



Elizabethtown Independent Schools (EIS)

Special Education Policy and Procedures

2026

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Elizabethtown Independent Schools

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Chapter I Definitions

707 KAR 1:002

Section 1: Definitions

(1) “**Admissions and Release Committee (ARC)**” means a group of individuals that is responsible for developing, reviewing, or revising an Individual Education Program (IEP) for an exceptional child or youth.

(2) “**Adverse effect**” means that the progress of the child is impeded by the disability to the extent that the educational performance is significantly and consistently below the level of similar age peers.

(3) “**Assistive Technology device**” means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially, off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of a child with a disability. The term does not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, or the replacement of such device.

(4) “**Assistive Technology service**” means any service that directly assists a child with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an Assistive technology device. This term shall include:

- (a) The evaluation of the needs of a child with a disability, including a functional evaluation of the child in the child's customary environment;
- (b) Purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of Assistive technology devices by child's with disabilities;
- (c) Selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, maintaining, repairing, or replacing Assistive technology devices;
- (d) Coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services with Assistive technology devices, like those associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs;
- (e) Training or technical assistance for a child with a disability or, if appropriate, that child's family; and
- (f) Training or technical assistance for professionals (including individuals providing education or rehabilitation services), employers, or other individuals who provide

services to, employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of the child.

(5) “**Autism**” means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age three (3) that adversely affects a child’s educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences. The term shall not apply if a child’s educational performance is adversely affected primarily because the child has an emotional-behavior disability.

(6) “**Business day**” means Monday through Friday except for federal and state holidays, unless a holiday is specifically included in the designation of business day as in 707 KAR 1:370, Section 1.

(7) “**Caseload**” means the number of exceptional children and youth assigned to a teacher of exceptional children and youth for the purpose of overseeing the management of individualized specially designed instruction and related services as required by the individualized education program.

(8) “**Change of placement because of disciplinary removals**” means a change of placement occurs if:

- (a) The removal is for more than ten (10) consecutive schools days; or
- (b) The child has been subjected to a series of removals that constitute a pattern (which is determined on a case-by-case basis) because:
 - i) the series of removals total more than ten school days in a school year;
 - ii) the child’s behavior is substantially similar to the child’s behavior in previous incidents that resulted in the series of removals; and
 - iii) additional factors including the length of each removal, the total amount of time the child has been removed, and the proximity of the removals to one (1) another.

(9) **“Child with a disability”** means a child evaluated in accordance with 707 KAR 1:300, as meeting the criteria listed in this section for autism, deaf-blindness, developmental delay, emotional-behavior disability, hearing impairment, mental disability, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, specific learning disability, speech or language impairment, traumatic brain injury, or visual impairment which has an adverse effect on the child’s educational performance and who, as a result, needs special education and related services.

(10) **“Class size for special classes”** means the number of children with disabilities assigned to a teacher of exceptional children per period, block, or the specified length of time set by the individual school.

(11) **“Collaboration”** means, for purposes of determining class size in 707 KAR 1:350, Section 2, a teacher of exceptional children works with children with disabilities in the regular classroom to provide specially designed instruction and related services.

(12) **“Complaint”** means a written allegation that a local education agency (LEA) has violated a requirement of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or an implementing administrative regulation, and the facts on which the statement is based.

(13) **“Compliance”** means the obligations of state or federal requirements are met.

(14) **“Compliance monitoring report”** means a written description of the findings of an investigation, like on-site monitoring, citing each requirement found in non-compliance.

(15) **“Consent”** means:

- (a) A parent has been fully informed of all information relevant to the activity for which consent is sought, in his/her native language, or other mode of communication
- (b) A parent understands and agrees in writing to the carrying out of the activity for which his consent is sought, and the consent describes the activity and lists the records, if any, that will be released and to whom;
- (c) A parent understands that the granting of consent is voluntary on the part of the

parent and may be revoked at any time; and

- (d) If a parent revokes consent, that revocation is not retroactive (i.e., it does not negate an action that occurred after the consent was given and before the consent was revoked).

(16) “**Controlled Substance**” means a drug or other substance identified under schedule I, II, III, IV, or V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)).

(17) “**Core Academic Subjects**” means English, reading or language arts, mathematics, science, foreign language, civics and government, economics, arts, history, and geography.

(18) “**Corrective Action Plan (CAP)**” means a written improvement plan describing activities and timelines, with persons responsible for implementation, developed to correct identified areas of non-compliance, including directives from the KDE, specifying actions to be taken to fulfill a legal obligation.

(19) “**Course of Study**” means a multiyear description of coursework from the child's current school year through the anticipated exit year designed to achieve the child's desired post-school goals.

(20) “**Day**” means calendar day unless otherwise indicated as business day or school day.

(21) “**Deaf-Blindness**” means concomitant hearing and visual impairments that have an adverse effect on the child’s education performance, the combination of which causes severe communication and other developmental and educational needs that cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for children with deafness or children with blindness, unless supplementary assistance is provided to address educational needs resulting from the two (2) disabilities.

(22) “**Developmental Delay (DD)**” means that a child within the ages of three (3) through eight (8) has not acquired skills, or achieved commensurate with recognized performance expectations for his age in one (1) or more of the following developmental areas: cognition,

communication, motor development, social-emotional development, or self-help-adaptive behavior.

Developmental delay includes a child who demonstrates a measurable, verifiable discrepancy between expected performance for the child's chronological age and current level of performance. The discrepancy shall be documented by:

- (a) Scores of two (2) standard deviations or more below the mean in one (1) of the areas listed above as obtained using norm-referenced instruments and procedures;
- (b) Scores of one and one-half (1½) standard deviations below the mean in two (2) or more of the areas listed above using norm-referenced instruments and procedures; or
- (c) The professional judgment of the ARC that there is a significant atypical quality or pattern of development. Professional judgment shall be used only where normed scores are inconclusive and the ARC documents in a written report the reasons for concluding that a child has a developmental delay.

(23) **“Education Records”** means records as defined in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. Section 1232(g).

(24) **“Emotional-Behavioral Disability (EBD)”** means that a child, when provided with interventions to meet instructional and social-emotional needs, continues to exhibit one (1) or more of the following, when compared to the child's peer and cultural reference groups, across settings, over a long period of time and to a marked degree:

- (a) Severe deficits in social competence or appropriate behavior, which cause an inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with adults or peers;
- (b) Severe deficits in academic performance which are not commensurate with the child's ability level and are not solely a result of intellectual, sensory, or other health factors but are related to the child's social-emotional problem;
- (c) A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression; or
- (d) A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

This term does not apply to children who display isolated (not necessarily one (1)) inappropriate

behaviors that are the result of willful, intentional, or wanton actions unless it is determined through the evaluations process that the child does have an emotional-behavioral disability.

