to assess more than one percent of its students in any subject with an AA-AAAS. The state must make that information publicly available, provided that such information does not reveal personally identifiable information about an individual student.

It is understood that school districts have unique circumstances that may contribute to a higher number of students who are in access courses and participating in the FAA program. The purpose of this justification is to ensure that school districts are cognizant of their current processes and procedures to ensure that an IEP team decision to place a student in access courses is in alignment with state requirements and is the most appropriate academic decision for the student.

What is your school district's 2022-23 participation percentage in the FAA in the following areas?

Reading

1.7

Mathematics

1.8

Science

2.1

Is the school district over one percent in any area?

- Yes
 No

The criteria for the following statement is outlined in s. 1008.22(3)(d), F.S., and Rule 6A-1.0943, F.A.C., and on the Checklist for Course and Assessment Participation, which can be found at <https://faa.fsassessments.org/-/media/project/client-portals/florida-alt/2023-2024-faa/manuals-and-guides/checklist-for-course-and-assessment-participation.pdf> for use in determining student eligibility for participation in the FAA program.

The Clay County Exceptional Student Education (ESE) Department provides professional development and ongoing guidance to IEP teams outlining the specific procedures for determining the type of standards students with disabilities will receive instruction in and how they will participate in the statewide assessment system. First and foremost, the ESE department believes that all students should be academically challenged and taught to high standards, and the general education curriculum is to be the first consideration for providing educational services to a student with a disability. IEP teams are guided to carefully consider and remain cognizant that qualifying a student for standards based instruction via Florida Access Points can significantly impact the extent of a student's access to postsecondary opportunities. Most importantly, all IEP team decisions regarding which standards and methods of assessment are most meaningful and appropriate for each individual student should be based on the holistic view of the student and not on any one factor (i.e. type of exceptionality or level of academic performance). To determine if a student will receive instruction in Access Points, teams review and discuss a variety of sources of information. A history of poor performance on state assessments or deficient reading scores in and of itself does not necessarily qualify a student as having a significant cognitive disability. Reliance on intelligence quotient (IQ) scores alone is not sufficient. Therefore, IEP teams review all available student information for evidence of a significant cognitive disability. Such information includes the following: psychological assessments, achievement test data, previous statewide assessment and district-wide test scores, aptitude tests, observations, attendance records, medical records, mental health assessments, adaptive behavior assessments, language assessments, curricular content, school history, and student response to instructional intervention. IEP teams utilize an Access Point Course Decision Tree Flowchart to guide the decision making process. The flowchart is a visual outline of the process for determining instruction and assessment decisions for students with disabilities. IEP teams are encouraged to use this process in conjunction with their collaborative knowledge and established IEP practices to determine the most appropriate means of assessment. In addition to the flowchart, IEP teams work through a systematic process ensuring students meet the criteria required for participation in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment as per Rule 6A-1.0943(5), F.A.C. as a guide in the decision-making process to determine how a student with disabilities will be instructed and participate in the statewide, standardized assessment program. The decision that a student with a significant cognitive disability will participate in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment as defined in Rule 6A-1.0943(5)(a), F.A.C., is made by the IEP team and recorded on the IEP.

The district-specific criteria and procedures required for participation in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment as per Rule 6A-1.0943(5), F.A.C. are listed below in the section entitled, "Rule 6A-1.0943, F.A.C., Statewide Assessment for Students with Disabilities District-Specific Procedures" sections A-F.

If a student is determined eligible for participation in the Florida Alternate Assessment (FAA), the IEP team will determine how the student participates in the FAA (Performance Task or Datafolio Participation). During IEP team meetings when the FAA is being considered, the parents are provided with information to help them understand the state's assessment options so they can meaningfully participate in the IEP decision-making process. In accordance with Rule 6A-6.0331(10)(b), F.A.C., if the decision of the IEP team is that the student will participate in access courses and be assessed through the FAA, the parents and/or guardians of the student must give signed consent to have their child instructed in Access Points and their child's achievement measured based on alternate academic achievement standards. This decision is documented on the Parental Consent Form—Instruction in the State Standards Access Points Curriculum and Statewide, Standardized Alternate Assessment. In addition to the processes above, the ESE department developed and implemented an ongoing monitoring process to help ensure IEP teams are adhering to the criteria for participation in FAA, and to help ensure the data related to FAA is accurately reported in the district-wide student information system. Whenever an IEP team determines a student will participate in access courses and will be assessed through the FAA, an ESE specialist assigned to the school adds the student's name to a monitoring spreadsheet and reviews the student's IEP for accuracy. The ESE specialist verifies the student's exceptionality ensuring that students with a single exceptionality of, or a combination of, SLD, E/BD, or Speech/Language Impairment are not determined eligible for instruction in Access Points and assessment via FAA. Also, the ESE specialist reviews the IEP team's decision-making process to determine how a student will be instructed and participate in the statewide, standardized assessment program to ensure the student meets the specific criteria. The district crafted the spreadsheet to include the FAA items monitored by the FLDOE. For example, the count of students taking the FAA but not enrolled in access courses, the student's primary exceptionality, the count of students who have no ESE status, and the count of students with no reported indication the student has a cognitive disability. Furthermore, the ESE specialist ensures parent/guardian consent for instruction in the state standards access points curriculum and statewide, standardized alternate assessment is obtained. Once the data is confirmed, the ESE specialist ensures the student's ESE program data is entered correctly into the district's student information system. As errors are revealed (i.e., students don't meet the FAA criteria or have student data entry errors), corrections occur immediately. IEP meetings are conducted as applicable.

IEP teams and general education teachers work collaboratively to ensure the district and school-based personnel involved in evaluation activities and eligibility determination decisions remain cognizant of the cultural differences in students. The district's plan to continue to address areas of identified disproportionality and reduce the district's FAA participation percentage to less than 1% include several strategies which include: providing guidance to IEP teams/instructional personnel to engage in the decision making process for FAA based on qualitative data following prescribed procedures, educating parents to help them understand the state's assessment options so they can meaningfully participate in the IEP decision-making process, continuing to implement district wide monitoring processes making improvements as needed based on data, increasing the number of students on access points/alternate assessment in the general education setting to the greatest extent possible, and supporting strategies that encourage or allow students to participate meaningfully in the general education curriculum and general assessment. Additionally, by providing professional development to teachers with an emphasis on learning how to differentiate instruction, provide instructional or assessment accommodations, and deliver specially designed instruction in the general education setting. Furthermore, by providing teachers and school personnel strategies for cultural awareness/competence, and continue to reinforce practices that ensure students are evaluated with objectivity and without bias while remaining sensitive to cultural differences.

Provide a justification, with supporting evidence, that identifies specific programs or circumstances within the school district that may contribute to higher enrollment of students in access courses that exceeds one percent (e.g., center schools serving surrounding school districts).

The first step in identifying circumstances within the district that may contribute to a higher enrollment in FAA is to ensure that all schools continue to place a heightened emphasis on data monitoring and implementing best practices (described previously) for determining which students will be assessed using the FAA. The school district identified specific programs that may contribute to a higher enrollment of SWDs assessed through the FAA. The United States Navy has designated the Jacksonville Navy base as one of the homestead sites that provides unique assistance to families who have children with significant special needs. Active duty members can request to be assigned to the Jacksonville base in order to obtain special needs educational services for their children. Due to an excellent educational reputation, many of these families choose to reside in Clay County and enroll their children with significant special needs in Clay County District Schools. Another factor contributing to a higher number of students assessed through the FAA is Clay County is the site for nine group home companies that provide residential care for students with significant cognitive disabilities and significant behavioral challenges. As the district engages in and strengthens the processes previously discussed, it's important to note that the greatest reduction of student participation in the FAA can be realized through a collaborative, intentional, district wide effort to expand inclusion opportunities for students with significant cognitive disabilities. Schools are working to support these students in the general education setting with the goal of enabling the students to access and participate meaningfully in the general education curriculum and assessments to the greatest extent possible. ESE students receive a combination of specially designed instruction and ESE services and curriculum, environmental, and/or assessment accommodations as determined by the IEP team according to their individualized needs. As this district wide initiative expands and students grow and flourish over time, the district hopes to reduce the number of students participating in the access points curriculum and alternate assessment.

What is your school district's risk ratio for disproportionality in each content area for each subgroup?