(25) **“Enforcement”** means KDE takes steps to ensure federal and state special education requirements are implemented.

(26) **“Extended School Year Services (ESY)”** means specially designed instruction and related services that are provided to a child with a disability beyond the normal school year in accordance with the child's IEP at no cost to the parents.

(27) **“Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)”** means special education and related services that:

- (a) Are provided at public expense, under public supervision and direction, and without charge;
- (b) Meet the standards of KDE included in 707 KAR Chapter 1 and the Program of Studies, 704 KAR 3:303, as appropriate;
- (c) Include preschool, elementary school, or secondary school education in the state; and
- (d) Are provided in conformity with an individual education program (IEP) that meets the requirements of 707 KAR 1:320.

(28) **“Functional”** means activities and skills that are not considered academic or related to a child's academic achievement as measured on statewide assessments pursuant to 703 KAR Chapter 5.

(29) **“Hearing Impairment (HI)”**, sometimes referred to as “deaf” or “hard of hearing”, means a hearing loss that:

- (a) May be mild to profound, unilateral or bilateral, permanent or fluctuating
- (b) Results in difficulty identifying linguistic information through hearing; and
- (c) Has an adverse effect on the child's educational performance.

(30) **“High School Diploma”** means the child has completed the required course of study with the minimum number of credit hours as required by 704 KAR 3:305 and any applicable local

district requirements. "High school diploma" does not mean certificate of completion or a GED.

(31) **"Homeless Children"** The term 'homeless children' has the meaning given the term homeless children and youths in section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a).

(32) **"Home School"** means for purposes of 707 KAR Chapter 1, only, a private school primarily conducted in one's residence.

(33) **"IDEA"** means the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. Section 1400 through 1450, as amended.

(34) **"Independent Education Evaluation"** means an evaluation conducted by a qualified examiner who is not employed by Elizabethtown Independent Schools (EIS) responsible for the education of the child in question.

(35) **"Individual Education Program (IEP)"** means a written statement for a child with a disability that is developed, reviewed and revised in accordance with 707 KAR 1:320.

(36) **"Interpreting Services"** means, with respect to children who are deaf or hard of hearing, oral transliteration services, cued language transliteration services, sign language transliteration and interpreting services, and transcription services such as communication access real-time translation (CART) C-Print and TypeWell and special interpreting services for children who are deaf-blind.

(37) **"Local Educational Agency (LEA)"** means the Kentucky Public School District (EIS), a public local board of education or other legally constituted public authority that has either administrative control or direction of public elementary or secondary schools in a school district or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth. LEA also means any other public institution or agency, including the Kentucky School for the Blind (KSB) and the Kentucky School for the Deaf (KSD), that is charged by state statute with the responsibility of providing educational services to children with disabilities.

(38) **“Mental Disability”** means that a child has one (1) of the following:

(a) A Mild Mental Disability (MMD) in which:

- i)cognitive functioning is at least two 2 (score of 70) but no more than three 3 standard deviations below the mean;
- i) adaptive behavior deficit is at least two (2) standard deviations below the mean;
- ii)a severe deficit exists in overall academic performance including acquisition, retention, and application of knowledge; and
- iii)manifestation is typically during the developmental period; or

(b) A Functional Mental Disability (FMD) in which:

- i)cognitive functioning is at least three (3) or more standard deviations below the mean;
- ii)adaptive behavior deficits are at least three (3) or more standard deviations below the mean;
- iii)a severe deficit exists in overall academic performance including acquisition, retention, and application of knowledge; and
- iv)manifestation is typically during the developmental period.

(39) **“Monitoring”** means gathering and reviewing information to determine if a project or program meets state and IDEA requirements including the implementation of corrective action plans.

(40) **“Multiple Disabilities (MD)”** means concomitant impairments that have an adverse effect on the child's educational performance, the combination of which causes severe educational needs that cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one (1) of the impairments. Each disability category must require different programming. Examples of MD include mental disability-blindness, and mental disability-orthopedic impairment. Multiple disabilities does not mean deaf-blindness, nor does it mean a speech or language impairment in combination with another category of disability.

(41) **“Native Language”** means, if used in reference to an individual of limited English proficiency, the following:

(a) The language normally used by that individual, or, in the case of a child, the

language normally used by the parents of the child;

- (b) In all direct contact with a child (including evaluation of the child), the language normally used by the child in the home or learning environment; or
- (c) For an individual with deafness or blindness, or for an individual with no written language, the mode of communication that is normally used by the individual, such as sign language, Braille, or oral communication.

(42) “**Orthopedic Impairment (OI)**” means a severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes:

- (a) An impairment caused by a congenital anomaly such as clubfoot or absence of some member,
- (b) An impairment caused by disease, such as poliomyelitis, or bone tuberculosis, and
- (c) An impairment from other cause, such as cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that causes contractures.

(43) “**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:

- (a) Is due to a chronic or acute health problem, such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, asthma, attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, diabetes, epilepsy, a heart condition, hemophilia, lead poisoning, leukemia, nephritis, rheumatic fever, sickle cell anemia, tuberculosis or Tourette Syndrome; and
- (b) Adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(44) “**Parent**” means:

- (a) A biological or adoptive parent of a child;
- (b) A guardian generally authorized to act as the child's parent, or authorized to make educational decisions for the child, but not the State if the child is a ward of the State;
- (c) An individual acting in the place of a biological or adoptive parent such as a

grandparent, stepparent, or other relative with whom the child lives, or an individual who is legally responsible for the child's welfare;

- (d) A foster parent if the biological or adoptive parents' authority to make educational decisions on the child's behalf has been extinguished and the foster parent has an ongoing, long-term parental relationship with the child, is willing to make the educational decisions required of parents under 707 KAR Chapter 1, and has no interest that would conflict with the interests of the child;
- (e) A foster parent if the biological or adoptive parents grant authority in writing for the foster parent to make educational decisions on the child's behalf, and the foster parent is willing to make educational decisions required of parents under 707 KAR Chapter 1, and has no interest that would conflict with the interests of the child; or
- (f) A surrogate parent who has been appointed in accordance with 707 KAR 1:340, Section 6 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Except when directed otherwise by a court order, the biological or adoptive parent, when attempting to act as the parent must be presumed to be the parent unless the biological or adoptive parent does not have legal authority to make educational decisions for the child.

If a judicial decree or order identifies a specific person or persons listed under (a) through (d) to act as the "parent" of a child or to make educational decisions on behalf of a child, then such person or persons shall be determined to be the "parent" for purposes of this section. See the Representation of Children section of the Procedural Safeguards and State Complaint Procedures Chapter for direction on surrogate parents appointed by a judge.

(45) **"Participating agency"** means a state or local agency other than EIS that is financially and legally responsible for providing transition services to a child with a disability.

(46) **"Personally identifiable information"** means information that includes the name of the child, the child's parents, or other family member, the address of the child, a personal identifier, including the child's Social Security Number, or a list of personal characteristics or other information that would make it possible to identify the child with reasonable certainty.

(47) **"Postsecondary goals"** means those goals that a child hopes to achieve after leaving high school.

(48) **"Private school children with disabilities"** means children with disabilities enrolled by their parents in private schools that meet the definition of elementary or secondary school in the IDEA regulations at 34 CFR 300.13 and 34 CFR 300.36 and not children with disabilities enrolled in private schools upon referral by EIS.

(49) **"Public expense"** means that EIS either pays for the full cost of the services to meet the requirements of 707 KAR Chapter 1 or ensures that the services are otherwise provided at no cost to the parent. Nothing in the administrative regulations relieves an insurer or similar third party from an otherwise valid obligation to provide or to pay for services provided to a child with a disability.

(50) **"Qualified Personnel"** means personnel who meet the statutory or regulatory qualifications for each respective profession currently applicable in this state.

(51) **"Reasonable efforts to obtain voluntary compliance"** means active and ongoing efforts by the KDE through technical assistance and negotiation to arrive at an acceptable corrective action plan and follow through on an agreed upon corrective action plan.

(52) **"Related Services"** means:

- (a) Transportation and such developmental, corrective, and supportive services as are required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education. It includes speech-language pathology and audiology services, psychological services, physical and occupational therapy, recreation including therapeutic recreation, early identification and assessment of disabilities in children, counseling services including rehabilitation counseling, orientation and mobility services, and medical services for diagnostic or evaluation purposes.
- (b) Related services also means interpreting services, school nurse and school health services, social work services in school, and parent counseling and training.
- (c) Exception: Services that apply to children with surgically implanted devices,

including cochlear implants. (1) Related services do not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, the optimization of that device's functioning (such as mapping), maintenance of that device, or the replacement of that device.

(d) The definition of "related services" does not:

- i) limit the responsibility of EIS to appropriately monitor and maintain medical devices that are needed to maintain the health and safety of the child, including breathing, nutrition, or operation of other bodily functions, while the child is transported to and from school or is at school;
- ii) prevent the routine checking of an external component of a surgically implanted device to make sure it is functioning properly; or
- iii) limit the right of a child with a surgically-implanted device to receive Related Services that are determined by the ARC to be necessary for the child to receive FAPE.

(e) For post secondary purposes, related services are documented in context with transition planning. A child may be referred to appropriate agencies for eligibility of services to be made available post high school completion.

(53) **"Sanctions"** means actions, such as technical assistance, consultation, or training that are taken by the KDE in response to a LEA's failure to comply with the required standards in state and federal laws and administrative regulations.

(54) **"School Day"** means any day, including a partial day, that children attend school for instructional purposes. School day means the same thing for all children in school, including children with or without disabilities.

(55) **"Serious Bodily Injury"** means bodily injury as defined in 18 U.S.C. Section 1365(h)(3).

(56) **"Services Plan"** means a written statement that describes the special education or related services that the LEA will provide to a parentally-placed child with a disability enrolled in a private school who has been designated to receive services, including the location of the services and any transportation necessary that is developed in accordance with 707 KAR 1:370.

(57) "**Special classes**" means specially equipped and staffed classes in which an exceptional child or youth, individually or in small groups, spends part of his or her day receiving specially designed instruction or related services as determined by the ARC;

(58) "**Special education**" means specially designed instruction to meet the unique needs of an exceptional child or youth.

(59) "**Special Education Mentor**" means individuals with exceptional expertise, experience, and certification in special education administration or teaching granted the authority described in KRS 157.197.

(60) "**Special educational facilities**" means physical facilities designed or adapted to meet the needs of exceptional children and youth, and approved according to administrative regulations promulgated by the Kentucky Board of Education

(61) "**Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)**" means adapting as appropriate the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction to address the unique needs of the child with a disability and to ensure access of the child to the general education curriculum included in the Program of Studies, 704 KAR 3:303.

(62) "**Specific Learning Disability (SLD)**" means a disorder that adversely affects the ability to acquire, comprehend, or apply reading, mathematical, writing, reasoning, listening, or speaking skills to the extent that specially designed instruction is required to benefit from education. The specific learning disability (LD) may include dyslexia, dyscalculia, dysgraphia, developmental aphasia, and perceptual/motor disabilities. The term does not include deficits that are the result of other primary determinant or disabling factors such as vision, hearing, motor impairment, mental disability, emotional-behavioral disability, environmental or economic disadvantage, cultural factors, limited English proficiency, or lack of relevant research-based instruction in the deficit area.

(63) "**Speech or Language Impairment**" means a communication disorder, including

stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, a voice impairment, delayed acquisition of language, or an absence of language, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(64) **“Supplementary Aids and Services (SAS)”** means aids, services, and other supports that are provided in regular education classes or other education-related settings to enable a child with a disability to be educated with non-disabled children to the maximum extent appropriate in accordance with 707 KAR 1:350.

(65) **“Transition Services”** means a coordinated set of activities for a child with a disability that:

(a) Is designed to be within a results-oriented process that is focused on improving the academic and functional achievement of the child with a disability to facilitate the child's movement from school to post-school activities, including postsecondary education, vocational training, integrated employment (including supported employment), continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation;

(b) Is based on the individual child's needs, taking into account the child's strengths, preferences and interests; and

(c) Includes:

1. Instruction;
2. Related services; and
3. Community experiences;
4. The development of employment and other post-school adult living objectives; and
5. When appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills and functional vocational evaluation.

(66) **“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 a child's educational performance. Traumatic brain injury does not mean brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative, or brain injuries induced by birth trauma.

Traumatic brain injury means open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one (1) or more areas, including:

(a) Cognition;

- (b) Language;
- (c) Memory;
- (d) Attention;
- (e) Reasoning;
- (f) Abstract thinking;
- (g) Judgment;
- (h) Problem-solving;
- (i) Sensory, perceptual, and motor abilities;
- (j) Psychosocial behavior;
- (k) Physical functions;
- (l) Information processing; and
- (m) Speech.

(67) “**Travel Training**” means instruction to children with significant cognitive disabilities and any other children with disabilities, as appropriate, to enable them to develop an awareness of the environment in which they live and to learn the skills necessary to move effectively and safely from place to place within that environment, such as school, home, work and community.