ELA American Indian or Alaskan Native

0

ELA Black, non-Hispanic

1.61

ELA Hispanic

0.86

ELA Asian or Pacific Islander

1.13 & 0.84 respectively

ELA White, non-Hispanic

0.80

ELA Economically Disadvantaged

1.66

ELA English Language Learner

0.84

Math American Indian or Alaskan Native

1.40

Math Black, non-Hispanic

1.52

Math Hispanic

0.80

Math Asian or Pacific Islander

1.67 & 1.75 respectively

Math White, non-Hispanic

0.80

Math Economically Disadvantaged

1.80

Math English Language Learner

0.60

Science American Indian or Alaskan Native

2.95

Science Black, non-Hispanic

1.84

Science Hispanic

0.63

Science Asian or Pacific Islander

0.25 & 1.76 respectively

Science White, non-Hispanic

0.82

Science Economically Disadvantaged

1.72

Science English Language Learner

0.60

Social Studies American Indian or Alaskan Native

N/A

Social Studies Black, non-Hispanic

N/A

Social Studies Hispanic

N/A

Social Studies Asian or Pacific Islander

N/A

Social Studies White, non-Hispanic

N/A

Social Studies Economically Disadvantaged

N/A

Social Studies English Language Learner

N/A

If an identified risk ratio is 3 or above in any area, describe the school district's plan to address this disproportionality. This could include examining practices, such as the training and technical assistance provided to personnel on culturally responsive practices; working within a multi-tiered system of supports (MTSS) to promote best practices in screening; progress monitoring; and initial eligibility determination. School districts may also refer to their efforts to decrease disproportionality in evaluation, identification and discipline if similar efforts are made in that area.

The district does not have any risk ratios of 3 or above in any area.

Rule 6A-1.0943, F.A.C., Statewide Assessment for Students with Disabilities

District-Specific Procedures

These are the criteria required for participation in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment as per Rule 6A-1.0943(5), F.A.C.:

Section A: The decision that a student with a significant cognitive disability will participate in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment as defined in Rule 6A-1.0943(5)(a), F.A.C., must be made by the IEP team and recorded on the IEP.

If the definition of "most significant cognitive disability" is not met according to the criteria set in Rule 6A-1.0943(1)(f)1., F.A.C., then complete Section E of this document, which satisfies Rule 6A-1.0943(1)(f)2., F.A.C.

Section B: The provisions regarding parental consent for participation in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment found in Rule 6A-6.0331(10), F.A.C., must be followed.

Section C: In order for a student to participate in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment, all of the following criteria must be met:

1. The student must receive exceptional student education (ESE) services as identified through a current IEP and be enrolled in the appropriate and aligned courses using alternate achievement standards for two consecutive full-time equivalent reporting periods prior to the assessment;

Evidence of criteria will be provided through the student's current IEP and student schedule.

2. The student must be receiving specially designed instruction, which provides unique instruction and intervention support that is determined, designed and delivered through a team approach, ensuring access to core instruction through the adaptation of content, methodology or delivery of instruction and exhibits very limited to no progress in the general education curriculum standards;

Evidence of criteria will be provided through MTSS or response-to-intervention (RtI) documentation.

3. The student must be receiving support through systematic, explicit and interactive small-group instruction focused on foundational skills in addition to instruction in the general education curriculum standards;

Evidence of criteria will be provided through MTSS or RtI documentation.

4. Even after documented evidence of exhausting all appropriate and allowable instructional accommodations, the student requires modifications to the general education curriculum standards;

Evidence of criteria will be provided with _____ (the required IEP and school district documentation of services provided—accommodation logs, accommodation logs compared to classroom performance).

5. Even after documented evidence of accessing a variety of supplementary instructional materials, the student requires modifications to the general education curriculum standards;

Evidence of criteria will be provided with _____ (the required IEP and school district documentation of the provision of supplementary instructional materials—may be a summary from teacher, speech-language pathologist (SLP) or other service providers).

6. Even with documented evidence of the provision and use of assistive technology, the student requires modifications to the general education curriculum standards;

Evidence of criteria will be provided with _____ (the required IEP and school district documentation of the provision assistive technology services provided).

7. Even with direct instruction in all core academic areas (i.e., ELA, mathematics, social studies and science), the student is exhibiting limited or no progress on the general education curriculum standards, and requires modifications;

Evidence of criteria will be provided with _____ (the required IEP and school district documentation of the provision of supplementary instructional materials—may be a summary from teacher, SLP or other service providers).

8. Unless the student is a transfer student, the student must have been available and present for grade-level general education curriculum standards instruction for at least 70 percent of the school year prior to the assessment;

Evidence of criteria will be provided through the student's attendance report.

9. Unless the student is a transfer student, the student must have been instructed by a certified teacher for at least 80 percent of the school year prior to the assessment; and

Evidence of criteria will be provided through the teacher's certificate and teacher's attendance record.

10. The assessment instrument used to measure the student's global level of cognitive functioning was selected to limit the adverse impact of already-identified limitations and impairments (e.g., language acquisition, mode of communication, culture, hearing, vision, orthopedic functioning, hypersensitivities and distractibility).

Evidence of criteria will be provided through available evaluations, medical reports or screeners provided in the past.

11. The student has a most significant cognitive disability.

Section D: A student is not eligible to participate in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment if any of the following apply:

1. The student is identified as a student with a specific learning disability or as gifted;

Evidence of criteria will be provided through IEP and applicable evaluation results.

2. The student is identified only as a student eligible for services as a student who is deaf or hard of hearing or has a visual impairment, a dual sensory impairment, an emotional or behavioral disability, a language impairment, a speech impairment, or an orthopedic impairment; or

Evidence of criteria will be provided through IEP and applicable data.

3. The student scored a level 2 or above on a previous statewide, general education curriculum standardized assessment administered pursuant to Section 1008.22(3)(e), F.S., unless there is medical documentation that the student experienced a traumatic brain injury or other health-related complications subsequent to the administration of that assessment that led to the student having the most significantly below-average global cognitive impairment.

Evidence of criteria will be provided through statewide standard assessment results, if applicable.

Section E: In the extraordinary circumstance when a global, full-scale intelligent quotient score is unattainable, a school district will comply as follows:

More specifically, in the event when a student cannot be directly assessed, the student who has a suspected most significant cognitive disability for whom assessment via the FAA may be appropriate as defined in Rule 6A-1.0943(1)(f)1., F.A.C., will be identified through the following detailed procedure:

List the factors the school district will use to determine that a direct assessment of cognitive functioning is not achievable.

The district will use the following factors or characteristics to determine that a direct assessment of cognitive functioning is not achievable. It is important to note that any one factor or characteristic will not be used in isolation. The determination would include any documented sensory or motor deficits and/or several of the characteristics below:

- The student is unable to attend visually to presented stimulus materials
- The student is unable to answer questions both verbally and nonverbally, even after repetition, modeling, and reteaching where allowable
- The student is unable to sit for an evaluation due to extremely elevated level of activity
- The student is unable to successfully complete sample/teaching items
- The student is not able to demonstrate an understanding of the directions/task demands
- The student is unable to demonstrate prerequisite skills such as pointing and matching
- The student is unable to use manipulatives in a functional manner

Describe the assessment process the school district will use to determine if a student has a most significant cognitive disability in the absence of reliable direct assessment of cognitive functioning.

When an IQ score cannot be obtained (after all reasonable attempts have been made, both with a traditional assessment and a nonverbal assessment), then a developmental assessment, such as the Battelle Developmental Inventory (birth-7:11), the Developmental Profile (birth-21), or the Developmental Assessment for Individuals with Severe Disabilities (6 months-adulthood) will be administered. For all of these assessments, input will be obtained from at least two different informants (at least one of which needs to be a parent/guardian so as to obtain a level of functioning across settings).

Describe how the school district will train and monitor staff with compliance of the determination and assessment process.

All school psychologists, ESE specialists, and appropriate school-based staff will be trained to identify the characteristics or factors that determine that a direct assessment of cognitive functioning is not achievable. The training will also focus on the assessment and monitoring processes the district will use to determine if a student has a most significant cognitive disability in the absence of a reliable direct assessment of cognitive functioning.

The district has a district review committee that provides guidance, support, and accountability to school-based teams related to the criteria required for participation in the statewide, standardized alternate assessment including assessment procedures to address the extraordinary circumstance when a global, full-scale intelligence quotient score is unattainable for a student.

Once a student is identified as needing an alternate means to obtain an IQ score, the student's name is submitted to the district review committee. The district review committee is comprised of a variety of ESE curriculum specialists and school psychologists who meet on a regular basis to review student specific data and provide ongoing training, guidance, and monitoring to the teams that work with the students. As part of the procedures, school-based teams, school psychologists, and ESE specialists utilize a decision tree to identify students, determine the appropriate assessment(s), collect/analyze pertinent data, and share the data with the district review team.

Each time the assessment process is completed for a student, the district team and appropriate school-based staff will review and assess the efficacy of the process. Ongoing improvements and revisions will be implemented as needed.

Section F: Eligibility Criteria for Prekindergarten Children with Disabilities

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 CFR §§300.25 and 300.101

Sections 1003.01, 1003.21, and 1003.57, F.S.

Rule 6A-6.03026, F.A.C.

Definition

A prekindergarten child with a disability is a child who meets the following criteria.

Eligibility Criteria

In accordance with s. 1003.21, F.S., a child is eligible for prekindergarten programs for children with disabilities based upon meeting the eligibility criteria for one or more specific exceptionalities listed below and upon meeting the age requirements shown.