(68) “Visual impairment (VI)” means a vision loss, even with correction, that

- (a) Has an adverse effect on the child’s educational performance

(69) “**Ward of the State**” means a child who has been committed to the Cabinet for Families and Children or the Department of Juvenile Justice through a legal process, whether the commitment is voluntary or non-voluntary and the biological or adoptive parental rights have been terminated.

(70) “**Weapon**” means dangerous weapon as defined in 18 U.S.C. 930 (g) (2).

(71) “**Withholding**” means no further payment of specified funds is made to an approved recipient.

CHAPTER II FREE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC EDUCATION

707 KAR 1:290

Section 1 – Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)

(1) EIS shall make a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to all children with disabilities aged three (3) to twenty-one (21) residing within its district's boundaries who have not received a high school diploma, including children with disabilities who have been suspended or expelled for more than ten (10) school days in a school year. FAPE shall be provided to each child with a disability even though the child has not failed or been retained in a course and is advancing from grade to grade based on the child's unique needs and not on the child's disability. EIS is not required to provide FAPE to a child eighteen (18) years old or older, who is placed in an adult correctional facility if, in the educational placement prior to placement in the correctional facility, the child was not identified as a child with a disability and did not have an IEP.

(2) EIS provides and uses local, state, federal, and other fiscal resources as needed to provide the specially designed instruction and related services needed by children with disabilities. The resources may include interagency agreements and use of third party payments including insurances and Medicaid.

(3) EIS shall obtain written informed parental consent to access public benefits or insurance. The consent form shall comply with FERPA.

(4) EIS shall notify parents that the parents' refusal to allow access to their public benefits or insurance does not relieve EIS of its responsibility to ensure that all required services are provided at no cost to the parents.

(5) EIS shall be responsible for ensuring the rights and protections under 707 KAR Chapter 1 are given to children with disabilities referred to or placed in private schools and facilities by that EIS as determined by the ARC. The State educational agency shall determine whether such schools and facilities meet standards that apply to State educational agencies and local educational agencies and that children so served have all the rights the children would have if served by such agencies.

(6) State agencies charged with the responsibility of providing educational services to children with disabilities within their care shall provide those services in accordance with 707 KAR Chapter 1.

(7) If payment for services under 707 KAR Chapter 1 is to be provided by an agency other than the LEA, the LEA shall ensure the services are provided without delay even if there is a delay in the payment for those services.

Section 2 – Residential Placement

If it is determined necessary by an ARC to place a child with a disability for educational purposes in a private residential educational program, the program, including non-medical care and room and board, shall be provided by the LEA which convened the ARC. An LEA may fulfill its responsibility under this section by providing the services directly or by contracting for those services.

Section 3 – Proper Functioning of Hearing Aids and External Components of Surgically Implanted Medical Devices

(a) EIS shall ensure the hearing aids worn in school by children with hearing impairments, including deafness, are functioning properly.

(b) External components of surgically implanted medical devices. EIS shall ensure the external components of surgically implanted medical devices of children with disabilities are functioning properly. For a child with a surgically implanted medical device who is receiving special education and related services under this part, EIS is not responsible for the post-surgical maintenance, programming, or replacement of the medical device that has been surgically implanted (or of an external component of the surgically implanted medical device).

Section 4 – Program Options

EIS shall ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them the variety of educational programs, services and curriculum as described in the Kentucky Program of Studies, 704 KAR 3:303, that is available to children without disabilities, including art, music,

industrial arts, consumer and family science education, career and technical education and other educational services. All children, including children with disabilities, must be otherwise eligible for participation and thus meet established criteria for the specific programs, services and curriculum.

Section 5 – Nonacademic Services

EIS shall take steps, including the provision of supplementary aids and services as determined appropriate and necessary by the child's ARC, to provide all children with disabilities the nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities, that give children with disabilities an equal opportunity for participation in those services and activities. These services and activities may include:

- (1) Counseling services;
- (2) Athletics;
- (3) Transportation;
- (4) Health services;
- (5) Recreational activities;
- (6) Special interest groups or clubs sponsored by EIS;
- (7) Referrals to agencies that provide assistance to individuals with disabilities, and
- (8) Employment of students, including both employment by EIS and assistance in making outside employment available.

Section 6 – Physical Education

(1) Unless the provisions of subsection (2) of this section apply, EIS shall make available to every child with a disability:

- (a) Physical education services, specially designed if prescribed in the child's IEP ; or
- (b) The opportunity to participate in the regular physical education program available to children without disabilities.

(2) EIS is not required to make available physical education services to a child with a disability if:

- (a) The child is enrolled full time in a separate facility in which case the agency responsible for the education of the child in that facility shall ensure the child receives appropriate physical education; or

(b) EIS enrolls children without disabilities and does not provide physical education to children without disabilities in the same grades..

Section 7 – Assistive Technology

(1) EIS shall ensure that Assistive technology devices or Assistive technology services, or both, as defined in 707 KAR 1:280 (3) or (4) are made available to a child with a disability if required as part of the child’s special education, related services, or supplemental aids and services.

(2) On a case by case basis, the use of school-purchased Assistive technology devices in a child’s home or in other settings is required if the ARC determines the child needs access to those devices in order to receive FAPE. The ARC determines the need for the use of the Assistive technology in non-school settings and specifies any such need in the IEP.

Section 8 – Extended School Year Services

EIS shall ensure that extended school year services are available to each child with a disability, as necessary, to provide FAPE. The determination of the need for extended year services shall be made on an individual basis by the ARC and documented on the district form. In making this determination, EIS shall not:

- (1) Limit the provision of extended year services to a particular category(s) of disability; or
- (2) Unilaterally limit the type, amount, or duration of those services.

Section 9 – Prohibition of Mandatory Medication

EIS personnel shall not require a child to obtain a prescription for a substance covered by schedules I, II, III, IV, or V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)), as a condition of attendance in school, receiving an evaluation under 707 KAR 1:300, or receiving services under 707 KAR Chapter 1. However, school personnel may consult or share classroom-based observations with parents or guardians regarding their child’s academic, functional, or behavioral performance or regarding the need for evaluation to determine eligibility for special education services.

- (1)

Section 10 – Transfer Students.

(1) Transfer Within the Same State – If a child with a disability transfers into EIS within the same school/academic year, and had an IEP in effect in Kentucky, EIS shall provide such child with a free appropriate public education, including services comparable to those described in the previous IEP. These services shall be provided in consultation with the parents and until EIS adopts the previous IEP or develops, adopts, and implements a new IEP that is consistent with Federal and State law.