1. The child is below three years of age and meets the criteria for eligibility for any of the following educational programs:
 - a. Deaf or hard of hearing
 - b. Visually impaired
 - c. Orthopedically impaired, other health impairment, or traumatic brain injury
 - d. Intellectual disabilities
 - e. Established conditions
 - f. Developmentally delayed
 - g. Dual-sensory impaired
 - h. Autism Spectrum Disorder
2. The child is age three through five years and meets the criteria for eligibility as a child with one or more of the following disabilities:
 - a. Intellectual disabilities
 - b. Speech and language impaired
 - c. Deaf or hard of hearing
 - d. Visually impaired
 - e. Orthopedically impaired, other health impairment, or traumatic brain injury
 - f. Emotional or behavioral disabilities
 - g. Specific learning disabilities
 - h. Homebound or hospitalized
 - i. Dual-sensory impaired
 - j. Autism Spectrum Disorder
 - k. Developmentally delayed

Child Evaluation

1. Evaluations are conducted in accordance with the requirements of rules for the eligibility areas listed in Sections 1. and 2. of the Eligibility Criteria.
2. Existing screening and evaluation information available from agencies that previously served the child and family shall be used, as appropriate, to meet evaluation criteria for the rules for the eligibility areas listed in Sections 1. and 2. of the Eligibility Criteria.

Instructional Program

Regarding a child who is eligible for admission to public kindergarten in accordance with s.1003.21, F.S., an eligible PreK child with a disability may receive instruction for one additional school year in a PreK classroom in accordance with the child's individual educational plan (IEP) or individualized family support plan (IFSP).

The parent or guardian must be informed in writing of the implications of an additional year in the prekindergarten classroom (i.e., the additional year is not considered a "retention," thus impacting the future consideration of a "good cause exemption"). If a parent disagrees with the IEP team recommendation for an additional year of instruction in a prekindergarten classroom, the team's recommendation may not be used to deny a child admission to kindergarten.

Transition from Early Steps Part C Services to Part B Services

The school district's will have processes and procedures regarding the transition of eligible children from Early Steps to the Part B Program for Prekindergarten Children with Disabilities, including school district procedures that ensure its participation in the transition conference and development of the IEP by age 3.

Describe the school district's processes and procedures regarding the transition of eligible children from Early Steps to the Part B Program for Prekindergarten Children with Disabilities.

The district ESE Program Specialist for Prekindergarten Children with Disabilities attends all transition conferences scheduled monthly by the Service Coordinator for Early Steps. Children receiving services from Early Steps will be scheduled for a transition conference at least 90 days prior to his or her third birthday. The transition conference meeting includes Early Steps personnel, the district's ESE Prekindergarten program specialist, and the family. Early Steps will provide a referral packet to the district ESE PreK specialist at least 10 days prior to the transition conference for that child.

The district ESE PreK program specialist reviews the referral prior to the transition conference. At the transition conference, the family, the Early Steps Services Coordinator, and the ESE PreK program specialist reviews and updates the referral packet. The Early Steps Services Coordinator and the ESE PreK program Specialist provides the family with information to assist them in understanding the transition process and services available in the district. If the family wishes to be referred to the school district, the family is provided an additional Social/Developmental History packet to complete and return. After the transition conference meeting, the family will receive a copy of a parent conference form documenting updated information and agreements made by the transition team. The school district will collect referral components and obtain consent for evaluation. The parents will receive a copy of the district's procedural safeguards at the time consent is provided.

Once the referral is complete, an appointment is scheduled for the student to be evaluated by the district's PreK Assessment Team. A reminder is sent to the family prior to the PreK Assessment Team appointment. The PreK Assessment Team completes necessary evaluations and holds an eligibility determination meeting during the family's PreK Assessment Team appointment. If the child is determined eligible, parental consent for ESE services is obtained, and an IEP is completed by the PreK Team on the day of evaluation. An entry Child Outcome Summary (COS) document is completed by the eligibility team for students that are found eligible for ESE services. If the IEP cannot be completed, multiple attempts are made to reschedule the IEP team meeting to ensure the IEP is written before the child's third birthday. Transition conferences and PreK Assessment Team meetings are scheduled year-round to ensure that eligible children will have an IEP in place by their third birthday.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular, or Instructional Considerations

1. Philosophy

- a. The PreK program for children with disabilities supports young children by recognizing and respecting their unique abilities, strengths and needs.
- b. Services for young children with disabilities and their families include a range of educational, developmental and therapeutic activities that are provided in least restrictive or natural learning environments where children experience learning opportunities that promote and enhance behavioral and developmental competencies.
- c. For a child with disabilities age three through five years, special education, which refers to specially designed instruction and related services, is provided to meet the unique needs of the child. Specially designed instruction means adapting, as appropriate, the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction.
- d. Programs and services for prekindergarten children with disabilities are based on practices that are developmentally appropriate for all young children. They acknowledge the importance of collaboration and partnerships with families and view the child in the context of the family and community. Understanding and knowledge of early childhood development serves as a foundation for these practices.

2. Curriculum

- a. Curriculum content, materials, and activities are consistent with the district's program philosophy.
 - i. For PreK children with disabilities, during the year prior to kindergarten entry, the Florida Early Learning and Developmental Standards (FELDS) are used to guide the selection of curriculum (curricula) in concert with a knowledge and understanding of the impact of the disability on the growth and development of the child.
 - ii. The FELDS are used to help create a shared framework and common language between early childhood education and early childhood special education by emphasizing the sequence of development across multiple developmental domains and the importance of the classroom environment to include how curricula, materials and equipment are selected.

iii. For children birth to the age of eligibility for the Voluntary Prekindergarten program, FELDS may be used to guide the selection of curriculum, materials and equipment.

b. Modifications, adaptations and accommodations of curricula, materials and activities selected may be needed to meet the unique needs of the child. Ongoing progress monitoring is conducted to ensure that the instruction or interventions provided are effective in attaining the desired outcomes.

3. Instructional support

a. Young children receive instructional support through specially designed instruction and related services as determined by the IEP process or early intervention services as determined through the IFSP process. These services are based on peer-reviewed, research-based practices to the extent practicable.

b. Teachers and related services personnel are trained in how to design and implement individualized programs to address the learning needs of children with disabilities.

c. Teachers and related services personnel are provided with administrative support to ensure reasonable class size and workload, adequate funds for materials, and professional development. Teachers provide instruction that is aligned with the FELDS instruction and related services may be offered in a continuum of placements and settings that may include regular, resource or special class settings in public, community-based or home-based settings.

d. School districts may provide related services to children and professional development for teachers and related services personnel in coordination with community agencies, including other early childhood partners such as Early Learning Coalitions and Head Start. Additionally, support for professional development and related services may, as appropriate, be provided in collaboration with discretionary projects funded by the Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and other agencies of state and local government, including, but not limited to, the Division of Blind Services, the Department of Children and Families, and the Department of Health, Children's Medical Services.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations; qualified evaluators; or unique philosophical, curricular or instructional considerations for PreK children with disabilities.

The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.

There is no additional information for this section.

Section G: Individualized Family Support Plan (IFSP) for Students with Disabilities Birth Through 5 Years of Age

This section is not applicable for the district.

Students with Disabilities Ages Birth through 2 Years

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. § 303.340

Sections 1003.03, 1003.21 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.03029 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Definition

An IFSP is a written plan identifying the specific concerns and priorities of families who have children with disabilities, birth through 2 years of age, related to enhancing a child's development and the resources to provide early intervention services. To meet the identified outcomes for an individual child and family, a planning process involving the family, professionals, and others is used to prepare the document. An IFSP must be used for children birth through 2 years of age.

Procedures

1. Contents of an IFSP, which must be written, includes

The IFSP must be written and includes:

- a. A statement of the child's present levels of physical development (including vision, hearing and health status), cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, and adaptive skills development based on the information from the child's evaluation and assessment;
- b. With concurrence of the family, a statement of the family's resources, priorities and concerns related to enhancing the development of the child as identified through the assessment of the family;
- c. A statement of the measurable results or measurable outcomes expected to be achieved by the child and the family, including pre-literacy and language skills, as developmentally appropriate for the child, and the goals, criteria, procedures and timelines used to determine the degree to which progress toward achieving the measurable results or outcomes is being made and whether modifications or revisions of the expected results or outcomes or services are necessary;
- d. A statement of the specific early intervention services based on peer-reviewed research, to the extent practicable;
- e. A statement of the natural environments in which early intervention services and a justification of the extent, if any, to which the services will not be provided in a natural environment;
- f. A statement of the strategies needed in order to meet the child's and family's outcomes;
- g. The projected dates for initiation of services;
- h. The IFSP must:
 - i. Identify any medical and additional supports that the child or family needs or is receiving through other sources but that are neither required nor funded under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part C, and
 - ii. Include a description of the steps the service coordinator or family may take to assist the child and family in securing additional supports not currently being provided;
- i. The name of the service coordinator from the profession most immediately relevant to the child's or family's needs or the individual who is otherwise qualified to be responsible for the implementation of the services identified on the plan including transition services and coordination with other agencies and persons;
- j. Family demographic and contact information;
- k. A statement of eligibility, including recommendations for children not found eligible;
 - l. A description of everyday routines, activities, and places in which the child lives, learns and plays and individuals with whom the child interacts;
- m. Identification of the most appropriate IFSP team member to serve as the primary service provider; and
- n. Documentation of the names of the individuals who participated in the development of the IFSP, the method of participation, and the individual responsible for implementing the IFSP.

2. Contents of IFSPs for children birth through 2 years of age

IFSPs developed for children with disabilities birth through 2 years of age must also include:

- a. The frequency, intensity and method of delivery of the early intervention services;
- b. The location and length of the early intervention services;

c. Funding source or payment arrangements, if any;

d. Anticipated duration of the services;

e. Other services to the extent appropriate; and

f. The steps to be taken to support the transition of the child, upon reaching age 3, to preschool services for children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years, or other services that may be available, if appropriate; the steps required for transition include:

i. Discussions with, and training of, parents regarding future placements and other matters related to the child's transition;

ii. Procedures to prepare the child for changes in service delivery, including steps to help the child adjust to, and function in, a new setting;

iii. Notification information to the school district for the purpose of child find;

iv. With parental consent, the transmission of information about the child to the school district to ensure continuity of services, including a copy of the most recent evaluation and assessments of the child and family and a copy of the most recent IFSP that has been developed and implemented; and

v. Identification of transition services and other activities that the IFSP team determines are necessary to support the transition of the child.

3. Timelines and requirements for IFSPs

a. Timelines for IFSPs developed for children birth through 2 years of age include:

i. A meeting to develop the initial IFSP for a child who has been evaluated for the first time and determined eligible must be conducted within 45 days from referral; and

ii. A review of the IFSP for a child and the child's family must be conducted every six months from the date of the initial or annual evaluation of the IFSP or more frequently if conditions warrant, or if the family requests such a review; the review may be carried out at a meeting or by another means that is acceptable to the parents and other participants.

b. The purpose of the periodic review is to determine:

i. The degree to which progress toward achieving the results or outcomes identified on the IFSP is being made;

ii. Whether modifications or revision of the results or outcomes or services are necessary; and

iii. Whether additional needs have been identified based on ongoing assessment or observation.

c. A face-to-face meeting is conducted on at least an annual basis to re-determine eligibility and review the IFSP and, to revise, change or modify its provisions. The results of any current evaluations, and other information available from ongoing assessments of the child and family, are used to determine continuing eligibility and what early intervention services are needed and will be provided.

d. IFSP meetings are held in accordance with the following:

i. Conducted in settings and at times that are convenient to families; and

ii. Conducted in the native language of the family or other mode of communication used by the family unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

e. Meeting arrangements are made, and written notice is provided to the family and other participants early enough before the meeting date to ensure that they will be able to attend.

f. The contents of the IFSP are fully explained to the parents and informed written consent from the parents is obtained prior to the provisions of early intervention services described in the plan. If the parents do not provide consent with respect to a particular early intervention service, that service may not be provided. Each early intervention service must be provided as soon as possible after the parent provides consent for that service.

4. Participants in IFSP meetings (birth through 2 years of age) Participants in the development of IFSPs (both initial and annual) for children with disabilities birth through 2 years of age must include:

a. The parent or parents of the child;

b. Other family members as requested by the parents, if feasible to do so;

c. An advocate or individual outside of the family, if the parents request that the individual participate;

d. The service coordinator who has been working with the family since the initial referral of the child for evaluation, or the person designated responsible for implementation of the IFSP;

e. For initial IFSP meetings, individuals who are directly involved in conducting the evaluation and assessment; and

f. The individual who will be providing early intervention services to the child or family, as appropriate.

5. If any of these participants is unable to attend a meeting, arrangements must be made for the individual's involvement through other means, including:

a. Participating in a telephone or video conference call;

b. Having a knowledgeable authorized representative attend the meeting; or

c. Making pertinent records available at the meeting.

6. Each periodic review provides for the participation of the individuals listed above. If conditions warrant, provisions must be made for the participation of other representatives.

7. Provision of services before evaluation and assessments are completed

Early intervention services for a child with disabilities birth through 2 years of age and the child's family may commence before the completion of the evaluation and assessments if the following conditions are met:

a. Parental consent is obtained;

b. An interim IFSP is developed that includes the name of the service coordinator who will be responsible for the implementation of the interim IFSP and coordination with other agencies and individuals and the services that have been determined to be needed immediately by the child and the family;

c. Signatures of those who developed the IFSP; and

d. The evaluation and assessments are completed and an initial IFSP developed within 45 days from the referral date.

8. For children birth through 2 years of age, the school district is only financially responsible for the early intervention services specified and agreed to through the IFSP process.

Students with Disabilities Ages 3 through 5 Years

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.323 and 303.340

Sections 1003.21, 1003.03 and 1003.57, F.S.

Rules 6A-6.03028, 6A-6.03029 and 6A-6.0331, F.A.C.

Definition

An IFSP is a written plan identifying the specific concerns and priorities of a family related to enhancing their child's development and the resources to provide early intervention services to children with disabilities birth through 2 years of age or special education and related services to children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years. School districts may utilize, at the option of the school district and with written parental consent, an IFSP, consistent with Rule 6A-6.03029, F.A.C., in lieu of an individual educational plan (IEP). Parents must be provided with a detailed explanation of the difference between an IFSP and an IEP. To meet the identified outcomes for an individual child and family, a planning process involving the family, professionals, and others shall be used to prepare the document.

Procedures

1. Contents of an IFSP

The IFSP is in writing and includes:

a. A statement of the child's present levels of physical development (including vision, hearing and health status), cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, and adaptive skills development based on the information from the child's evaluation and assessment;

b. With concurrence of the family, a statement of the family's resources, priorities, and concerns related to enhancing the development of the child as identified through the assessment of the family;

c. A statement of the measurable results or measurable outcomes expected to be achieved by the child and the family, including an educational component that promotes school readiness and incorporates pre-literacy, language and numeracy skills, as developmentally appropriate for the child, and the goals, criteria, procedures and timelines used to determine the degree to which progress toward achieving the measurable results or outcomes is being made and whether modifications or revisions of the expected results or outcomes or services are necessary;

d. A statement of the specific early intervention services based on peer-reviewed research, to the extent practicable, or, necessary to meet the unique needs of the child and the family, to achieve the results or outcomes identified on the IFSP;

e. The projected dates for initiation of services;

f. The name of the service coordinator from the profession most immediately relevant to the child's or family's needs or the individual who is otherwise qualified to be responsible for the implementation of the plan and coordination with other agencies and persons. In meeting this requirement, the school district may assign the same service coordinator who was appointed at the time that the child was initially referred for evaluation to be responsible for implementing a child's and family's IFSP or may appoint a new service coordinator;

g. Family demographic and contact information;

h. A statement of eligibility, including recommendations for children not found eligible;

i. A description of everyday routines, activities and places in which the child lives, learns and plays and individuals with whom the child interacts;

j. Identification of the most appropriate IFSP team member to serve as the primary service provider;

k. Documentation of the names of the individuals who participated in the development of the IFSP, the method of participation and the individual responsible for implementing the IFSP;

5. If placement in a public or private residential program is necessary to provide special education to a student with a disability, the program, including nonmedical care and room and board, must be at no cost to the parents of the student.

6. For children ages 3 through 5 years, the school district is only financially responsible for the provision of special education and related services necessary for the child to benefit from special education.

Part III. Policies and Procedures for Students Who are Gifted

Section A: Exceptional Student Education Eligibility for Students who are Gifted

This section is not applicable for the Department of Corrections.

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

Sections 1003.01 and 1003.57, F.S.
Rules 6A-6.03019 and 6A-6.030191, F.A.C.

Definition

A student who is gifted is one who has superior intellectual development and is capable of high performance.

Eligibility Criteria

A student is eligible for special instructional programs for the gifted from kindergarten through Grade 12 if the student meets the criteria under 1. or 2. below:

1. The student demonstrates:
 - a. The need for a special program
 - b. A majority of characteristics of gifted students according to a standard scale or checklist, and
 - c. Superior intellectual development as measured by an intelligence quotient of two standard deviations or more above the mean on an individually administered standardized test of intelligence; or
2. The student is a member of an underrepresented group and meets the criteria specified in an approved school district plan for increasing the participation of underrepresented groups in programs for students who are gifted. Underrepresented groups are defined in Rule 6A-6.03019, F.A.C., as students with limited English proficiency or students from low socio-economic status families.

Additional Information:

- The school district has a plan for increasing the participation of underrepresented groups in programs for gifted students. The plan is provided in Appendix C of this document.
 The school district does not have a plan for increasing the participation of underrepresented groups in programs for gifted students.

Student Evaluation

1. The minimum evaluations for determining eligibility address the following:
 - a. Need for a special instructional program,
 - b. Characteristics of the gifted,
 - c. Intellectual development and
 - d. May include those evaluation procedures specified in an approved district plan to increase the participation of students from underrepresented groups in programs for the gifted.
2. Evaluations and qualified evaluators for students who are gifted are listed in Part I of this document.