(2) Transfer Outside State – If a child with a disability transfers into EIS within the same school/academic year, and had an IEP in effect in another State, EIS shall provide such child with a free appropriate public education, including services comparable to those described in the previous IEP. These services shall be provided in consultation with the parents and until EIS conducts an evaluation, if determined to be necessary by EIS, and develops, adopts and implements a new IEP, if the child meets Kentucky eligibility criteria.

(3) Transmittal of Records – To facilitate the transition for transfer students:

(a) Records Regarding Migratory Children with Disabilities. EIS shall cooperate with the efforts of the United States Department of Education under the No Child Left Behind Act to transfer health and education records on migratory children with disabilities who move to other states.

(b) The receiving LEA shall take reasonable steps to promptly obtain the child's records, including the IEP, supporting documents, and any other records, including discipline records, relating to the provision of special education and related services to the child, from the previous LEA, consistent with FERPA, i.e., pursuant to 34 CFR 99.31(a)(2); and 300.324; and

(c) The previous LEA shall take reasonable steps to promptly respond to such request from the receiving LEA.

(d) When the child transfers from one LEA to another, the transmission of any of the child's records shall include both the child's current individualized education program and any statement of current or previous disciplinary action that has been taken against the child.

Section 11 – Part C Transition

(a) EIS shall ensure that by the third birthday of a child transitioning from a Part C program, an IEP has been developed and is being implemented for the child consistent with subsection (b) of this section.

(b) If a child's third birthday occurs during the summer, the child's IEP Team shall determine

the date when services under the IEP will begin.

Chapter III

Child find, Evaluation, and Reevaluation

707 KAR 1: 300

Section 1: Child Find Requirements

EIS shall have in effect policies and procedures that plan and implement a child find system to locate, identify, and evaluate each child:

- (1) Whose age is three (3) to twenty one (21);
- (2) Who resides in a home, facility, or residence within EIS's geographical boundaries, , including children who are highly mobile, migrant children, homeless children as described in 704 KAR 7:090 and the IDEA, foster children, or children who are wards of the state or are in state custody, students who are advancing grade to grade resulting from passing a grade but who still may have a disability; and children with disabilities attending private schools (which includes home schools), located within EIS boundaries;
- (3) Who is either in or out of school; and
- (4) Who may need special education and related services;
- (5) For preschool age children with disabilities participating in early intervention programs assisted under Part C who will participate under programs assisted under Part B, EIS must ensure a smooth and effective transition from the early intervention program to preschool.
- (6) EIS shall participate in transition planning conferences for children with disabilities served by early intervention programs as described in the early intervention transition planning procedures.
- (7) EIS has established a child find system with activities to locate, identify, and evaluate each child who may meet criteria one (1) through four (4) above. Additionally, EIS has community and parent involvement, informs personnel of due process and confidentiality procedures, and provides notice to the general public on an annual basis and before any major identification, location, or evaluation activity by publishing the notice in newspapers or other media with

circulation adequate to notify parents within EIS geographical boundaries.

(8) Specifically, EIS does the following (Includes Public Notice):

(a) Prior to the beginning of the school year provides a public notice in the native language or other mode of communication of the various populations in the geographical boundaries of EIS to the extent feasible. Annually the DoSE requests information about families residing in EIS boundaries who are non-English speaking from the Director of Pupil Personnel.

(b) This notice may be combined with the FERPA public notice. The notice includes:

(1) A description of the children on whom EIS will maintain personally identifiable information;

(2) The types of information EIS wants to obtain;

(3) The methods EIS intends to use in gathering the information, including the sources from whom/ which information is gathered;

(4) How EIS will use the information it gathers;

(5) A summary of EIS's policies and procedures for storage, disclosure to third parties, retention and destruction of personally identifiable information; and

(6) A description of all of the rights of the parents and children regarding this information, including the rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and its implementing regulations.

(c) Annually, EIS staff, in collaboration with the DoSE, provide information for school personnel about the procedures for referral of children who may have disabilities and need specially designed instruction and related services

(d) Prior to the beginning of each school year, the DoSE consults with the representatives of

private or parochial schools and agencies providing services to children (ages 3 to 21) for the purpose of:

- (1) Creating public awareness of EIS child find procedures;
 - (2) Serving as a referral source to locate all children who may have an educational disability and need specially designed instruction and related services;
 - (3) Informing and gathering input from these community providers regarding the needs of potentially identifiable or identified children with disabilities in their locations; and
 - (4) Identifying transition needs for children with disabilities.
- (e) Prior to the beginning of each school year, the DoSE conducts an awareness activity, including screening, with the general public to notify it of the need to find children with disabilities who need specially designed instruction and related services.
- (f) The DoSE, or designee, receives intake information about potentially identifiable children with disabilities, reviews the information with the parents, and refers the children to appropriate agencies or EIS staff.

Section 2 – Referral System

- (1) EIS shall have a referral system that explains how referrals from district or non-district sources will be accepted and acted upon in a timely manner.
- (2) The referral system shall be conducted in such a manner as to prevent inappropriate over identification or disproportionate representation by race and ethnicity of children in special education by ensuring that each child has been provided appropriate instruction and intervention services prior to referral.
- (3) EIS shall ensure that:

(a) Prior to, or as a part of the referral process, the child is provided appropriate, relevant research-based instruction and intervention services in regular education settings, with the instruction provided by qualified personnel; and

(b) Data-based documentation of repeated assessments of achievement or measures of behavior is collected and evaluated at reasonable intervals, reflecting systematic assessment of child progress during instruction, the results of which were provided to the child's parents.

(4) If the child has not made adequate progress after an appropriate period of time during which the conditions in subsection (3) of this section have been implemented, a referral for an evaluation to determine if the child needs special education and related services shall be considered.

(5) Each EIS school principal or designee is responsible for receiving referrals from any source on resident children. The referrals are in writing, signed, and dated by the individual submitting the referral on the district form. The building principal, or designee, assists any individual with knowledge about a child in understanding and completing the referral process.

(6) Upon receipt of a completed referral, the appropriate EIS Representative determines the members of an ARC and schedules an ARC meeting in a timely manner to discuss the referral information and determine the need for evaluation according to due process procedures, including providing proper notice to parents using the district form.

(7) The ARC meets to:

(a) Review the referral information to validate the support for the possibility of a disability requiring specially designed instruction;

(b) Determine the need for a full and individual evaluation.

(i) If none is needed, EIS Representative provides notice of refused action to the parents.

(ii) If needed, the ARC determines the areas for evaluation related to the suspected disability and referral problems and the appropriate types of evaluation personnel.

(iii) Propose a schedule for the evaluation to be conducted and completed. If needed, this proposed schedule may be adjusted during another ARC meeting.

(iv) Document the ARC decision on the district form.

(c) The appropriate EIS Representative obtains written parental consent and arranges for the evaluation to be completed.