Temporary Break in Service

The team developing the Educational Plan (EP) may determine that a student's needs may currently be appropriately met through other academic options. The parent or student may indicate that they do not desire service for a period of time. Should the decision be made to waive the services offered on the current educational plan, the student may resume service at any time.

Unique Philosophical, Curricular, or Instructional Considerations

1. Philosophy
 - a. Each student identified as being eligible for gifted services is entitled to receive a free appropriate public education which will enable the student to progress in the general curriculum to the maximum extent appropriate.
 - b. Specially designed instruction, appropriate related services, and programs for students who are gifted shall provide significant adaptations in one or more of the following: curriculum, methodology, materials, equipment, or environment designed to meet the individual and unique needs and goals of each student who is gifted.
 - c. A range of service delivery options is available to meet the student's special needs. Teachers are trained to provide the unique services identified for each student and are provided with administrative support to ensure reasonable class size, adequate funds for materials and inservice training.
2. Curriculum
 - a. Curriculum options include an effective and differentiated curriculum designed for the abilities of the student who is gifted to ensure that each individual student progresses in the curriculum.

- b. The curriculum may include, but is not limited to, opportunities for problem solving, problem-based learning, application of knowledge and skills, and other effective instructional strategies.
- c. The teachers of the students who are gifted are trained to provide a curriculum based on the educational characteristics and needs of the learner who is gifted.
- d. The curriculum for each student will be determined by the EP and will focus on the performance levels for the student and needs for developing further skills and abilities, recognizing opportunities to extend the present program through appropriate scaffolding for students who are gifted.
- e. The curriculum for the student who is gifted will assume access to the general curriculum (State standards) with emphasis on what the EP team determines will offer opportunities for growth for the learner who is gifted based on the student's strengths and present level of performance.

3. Instructional support

- a. Students identified as eligible for gifted services receive instructional support through the specially designed instruction and related services as determined through the development of the EP.
- b. Teachers of the students who are gifted provide instruction and support to further develop the student's demonstrated ability.
- c. Teachers are provided with administrative support to develop an individualized program to meet the goals for each student as determined by the EP.
- d. Students who are gifted may indicate a need for special counseling in understanding their special characteristics.
- e. Support services are provided in coordination with local school district student services and community agencies, the Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resources System associate centers, special projects funded by the Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services, and other agencies of state and local government.
- f. No student may be given special instruction for students who are gifted until after he or she has been properly evaluated and found eligible for gifted services.

The school district has the option to include additional information regarding evaluations, qualified evaluators, or unique philosophical, curricular, or instructional considerations for students who are gifted.

- The school district has provided additional information for this section in Appendix B of this document.
- There is no additional information for this section.

Section B: Educational Plans (EPs) for Students who are Gifted

This section is not applicable for the Department of Corrections.

Statutory and Regulatory Citation

Sections 1001.02, 1003.01, and 1003.57, F.S.

Rule 6A-6.030191, F.A.C.

Procedures

1. The school district is responsible for developing Educational Plans (EPs) for students who are identified solely as gifted.

Note: Individual Educational Plans (IEPs) rather than EPs are developed for those students who are gifted and are also identified as having a disability.

a. The EP includes:

- i. A statement of the student's present levels of educational performance that may include, but is not limited to, the student's strengths and interests, the student's needs beyond the general curriculum, results of the student's performance on state and school district assessments, and evaluation results;
- ii. A statement of goals, including benchmarks or short-term objectives;
- iii. A statement of the specially designed instruction to be provided to the student;
- iv. A statement of how the student's progress toward the goals will be measured and reported to the parents; and
- v. The projected dates for the beginning of services and the anticipated frequency, location, and duration of these services.

b. The EP team considers the following during development, review, and revision of the EP:

- i. The strengths of the student and the needs resulting from the student's giftedness;
- ii. The results of recent evaluations, including class work and state or school district assessments; and
- iii. In the case of a student with limited English proficiency, the language needs of the student as they relate to the EP.

c. Timelines for development of the EP include the following:

- i. An EP is in effect at the beginning of each school year for each student identified as gifted who is continuing in a special program.
- ii. An EP is developed within 30 calendar days following the determination of eligibility for specially designed instruction in the gifted program and is in effect prior to the provision of these services.
- iii. Meetings are held to develop and revise the EP at least once every three years for students in kindergarten through grade 8 and at least every four years for students in grades 9 through 12.
- iv. EPs may be reviewed more frequently, as needed, such as when a student transitions from elementary to middle school or from middle to high school.

d. EP participants include:

- i. The parents, whose role includes providing information on the student's strengths, expressing concerns for enhancing the education of their child, participating in discussions about the child's need for specially designed instruction, participating in deciding how the child will be involved and participate in the general education curriculum, and participating in the determination of what services the school district will provide to the child and in what setting;
- ii. At least one teacher of the gifted program;
- iii. One regular education teacher of the student who, to the extent appropriate, is involved in the development of the student's EP; involvement may include the provision of written documentation of a student's strengths and needs for the review and revision of subsequent EPs;
- iv. A representative of the school district who is qualified to provide or supervise the provision of specially designed instruction for students who are gifted and is knowledgeable about the general curriculum and the availability of resources of the school district; at the discretion of the school district, one of the student's teachers may be designated to serve as the school district representative;
- v. An individual who can interpret the instructional implications of the evaluation results; this individual may be a teacher of the gifted, a regular education teacher, or a representative of the school district as described above;
- vi. At the discretion of the parent or the school district, other individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the student, including related services personnel (Note: The determination of the knowledge or special expertise shall be made by the party who invited the individual to participate in the EP meeting); and

- vii. Whenever appropriate, the student.

2. Parent participation in EP meetings

The school district takes the following steps to ensure that one or both parents of a student identified as gifted is present or provided the opportunity to participate at EP meetings:

- a. Notifying parents of the meeting early enough to ensure that they will have an opportunity to attend.
- b. Scheduling the meeting at a mutually agreed on time and place:
 - i. A written notice to the parent indicates the purpose, time, location of the meeting, and who, by title or position, will be in attendance. It also includes a statement informing the parents that they have the right to invite an individual with special knowledge or expertise about their child. If neither parent can attend, the school district uses other methods to ensure parent participation, including individual or conference telephone calls or virtual platforms.
 - ii. A meeting may be conducted without a parent in attendance if the school district is unable to obtain the attendance of the parents. In this case, the school district maintains a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed on time and place. These detailed records include such items as:
 1. Telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls,
 2. Emails or text communications sent to the parents and any responses received,
 3. Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received, and
 4. Visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.
 - iii. The school district takes whatever action is necessary to ensure that the parent understands the proceedings at the meeting, including arranging for an interpreter for parents who are deaf or whose native language is other than English. A copy of the EP shall be provided to the parent at no cost.

3. Implementation of the EP

- a. An EP is in effect before specially designed instruction is provided to an eligible student and is implemented as soon as possible following the EP meeting.
- b. The EP is accessible to each of the student's teachers who are responsible for the implementation of the EP, and each teacher of the student is informed of his or her specific responsibilities related to the implementation of the EP.

Part IV. Policies and Procedures for Parentally Placed Private School Students with Disabilities

Section A: Provision of Equitable Services to Parentally Placed Private School Students with Disabilities

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

34 C.F.R. §§ 300.130 through 300.144
Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C.
Rule 6A-6.030281, F.A.C.

Definition

Parentally placed private school students with disabilities means students with disabilities enrolled by their parents in private, including religious, non-profit schools or facilities, which meet the definition of elementary school or secondary school under Rules 6A-6.03011 through 6A-6.0361, F.A.C. It does not include students with disabilities who are or have been placed in or referred to a private school or facility by the school district as a means of providing special education and related services. This definition does not include students with disabilities enrolled by their parents in for-profit private schools.

Procedures

1. Policies and procedures for parentally placed private school students with disabilities

The school district will maintain policies and procedures to ensure the provision of equitable services to students with disabilities who have been placed in private schools by their parents.

2. Child find for parentally placed private school students with disabilities

The school district will locate, identify and evaluate all students with disabilities who are enrolled by their parents in private, including religious, elementary, and secondary schools located in the school district's jurisdiction. The child find process will be designed to ensure the equitable participation of parentally placed private school students and an accurate count of those students.

a. Activities

In implementing the requirements of this section, the school district will undertake activities similar to those undertaken for the school district's public school students.

b. Cost

The cost of carrying out the child find requirements, including individual evaluations, may not be considered in determining if the school district has met its child find obligation.

c. Completion period

The child find process will be completed in a time comparable to that for other students attending public schools in the school district.

d. Out-of-state students

The school district in which private, including religious, elementary and secondary schools are located will, in carrying out the child find requirements, include parentally placed private school students who reside in a state other than Florida.

3. Confidentiality of personally identifiable information

If a student is enrolled, or is going to enroll, in a private school that is not located in the school district of the parent's residence, parental consent will be obtained before any personally identifiable information about the child is released between officials in the school district where the private school is located and officials in the school district of the parent's residence.

4. Provision of services for parentally placed private school students with disabilities – basic requirement

To the extent consistent with the number and location of students with disabilities who are enrolled by their parents in private, including religious, elementary and secondary schools located in the school district's jurisdiction, provision is made for the participation of those students in the program assisted or carried out under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) by providing them with special education and related services, including direct services determined in accordance with 12 and 13 below, unless the U.S. Secretary of Education has arranged for services to those students under the bypass provisions in 34 C.F.R. §§ 300.190 through 300.198.

a. Services plan for parentally placed private school students with disabilities

A services plan will be developed and implemented for each private school student with a disability who has been designated by the school district in which the private school is located to receive special education and related services.

The school district has the option to include model forms regarding the transfer of parental rights at the age of majority.

- The school district's model forms can be found in Appendix A of this document.
 There are no additional forms for this section.

4. Provision of services for parentally placed private school students with disabilities – basic requirement (continued)

b. Record keeping

The school district will maintain in its records, and provide to the Florida Department of Education (FDOE), the following information related to parentally placed private school students covered:

- The number of students evaluated,
- The number of students determined to be students with disabilities and
- The number of students served

5. Expenditures

To meet the requirements, the school district will spend the following on providing special education and related services (including direct services) to parentally placed private school students with disabilities:

- a. For children and students aged 3 through 21, an amount that is the same proportion of the school district's total subgrant under Section 611(f) of IDEA as the number of private school students with disabilities aged 3 through 21 who are enrolled by their parents in private, including religious, elementary, and secondary schools located in the school district's jurisdiction, is to the total number of students with disabilities in its jurisdiction aged 3 through 21.
- b. For children aged 3 through 5 years, an amount that is the same proportion of the school district's total subgrant under Section 619(a) of IDEA as the number of parentally placed private school students with disabilities aged three through five who are enrolled by their parents in private, including religious, elementary and secondary schools located in the school district's jurisdiction, is to the total number of students with disabilities in its jurisdiction aged 3 through 5.
- c. Children aged 3 through 5 years are considered to be parentally placed private school students with disabilities enrolled by their parents in private, including religious, elementary schools, if they are enrolled in a private school that meets the definition of elementary school under Florida law.
- d. If the school district has not expended for equitable services all of the funds described in a. and b. above by the end of the fiscal year for which Congress appropriated the funds, the school district will obligate the remaining funds for special education and related services (including direct services) to parentally placed private school students with disabilities during a carry-over period of one additional year.

6. Calculating proportionate amount

In calculating the proportionate amount of federal funds to be provided for parentally placed private school students with disabilities, the school district, after timely and meaningful consultation with representatives of private schools, will conduct a thorough and complete child find process to determine the number of parentally placed students with disabilities attending private schools located in the school district. (See Appendix B to Part 300 of IDEA regulations for an example of how proportionate share is calculated.)

7. Annual count of the number of parentally placed private school students with disabilities

The school district will, after timely and meaningful consultation with representatives of parentally placed private school students with disabilities, determine the number of parentally placed private school students with disabilities attending private schools located in the school district and ensure that the count is conducted on any date between October 1 and December 1, inclusive, of each year. The count will be used to determine the amount that the school district will spend on providing special education and related services to parentally placed private school students with disabilities in the next fiscal year.

8. Supplement, not supplant

State and local funds may supplement, but in no case supplant, the proportionate amount of federal funds required to be expended for parentally placed private school students with disabilities.

9. Consultation with private school representatives

To ensure timely and meaningful consultation, the school district will consult with private school representatives and representatives of parents of parentally placed private school students with disabilities during the design and development of special education and related services for the students regarding the following:

- a. The child find process, including how parentally placed private school students suspected of having a disability can participate equitably and how parents, teachers and private school officials will be informed of the process.
- b. The determination of the proportionate share of federal funds available to serve parentally placed private school students with disabilities, including the determination of how the proportionate share of those funds was calculated.
- c. The consultation process among the school district, private school officials, and representatives of parents of parentally placed private school students with disabilities, including how the process will operate throughout the school year to ensure that parentally placed students with disabilities identified through the child find process can meaningfully participate in special education and related services.
- d. Provision of special education and related services; how, where and by whom special education and related services will be provided for parentally placed private school students with disabilities, including a discussion of:
 - i. The types of services, including direct services and alternate service delivery mechanisms.
 - ii. How special education and related services will be apportioned if funds are insufficient to serve all parentally placed private school students. and

iii. How and when those decisions will be made.

- e. How, if the school district disagrees with the views of private school officials on the provision of services or the types of services (whether provided directly or through a contract), the school district will provide to such private school officials a written explanation of the reasons why the school district chose not to provide services directly or through a contract.

10. Written affirmation

When timely and meaningful consultation has occurred, the school district will obtain a written affirmation signed by the representatives of participating private schools. If the representatives do not provide the affirmation within a reasonable period of time, the school district will forward the documentation of the consultation process to FDOE.

Describe the school district's procedure for ensuring meaningful consultation and obtaining written affirmation with representatives of participating private schools to include the following:

- **How the school district selects, identifies and records participating private schools for this consultation,**
- **How frequently and in what format consultation occurs, and**
- **Specify personnel (by role or title) identified as the school district lead for this process.**

The district identifies, selects, and contacts private schools utilizing the Florida Private Schools Directory located on the Office of Independent Education & Parental Choice FLDOE website. The district runs a report for all private schools in Clay county and sends out an invitation via certified mail affording them the opportunity to participate in meaningful consultations with the district. The district monitors and logs the responses from private schools, and private schools who do not respond receive a follow-up phone call. The district conducts three face-to-face consultations each school year. Consultation one takes place in January. Consultation two takes place in February, Consultation three occurs between March and April. A fourth consultation can take place during the summer to finalize plans, if needed.

The district ensures consultation is meaningful by encouraging open communication and collaboration during consultation to ensure all parties are provided with a genuine opportunity to express their points of view, ensuring those views are considered before any final decisions are made about the delivery of ESE and related services. The district provides clear guidance regarding the purpose of the program and services that are allowed within the program. We freely share best practices with all private schools to ensure they understand the full scope and sequence of services and intended outcomes. Private school wants/needs are addressed in a respectful way within the parameters of the program and research-based best practices. Private schools are afforded as much time as needed with side-by-side support in making decisions for schools and individual students that need services. We have historically accommodated parental input when appropriate. We work diligently with schools to ensure service providers are a good fit for schools and request feedback from all stakeholders. The district obtains written affirmation of LEA consultation with private school officials at the conclusion of the second consultation in February.

The district's Supervisor of Federal Programs supports and coordinates Consultations one and two in collaboration with other Federal program supervisors. Consultations three and four are provided by each individual federal program supervisor and specialist.

11. Compliance

A private school official has the right to submit a complaint to the FDOE that the school district did not engage in consultation that was meaningful and timely or did not give due consideration to the views of the private school official. If the private school official wishes to submit a complaint, the official will provide to the FDOE the basis of the noncompliance by the school district with the applicable private school provisions. The school district will then forward the appropriate documentation to the FDOE. If the private school official is dissatisfied with the decision of the FDOE, the official may submit a complaint to the U.S. Secretary of Education by providing the information on noncompliance. The FDOE will then forward the appropriate documentation to the U.S. Secretary of Education.

12. Equitable services determined

- a. No parentally placed private school student with a disability has an individual right to receive some or all of the special education and related services that the student would receive if enrolled in a public school.
- b. Decisions about the services that will be provided to parentally placed private school students with disabilities will be made in accordance with the information in this section.
- c. The school district will make the final decisions with respect to the services to be provided to eligible parentally placed private school students with disabilities.

13. Services plan for each student served

- a. If a student with a disability is enrolled in a religious or other private school by the student's parents and will receive special education or related services from the school district, the school district will initiate and conduct meetings to develop, review and revise a services plan for the student and ensure that a representative of the religious or other private school attends each meeting. If the representative cannot attend, the school district will use other methods to ensure participation by the religious or other private school, including individual or conference telephone calls.
- b. Each parentally placed private school student with a disability who has been designated by the school district to receive services will have a services plan that describes the specific direct special education services that the school district will provide to the student, per the school district's determination of services it will make available to parentally placed private school students with disabilities.
- c. The services plan will be developed, reviewed and revised consistent with the requirements for IEP development, review and revision.

14. Equitable services provided

- a. The provision of equitable services will be by employees of the school district or through contract by the school district with an individual, association, agency, organization or other entity.
- b. The services provided to parentally placed private school students with disabilities will be provided by personnel meeting the same standards as personnel providing services in the public schools, except that private elementary and secondary school teachers who are providing equitable services to parentally placed private school students with disabilities are not required to meet the highly qualified special education teacher

requirements under Florida law.

- c. Parentally placed private school students with disabilities may receive a different amount of services than students with disabilities in public schools.
- d. Special education and related services provided to parentally placed private school students with disabilities, including materials and equipment, must be secular, neutral and non-ideological.