(d) If parental consent is not given, EIS Representative contacts the DoSE and follows procedures defined in the Procedural Safeguards and State Complaint Procedures Chapter.

Section 3 – Evaluation and Reevaluation Procedures

(1) EIS shall ensure that a full and individual evaluation is conducted for each child considered for specially designed instruction and related services prior to the provision of the services. The results of the evaluation shall be used by the ARC in meeting the requirements on developing an IEP as provided in 707 KAR 1:320.

(2) Tests and other evaluation materials used to assess a child shall be:

(a) Selected and administered so as not to be discriminatory on a racial or cultural basis;

(b) Provided and administered in the child's native language or other mode of communication most likely to yield accurate information on what the child knows and can do academically, developmentally, and functionally, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so

(c) Used for purposes for which the assessments or measures are valid and reliable.

(3) The screening of a child by a teacher or specialist to determine appropriate instructional strategies for curriculum implementation shall not be considered to be an evaluation for eligibility for special education and related services and shall not need parent consent.

(4) Materials and procedures used to assess a child with limited English proficiency shall be selected and administered to ensure that they measure the extent to which the child has a disability and needs specially designed instruction and related services, rather than measuring the child's English language skills.

(5) A variety of assessment tools and strategies shall be used to gather relevant functional, developmental and academic information about the child, including information provided by the parent, that may assist in determining (a) whether the child is a child with a disability and (b) the content of the child's IEP, including information related to enabling the child to be involved in and progress in the general education curriculum described in the Kentucky Program of Studies, 704 KAR 3:303, or for a preschool child, to participate in appropriate activities.

(6) A standardized test given to a child shall:

(a) Have been validated for the specific purpose for which it is used;

(b) Be administered by trained and knowledgeable personnel in accordance with any instructions provided by the producer of the test; and

(c) Be conducted under standard conditions, unless a description of the extent to which it varied from standard conditions is documented in the evaluation report.

(7) Tests and other evaluation materials shall include those tailored to assess specific areas of educational need and not merely those that are designed to provide a single general intelligence quotient.

(8) Tests shall be selected and administered so as best to ensure that if a test is administered to a child with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, the test results accurately reflect

the child's aptitude or achievement level or whatever other factors the test purports to measure, rather than reflecting the child's impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, unless those skills are the factors that the test purports to measure.

(9) A single measure, procedure, or assessment shall not be used as the sole criterion for determining whether a child is a child with a disability or for determining an appropriate educational program for the child.

(10) The child shall be assessed in all areas related to the suspected disability, including, if appropriate, health, vision, hearing, social and emotional status, general intelligence, academic performance, communicative status, and motor abilities as identified by the ARC on the district form.

(11) The evaluation shall be sufficiently comprehensive to identify all of the child's special education and related services needs, whether or not commonly linked to the disability category in which the child has been classified.

(12) Assessments tools used shall be technically sound instruments that may assess the relative contribution of cognitive and behavioral factors, in addition to physical or developmental factors.

(13) Assessment tools and strategies shall be used that provide relevant information that directly assists, and is used, in the determination of the educational needs of the child. As part of an initial evaluation, if appropriate, or as part of any reevaluation, the ARC and other qualified professionals, as appropriate, shall review existing evaluation data on the child including:

(a) Evaluations and information provided by the parents;

(b) Current classroom-based, local or state, assessments and classroom-based observations; and

(c) Observations by teachers and related services providers.

(14) On the basis of the review, and input from the parents, the ARC shall identify what additional data, if any, are needed to determine:

(a) Whether the child has a particular category of disability and the educational needs of the child, or in the case of a reevaluation of the child, whether the child continues to have a disability, and the educational needs of the child;

(b) The present levels of academic achievement and related developmental needs of the child;

(c) Whether the child needs special education and related services, or in the case of a reevaluation, whether the child continues to need specially designed instruction and related services; and

(d) Whether any additions or modification to the special education and related services are needed to enable the child to meet the measurable goals set out in the IEP and to participate, as appropriate, in the general education curriculum.

(15) Assessments and evaluation of children with disabilities who transfer from one public agency to another public agency in the same school/academic year shall be coordinated with those children's prior and subsequent schools, as necessary and as expeditiously as possible, consistent with the exception to the 60 school day timeline set out in the Individual Education Program Chapter, Section 2, ARC Meetings, to ensure prompt completion of full evaluations.

(16) EIS shall administer tests and other evaluation materials as needed to produce the data identified by the ARC. If, for purposes of a reevaluation, the ARC determines no additional data is needed to determine whether the child continues to be eligible for services or to determine the child's educational needs, the designated EIS Representative shall notify the child's parents:

(a) Of that determination and reasons for it; and

(b) Of the right of the parents to request a reevaluation/reassessment to determine whether, for purposes of services, the child continues to be a child with a disability or to determine the child's educational or related service needs.

(17) EIS is not required to conduct a reevaluation/reassessment if after review of the existing data, the ARC determines:

(a) No reevaluation/reassessment is necessary to determine whether the child continues to be eligible for services; and

(b) A reevaluation/reassessment is not warranted to determine the child's educational or related service needs, including improved academic achievement and functional performance; and

(c) The parents or teacher do not request a reevaluation/reassessment. The appropriate EIS Representative obtains written parental consent before conducting any reassessment even if a parent requested the reassessment.

(18) EIS shall ensure a reevaluation, which may consist of the review described in subsection (14) of 707 KAR 1:300, is conducted at least every three (3) years, unless the parent and EIS agree that a reevaluation is unnecessary, to determine:

(a) The present levels of performance and educational needs of the child;

(b) Whether the child continues to need special education and related services; and

(c) Whether any additions or modifications to the special education and related services are needed to enable the child to meet the measurable annual goals set out in the IEP and to participate, as appropriate, in the general education curriculum.

(19) A reevaluation shall not be conducted more frequently than once a year, unless the parent and EIS agree otherwise.

(20) EIS shall evaluate a child with a disability in accordance with 707 KAR 1:300 and this procedure before determining that the child is no longer a child with a disability. EIS shall not be required to conduct an evaluation as described in this section before the termination of a child's eligibility due to graduation from secondary school with a regular diploma or due to exceeding the age eligibility for a free, appropriate public education.

(21) To the extent possible, EIS shall encourage the consolidation of reevaluation meetings for the child and other ARC meetings for the child.

(22) For students who graduate or age out of the program, EIS shall provide the child with a summary of the child's academic achievement and functional performance, including recommendations on how to assist the child in meeting the child's postsecondary goals.

Chapter IV

Determination of Eligibility

707 KAR 1:310

Section 1: Determination of Eligibility

- (1) Upon analysis of intervention and assessment data, the ARC shall determine whether the child is a child with a disability as defined in 707 KAR 1:002 (1)(9) to the extent that specially designed instruction is required in order for the child to benefit from education. EIS shall provide a copy of the evaluation report and the documentation of determination of eligibility to the parent
- (2) A child shall not be determined to be eligible if the determinant factor for that eligibility determination is:
 - (a) A lack of appropriate instruction in reading, including in the essential components of reading instruction (as defined in section 1208(3) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act 20 U.S.C. 6301);
 - (b) A lack of appropriate instruction in math, or
 - (c) Due to Limited English proficiency; and
 - (d) If the child does not otherwise meet eligibility criteria.

The ARC must consider absences in excess of 10% of school days, teacher absences, removal from instruction due to behavior as part of lack of appropriate instruction.
- (3) In making eligibility determinations, EIS shall draw upon information from a variety of sources, which may include:
 - (a) Response to scientific, research-based interventions;
 - (b) Vision, hearing, and communication screenings;
 - (c) Parental input;
 - (d) Aptitude and achievement tests;
 - (e) Teacher recommendations;
 - (f) Physical condition;
 - (g) Social or cultural background;
 - (h) Adaptive behavior; or
 - (i) Behavioral observations.
- (4) The ARC shall ensure that information obtained from these sources, as appropriate for each child, is documented and carefully considered.

- (5) In making a determination under the category of mental disability, the ARC may apply a standard error of measure, if appropriate.
- (6) If a determination is made that a child has a disability and needs special education and related services, an IEP shall be developed for that child.
- (7) EIS shall provide a copy of the evaluation report and the documentation for determination of eligibility to the parent.

Section 2: Additional Procedures for Evaluating Children with Specific Learning Disabilities

- (1) The determination of whether a child suspected of having a specific learning disability is a child with a disability and whether the specific learning disability adversely affects educational performance shall be considered by the child's ARC. The ARC shall also include other professionals, relative to the area(s) of concern, such as a school psychologist, speech-language pathologist, or educational specialist.
- (2) Any ARC convened to discuss a child with a suspected, or documented, specific learning disability shall be collectively qualified to:
 - (a) Conduct, as appropriate, individual diagnostic assessments in the areas of speech and language, academic achievement, intellectual development, or social-emotional development;
 - (b) Interpret assessment and intervention data and apply critical analysis to that data;
 - (c) Develop appropriate educational and transitional recommendations based on the assessment data; and
 - (d) Deliver and monitor specially designed instruction and services to meet the needs of a child with a specific learning disability.
- (3) For a child suspected of having a specific learning disability, the ARC must consider, as part of the evaluation, data that demonstrates that:
 - (a) Prior to, or as a part of the referral process, the child was provided appropriate instruction in regular education settings, including that the instruction was delivered by qualified personnel; and
 - (b) Data-based documentation of repeated assessments of achievement at reasonable intervals, reflecting formal assessment of child progress during instruction, which was provided to the child's parent.
- (4) If the child has not made adequate progress after an appropriate period of time, during

which the conditions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection have been implemented, a referral for an evaluation to determine if the child needs special education and related services shall be considered.

(5) At least one (1) team member other than the child's regular education teacher shall observe the child in the learning environment, including the regular classroom setting, to document academic performance and behavior in the area of difficulty. If the child is less than school age or is out of school, the observation shall take place in an environment appropriate for the child.

(7) The ARC may determine a child has a specific learning disability, in one or more of the areas listed below, if:

1. Oral expression;
2. Listening comprehension;
3. Written expression;
4. Basic reading skills;
5. Reading fluency skills
6. Reading comprehension;
7. Mathematics calculation; or
8. Mathematics reasoning.

Method A: Severe Discrepancy (Validated Regression)

The child exhibits a pattern of strengths and weaknesses in performance, achievement, or both relative to ability level or intellectual development, that is determined by the ARC to be relevant to the identification of a SLD, using appropriate assessments consistent with 707KAR1:300, Section 4; The child has a severe discrepancy as identified by a validated regression method between achievement and intellectual ability in one (1) of the areas listed in this section;
OR

Method B: Response to Intervention (RtI)

The child fails to achieve a rate of learning to make sufficient progress to meet grade-level standards aligned with 704KAR3:303 in one or more of the eight SLD

sub-category areas when assessed based on the child's response to scientific, research-based intervention.

- i. A comprehensive evaluation is still required when using this method, including academic and cognitive testing, adaptive behavior and observations.

(9) The ARC shall not identify a child as having a specific learning disability if deficits in achievement are primarily the result of:

- (a) A visual, hearing, or motor impairment;
- (b) Mental disability as defined in 707 KAR 1:002 (37);
- (c) Emotional-behavioral disability;
- (d) Cultural factors;
- (e) Environmental or economic disadvantage; or
- (f) Limited English proficiency.

Documentation of a Specific Learning Disability

(1) An ARC shall develop documentation of a specific learning disability.

(2) This documentation shall contain a statement of:

- (a) Whether the child has a specific learning disability;
- (b) The basis for making that determination;
- (c) The relevant behavior noted during the observation;
- (d) The relationship of that behavior to the child's academic functioning;
- (e) The educationally relevant medical findings, if any;
- (f) Whether the child does not achieve commensurate with the child's age and ability;
- (g) Whether there are patterns of strengths and weaknesses in performance or achievement or both relative to age, state-approved grade level standards, or intellectual development in one (1) or more of the areas listed in this subsection, that require special education and related services;
- (h) The determination of the ARC concerning the effects of:
 - i) a visual, hearing or motor disability;
 - ii) mental retardation;
 - iii) emotional disturbance;

- iv) environmental, cultural factors;
 - v) economic disadvantage;
 - (i) Limited English proficiency on the child's achievement level;
 - (j) The instructional strategies used and the child-centered data collected based on the child's response to scientific, research-based intervention; and
 - (k) Whether deficits have an adverse effect on educational performance.
- (3) This documentation shall include notification to the child's parents concerning the policies regarding:
 - (a) The amount and nature of child performance data that is collected and the general education services that are provided;
 - (b) Strategies for increasing the child's rate of learning; and
 - (c) The parents' right to request an evaluation.
- (4) Each ARC member shall certify in writing whether the report reflects the member's conclusions. If it does not reflect the member's conclusions, the team member shall submit a separate statement presenting the member's conclusions.

Chapter V

Individual Education Program

707 KAR 1:320

Section 1: Individual Education Program (IEP)

- (1) EIS shall ensure that an IEP is developed and implemented for each child with a disability served by EIS, and for each child with a disability placed in or referred to a private school or facility by EIS.
- (2) The ARC shall develop the IEP for each child and document it on the district IEP form.