15. Location of services and transportation

- a. Equitable services to parentally placed private school students with disabilities may be, but are not required to be, provided on the premises of private schools.
- b. If necessary for the student to benefit from or participate in the services, a parentally placed private school student with a disability will be provided transportation from the student's school or the student's home to a site other than the private school and from the service site to the private school, or to the student's home, depending on the timing of the services.
- c. The school district is not required to provide transportation from the student's home to the private school.
- d. The cost of any transportation provided under this section may be included in calculating whether the school district has expended its proportionate share.

16. Due process hearings and procedural safeguards

- a. Except as provided herein, the procedures related to procedural safeguards, mediation and due process hearings do not apply to complaints that the school district has failed to meet the requirements in this section, including the provision of services indicated on the student's services plan. However, such procedures are applicable to complaints that the school district has failed to meet the requirements related to child find, including the requirements related to conducting appropriate evaluations of students with disabilities.
- b. Any request for a due process hearing regarding the child find requirements must be filed with the school district in which the private school is located, with a copy forwarded to the FDOE.

17. State complaints

- a. Any complaint that the school district has failed to meet the requirements related to the provision of equitable services, services plans, expenditures, consultation with private school representatives or personnel, or equipment and supplies will be filed in accordance with the state complaint procedures described in Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C.
- b. A complaint filed by a private school official under this section will be filed with the FDOE in accordance with its state complaint procedures, as prescribed in Rule 6A-6.03311, F.A.C.

18. Requirement that funds not benefit a private school

- a. The school district will not use funds provided under IDEA to finance the existing level of instruction in a private school or to otherwise benefit the private school.
- b. The school district will use funds provided under Part B of IDEA to meet the special education and related services needs of parentally placed private school students with disabilities, but not for the needs of a private school or the general needs of the students enrolled in the private school.

19. Use of personnel

- a. The school district may use funds available under IDEA to make public school personnel available in other than public facilities to the extent necessary to provide equitable services for parentally placed private school students with disabilities, if those services are not normally provided by the private school.
- b. The school district may use funds available under IDEA to pay for the services of an employee of a private school to provide equitable services, if the employee performs the services outside of his or her regular hours of duty and the employee performs the services under public supervision and control.

20. Separate classes prohibited

The school district will not use funds available under IDEA for classes that are organized separately based on school enrollment or religion of the students, if the classes are at the same site and the classes include students enrolled in public schools and students enrolled in private schools.

21. Property, equipment, and supplies

- a. The school district will control and administer the funds used to provide special education and related services, and hold title to and administer materials, equipment and property purchased with those funds, for the uses and purposes provided in this section.
- b. The school district may place equipment and supplies in a private school for the period of time needed for the provision of equitable services.
- c. The school district will ensure that the equipment and supplies placed in a private school are used only for IDEA purposes and can be removed from the private school without remodeling the private school facility.
- d. The school district will remove equipment and supplies from a private school if the equipment and supplies are no longer needed for IDEA purposes, or removal is necessary to avoid unauthorized use of the equipment and supplies for other than IDEA purposes.
- e. No IDEA funds will be used for repairs, minor remodeling, or construction of private school facilities.

Section B: Family Empowerment Scholarship for Students with Unique Abilities

Statutory and Regulatory Citations

Chapter 1002, Part III, F.S.

Sections 393.063, 393.069, 456.001, 1002.01, 1002.394, 1002.395, 1002.66 and 1005.02, F.S.

Rule 6A-6.0952, F.A.C.

Definition

Effective July 1, 2022, the McKay Scholarship Program was repealed and joined the Family Empowerment Scholarship Program under the Unique Abilities (FES UA) category, which provides children of families with limited financial resources with education options to achieve success in their education.

The following are defined as they relate to the FES UA:

1. "Approved provider" means a provider who has been approved by the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, a health care practitioner pursuant to s. 456.001(4), F.S., or a provider approved by the department pursuant to s. 1002.66, F.S.
2. "Curriculum" means a complete course of study for a particular content area or grade-level, which includes any required supplemental materials.
3. "Department" means the Florida Department of Education.
4. "Disability" means, a 3- or 4-year-old child or for a student in kindergarten to grade 12, and any of the following:
 - a. Autism spectrum disorder, as defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, published by the American Psychiatric Association, as defined in s. 393.063, F.S.;
 - b. Cerebral palsy, as defined in s. 393.063, F.S.;
 - c. Down syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063, F.S.;
 - d. Intellectual disability, as defined in s. 393.063, F.S.;
 - e. Speech impairment;
 - f. Language impairment;
 - g. Orthopedic impairment;
 - h. Other health impairment;
 - i. Emotional or behavioral disability
 - j. Specific learning disability, including, but not limited to, dyslexia, dyscalculia or developmental aphasia;
 - k. Phelan-McDermid syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063, F.S.;
 - l. Prader-Willi syndrome, as defined in s. 393.063, F.S.;
 - m. Spina bifida, as defined in s. 393.063, F.S.;
 - n. For a high-risk child, meaning a child aged 3 to 5 years of age with a developmental delay in cognition, language or physical development, as defined in s. 393.063(23)(a), F.S.;
 - o. Muscular dystrophy;
 - p. Williams syndrome;
 - q. Rare diseases (which affect patient populations of fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States) as defined by the National Organization for Rare Disorders;
 - r. Anaphylaxis;
 - s. Hearing impairment (including deafness);
 - t. Visual impairment (including blindness);
 - u. Traumatic brain injury;
 - v. Hospital or homebound; or
 - w. Dual sensory impairment, as defined by Rule 6A-6.03022, F.A.C., and evidenced by reports from the local school district.

5. "Eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization" as defined in s. 1002.395, F.S.;

6. "Eligible postsecondary institution" means any of the following:

- a. Florida College System institution;
- b. State university;
- c. School district technical center;
- d. School district adult general education center; or
- e. An accredited nonpublic postsecondary educational institution, as defined in s. 1005.02, F.S., that is licensed to operate in the state pursuant to requirements specified in Part III of Chapter 1005, F.S.

7. "Eligible private school" means a private school, pursuant to s. 1002.01, F.S., that is located in Florida and offers an education to students in any grade from kindergarten to grade 12.

8. "IEP" means an individual educational plan.

9. "Inactive" means that no eligible expenditures have been made from an account funded by the Family Empowerment Scholarship.

10. "Parent" means a resident of this state who is a parent, as defined in s. 1000.21, F.S.

11. "Program" means the Family Empowerment Scholarship Program.

Eligibility Criteria for the FES UA

A parent of a student with a disability may apply for and receive from the State a scholarship for the purpose specified in paragraph (4)(b), if the student:

1. Is a resident of this state or the dependent child of an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces who has received permanent change of station orders to this state or, at the time of renewal, whose home of record or state of legal residence is Florida;
2. Is 3 or 4 years of age during the year in which the student applies for program participation or is eligible to enroll in kindergarten through grade 12 in a public school in the state;
3. Has a disability as defined in subsection (2); and
4. Is the subject of an IEP written in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education or with the applicable rules of another state or has received a diagnosis of a disability from a physician who is licensed under Chapter 458 or 459, a psychologist who is licensed under Chapter 490, or a physician who holds an active license issued by another state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Scholarship Prohibitions

A student is not eligible for a Family Empowerment Scholarship while:

1. Enrolled full time in a public school, including, but not limited to, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, the College-Preparatory Boarding Academy, the Florida School for Competitive Academics, the Florida Virtual School, the Florida Scholarships Academy, a developmental research school, authorized under s.1002.32, F.S., or a charter school authorized under this chapter. For purposes of this paragraph, a 3- or 4-year-old child who receives services funded through the Florida Education Finance Program is considered to be a student enrolled in a public school;
2. Enrolled in a school operating for the purpose of providing educational services to youth in Department of Juvenile Justice commitment programs;
3. Receiving any other educational scholarship in pursuant to this chapter. However, an eligible public school student receiving a scholarship under s.1002.411, F.S. may receive a scholarship for transportation pursuant to subparagraph (4)(a)2.;
4. Not having regular and direct contact with his or her private school teachers, pursuant to s. 1002.421(1)(i), F.S., unless he or she is eligible pursuant to paragraph (3)(b) and enrolled in the participating private school's transition-to-work program pursuant to subsection (16) or a home education program pursuant to s.1002.14, F.S.;
5. Participating in a private tutoring program in accordance with s. 1002.43, F.S.; or
6. Participating in a virtual school, correspondence school or distance learning program that receives state funding pursuant to the student's participation.

School District's Obligations and Parental Options

School district's obligations and parental options include the following:

1. The school district shall notify a parent who has made a request for an IEP that the school district is required to complete the IEP and matrix of services within 30 days after receiving notice of the parent's request;
2. The school district shall conduct a meeting and develop an IEP and a matrix of services within 30 days after receiving notice of the parent's request in accordance with State Board of Education Rule 6A-6.03028(3)(f)2., F.A.C.;
3. The school district shall provide for state assessments to students, upon parental request;

4. Pursuant to s.1002.394(7)(c)1, F.S., within 10 days after an IEP meeting is held, a school district shall notify the parent of a student of all options available pursuant to this section and offer that student's parent an opportunity to enroll the student in another public school in the school district;
5. The parent is not required to accept the offer of enrolling the student in another public school in lieu of requesting a scholarship. However, if the parent chooses the public school option, the student may continue attending the public school chosen by the parent until the student graduates from high school;
6. The parent may choose another public school in the school district, and the school district shall provide transportation to the public school selected by the parent; and
7. The parent may choose, as an alternative, to enroll the student in and transport the student to a public school in an adjacent school district that has available space and has a program with the services agreed to in the student's IEP already in place, and that school district shall accept the student and report the student for purposes of the school district's funding pursuant to the Florida Education Finance Program.

I have read and understand the above information.

***Note:** Due to proposed changes to HB 1403, s. 1002.394(3)(b), F.S. and s. 1002.394(6), F.S., these statutes will be effective July 1, 2024.

Part V. Appendices

Appendix A: General Policies and Procedures

1. Procedural Safeguards for Students with Disabilities

One of the following must be selected:

- The Florida Department of Education's Notice of Procedural Safeguards for Parents of Students with Disabilities, as posted on the department's website.
- A different notice of procedural safeguards for parents of students with disabilities, included as an attachment.

2. Procedural Safeguards for Students Who Are Gifted

One of the following must be selected:

- The Florida Department of Education's Procedural Safeguards for Exceptional Students Who Are Gifted, as posted on the department's website.
- A different notice of procedural safeguards for parents of students who are gifted, included as an attachment.
- This requirement is not applicable for the Department of Corrections.

This requirement is not applicable for the Florida Department of Corrections.

3. Transfer of Parental Rights at Age of Majority

4. Provision of Equitable Services to Parentally-Placed Private School Students with Disabilities

Appendix B: Unique Philosophical, Curricular, Instructional Considerations

The school district has included as an attachment additional information related to evaluations; qualified evaluators; or philosophical, curricular, or instructional considerations for the exceptionalities identified below:

II.B.1 Autism Spectrum Disorder

- Evaluations
- Qualified Evaluators
- Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.2 Deaf or Hard of Hearing

- Evaluations
- Qualified Evaluators
- Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.3 Developmentally Delayed

- Evaluations
- Qualified Evaluators
- Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.4 Dual Sensory Impaired

- Evaluations
- Qualified Evaluators
- Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.5 Emotional or Behavioral Disabilities

- Evaluations
- Qualified Evaluators
- Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.6 Established Conditions

- Evaluations
- Qualified Evaluators
- Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.7 Homebound or Hospitalized

- Evaluations
- Qualified Evaluators
- Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.8 Intellectual Disabilities

- Evaluations
- Qualified Evaluators
- Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.9 Orthopedic Impairment

- Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.10 Other Health Impairment

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.11 Traumatic Brain Injury

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.12 Specific Learning Disabilities

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.13 Speech Impairments

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.14 Language Impairments

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.15 Visually Impaired

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.16 Related Services – Occupational Therapy

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.B.17 Related Services – Physical Therapy

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

II.C. Individual Educational Plans (IEPs)

II.F. Prekindergarten Children with Disabilities

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

III.A. Gifted

Evaluations

Qualified Evaluators

Unique Philosophical, Curricular or Instructional Considerations

Other

Appendix B: Developmentally Delayed Additional Attachment: The Process for determining if a prekindergarten student will transition to kindergarten with the exceptionality of Developmental Delay, and the description of the monitoring that takes place to determine when the student is ready for dismissal from Developmental Delay is as follows:

The IEP team conducts an articulation IEP meeting for all ESE PreKindergarten students that are age appropriate to articulate to Kindergarten for the next school year. The IEP team reviews the student's progress, needs, and all available existing data and will obtain consent for reevaluation if the team is considering removal/dismissal from the exceptionally Developmental Delay (DD) prior to the student entering KG.

If the student is not dismissed from DD in PreK and will transition to KG as a student with a developmental disability, the IEP team will update the student's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance, examine and revise annual goals/objectives as needed, select appropriate accommodations based on the student's needs, and determine the student's ESE and related services to be provided in Kindergarten.

Once a student with a developmental disability enters KG, the IEP team will monitor the student's need for specially designed instruction and progress closely. As the IEP team engages in ongoing progress monitoring, the team will consider the need to implement interventions via the MTSS process. In some cases, students with developmental disabilities may simply require additional time and exposure to the KG and Grade 1 curriculum and Tier 1 MTSS interventions with ESE support to close the gap of any developmental milestones (physical, cognitive, social and emotional factors) compared to their same age peers without disabilities. If the IEP determines that a student needs tiered MTSS interventions, the student's intervention plan, intervention progress, and response to intervention will be monitored weekly or daily according to the intervention plan. All MTSS data is entered into the school district's student data MTSS platform.

The IEP team will engage in the reevaluation process for all students with developmental disabilities to dismiss the student from exceptional education (or remove developmental disability exceptionality) or determine the student eligible under another category of disability before the child is 10 years old or through the student's completion of grade 2, whichever occurs first.

Appendix C: School District Plan to Increase the Participation of Underrepresented Students in the Program for Students Who Are Gifted

Current Status

Provide the following data:

Total Student Population

Total Number of Students

39,100

Total Number of Gifted Students

2,455

Percent of All Gifted Students

6.28%

Limited English Proficient (Limited English proficient students are those who are coded as "LY," "LN," "LP," or "LF")

Number of LEP Students

1,819

Number of LEP Gifted Students

15

Percent of LEP Gifted Students

0.82%

Percentage of LEP Gifted Compared to Total Number of Gifted Students

0.61%

*In order to calculate the "Percentage of LEP Gifted Compared to Total Number of Gifted Students", divide the number of LEP gifted students by the total number of gifted students in the district and move the decimal point two numbers to the right.

Low Socio-Economic Status (SES) Family

Number of Low SES Students

18,648

Number of Low SES Gifted Students

1,136

Percent of Low SES Gifted Students

6.09%

Percentage of Low SES Gifted Compared to Total Number of Gifted Students

46.27%

*In order to calculate the "Percentage of Low SES Gifted Compared to Total Number of Gifted Students", divide the number of Low SES gifted students by the total number of gifted students in the district and move the decimal point two numbers to the right.

* Percentage of students who are gifted equals the number of students who are gifted within a category divided by the total number of students within that category

School District Goal

Provide the school district's goal to increase the participation of students from underrepresented groups in programs for students who are gifted, including the targeted categories.

According to Rule 6A-6.03019(2)(b)(l), Florida Administrative Code (FAC), under-represented groups include students who are limited English proficient (LEP) or from a low socio-economic (SES) status family. Pursuant to the eligibility provisions of Rule 6A-6.030 19(2)(b)2, FAC, the goal is to achieve a representation of eligible students in programs for the gifted that is representative of the student population in the Clay County District Schools. The Clay County plan targets students in both of these groups. Over the next three years, the district's goal is to increase the percentage of students from LEP under-represented groups at least 2.0% above the Spring 2024 data and to increase the percentage of students from low SES under-represented groups at least 0.19% above the Spring 2024 data. The percent of LEP Gifted students will increase from 0.82% to at least 2.82%, and the percent of low SES students will increase from 6.09% to 6.28%. It should be noted that both the LEP and low SES designations are subject to change for individual students. (For example, many LEP gifted students quickly master the language and then are no longer classified as LEP). The long term district goal for Clay County is to achieve proportional representation in the gifted program of all currently under-represented populations.

The school district's plan addressing each of the following areas is included as an attachment.

1. Screening and Referral Procedures

2. Student Evaluation Procedures

3. Eligibility Criteria

4. Instructional Program Modifications or Adaptations

5. School District Evaluation Plan

Appendix D: School District Policies Regarding the Allowable Use or Prohibition of Restraint

Select from the following:

This Exceptional Student Education P&P serves as the school district's policy regarding the allowable use or prohibition of restraint of students with disabilities.

Appendix E: Policies and Procedures Unique to Developmental Research (Laboratory) Schools

This section is not applicable for the district.

Section 1002.32, F.S., establishes the category of public schools known as developmental research (laboratory) schools (lab schools). In accordance with s. 1002.32(3), F.S., "The mission of a lab school shall be the provision of a vehicle for the conduct of research, demonstration, and evaluation regarding management, teaching, and learning." Each lab school shall emphasize mathematics, science, computer science, and foreign languages. The primary goal of a lab school is to enhance instruction and research in such specialized subjects by using the resources available on a state university campus, while also providing an education in nonspecialized subjects. The exceptional education programs offered shall be determined by the research and evaluation goals and the availability of students for efficiently sized programs (s. 1002.32(3)(e), F.S.).

Describe the exceptional education services available within the lab school:

Appendix F: Best Practices in Inclusive Education (BPIE) Assessment

Section 1003.57(1)(f), F.S., establishes the following requirement for school districts, "Once every three years, each school district and school shall complete a BPIE assessment with a Florida Inclusion Network facilitator and include the results of the BPIE assessment and all planned short-term and long-term improvement efforts in the school district's exceptional student education policies and procedures. BPIE is an internal assessment process designed to facilitate the analysis, implementation, and improvement of inclusive educational practices at the school district and school team levels."