Implementation of the IEP

- (1) EIS shall have an IEP in effect for each child with a disability within its jurisdiction at the beginning of each school year.
- (2) EIS shall ensure the IEP:
 - (a) Is in effect before specially designed instruction and related services are provided to a child with a disability; and
 - (b) Is implemented as soon as possible following an ARC meeting.
- (3) EIS shall ensure that there is no delay in implementing a child's IEP, including any case in which the payment source for providing or paying for the special education and related services to the child is being determined, unless the ARC recommends implementation at a different specified time.
- (4) EIS shall ensure that:
 - (a) The child's IEP is accessible to each regular education teacher, special education teacher, related service provider, and other service providers who are responsible for its implementation;
 - (b) Prior to the implementation of the IEP, each implementer is informed of his specific responsibilities related to implementing the child's IEP; and
 - (c) The specific accommodations, modifications, and supports are provided for the child in accordance with the IEP.
- (5) An IEP shall be in place for all eligible children aged three (3) to (21) twenty-one.

Placement at Kentucky School for the Deaf and Kentucky School for the Blind

- (1) Kentucky School for the Deaf (KSD) and Kentucky School for the Blind (KSB), in conjunction with EIS, shall ensure that an IEP is developed, documented, and implemented for

each child with a disability placed in these schools by an ARC.

- (2) EIS DoSE will be responsible for inviting a representative of KSB or KSD to the ARC meeting and for all paperwork for the initial placement, including the IEP, notice of proposed and refused action, etc.
- (3) If placement occurs, EIS will ensure that copies of special education records and cumulative records are made available to KSB or KSD personnel.
- (4) After initial placement, KSB/KSD will be asked to be responsible for maintaining the records of the child and copies made available to EIS's DoSE.

Section 2: ARC Meetings

- (1) EIS shall ensure that each child has an ARC which includes the membership in 707 KAR 1:320(3) and is initiated and conducted for the purpose of developing, reviewing, and revising the IEP.

Minor Non-Programmatic Changes to an IEP

- (1) An ARC shall not have to be convened in order to make minor, non-programmatic, changes to an IEP, such as typographical errors, incorrect directory information about the child (such as, birth date, age, grade, address, or school), and other information required on the IEP that was agreed upon by the ARC but incorrectly recorded.
- (2) If EIS makes any minor, non-programmatic changes, all members of the ARC shall be given a copy of the changes and an explanation as to why the changes were made within ten (10) school days of the changes being made.
- (2) If any member of the ARC objects to the changes, an ARC meeting shall be convened within a reasonable period of time to discuss the changes.

Timelines

- (1) EIS shall provide written notice to the parents of a child with a disability at least seven (7) calendar days before an ARC meeting.
- (2) EIS shall ensure that within sixty (60) school days following the receipt of the parental consent for an initial evaluation of a child:
 - (a) The child is evaluated; and
 - (b) If the child is eligible, specially designed instruction and related services will be provided in accordance with the IEP.

(3) Within this sixty (60) school-day period, EIS shall ensure that the ARC meeting to develop an IEP for the child is conducted within thirty (30) days of the determination that the child is eligible to receive special education services.

(4) The appropriate EIS Representative shall ensure that the ARC:

- (a) Reviews each child's IEP periodically, but not less frequently than annually, to determine whether the annual goals for the child are being achieved; and
- (b) Revises the IEP as appropriate to address:
 - i)Any lack of expected progress toward the annual goals;
 - ii)Any lack of expected progress in the general education curriculum, if appropriate;
 - iii)The results of any reevaluation;
 - iv)Information about the child provided by, or to, the parents;
 - v)The child's anticipated needs; or
 - vi)Other matters.

If a child moves out of district prior to completion of an initial or reevaluation, EIS shall forward all documentation collected to date to the district that child transferred to.

If a child transfers to EIS prior to completion of an initial or reevaluation, EIS shall call an ARC to determine an updated timeline that will provide adequate time to complete the evaluation process.

Exceptions to Timelines

(1) The appropriate EIS representative shall provide written notice to the parents of a child with a disability at least twenty-four (24) hours before an ARC meeting concerning a safety issue or a change in placement due to a violation of a code of child conduct. (Section 3 of KAR 1:340 (2))

(2) The sixty (60) school-day timeline shall not apply in the following situations:

- (a) If the child moves to EIS after consent for the initial evaluation is given but before the evaluation can be completed, as long as EIS is making sufficient progress to complete the evaluation and the parent and EIS agree to a specific time when the evaluation shall be completed; or
- (b) If the parent repeatedly fails or refuses to produce the child for evaluation.

Section 3: ARC Membership

- (1) The appropriate EIS Representative shall ensure that the ARC for each child with a disability includes:
- (a) The parents of the child;
 - (b) Not less than one (1) regular education teacher of such child (if the child is, or may be, participating in the regular education environment) to provide information about the general education curriculum for same aged peers:
 - i) If the child is served by more than one regular education teacher, EIS Representative selects a regular education teacher or teachers qualified to teach a child of his/her age.
 - ii) The regular education teacher(s) selected shall be in attendance at the ARC meeting during development, review, and revision of the IEP, as appropriate.
 - (c) Not less than one (1) special education teacher of the child or a special education teacher who is knowledgeable about the child's suspected disability, or, where appropriate, not less than one (1) special education provider of such child;
 - (d) A Representative of EIS, ARC Chairperson, who is qualified to provide, or supervise, the provision of, specially designed instruction to meet the unique needs of children with disabilities, and is knowledgeable about the general education curriculum and the availability of resources of EIS. The Superintendent, in consultation with the DoSE, will recommend to the Board for approval of a list of EIS Representatives by job or position title. The Superintendent, or designee, may designate which specific staff member on that approved list will serve as EIS Representative for any ARC meetings;
 - (e) An individual who can interpret the instructional implications of evaluation results, who may be a member of the team described in (b) through (d) of this subsection;
 - (f) Individuals who have knowledge or special expertise regarding the child, at the discretion of the parent or EIS;
 - (g) Related services personnel, as appropriate; and
 - (h) The child, whenever appropriate.

Dismissal Agreement of ARC Member Attendance

(1) A member of the ARC team listed above may be dismissed from attendance, in whole or in part, if the parents and EIS Representative agree in writing prior to the ARC meeting to waive the attendance of that member even though the member's area of curriculum or related services will be discussed or modified if:

- (a) The parent and EIS consent in writing to the excusal; and
- (b) The member submits, in writing, to the parent and the ARC team, input into the development of the IEP prior to the meeting.

Purpose of ARC Includes Transition Services

If the purpose of the ARC is to discuss transition services for a child with a disability as described in Section 4(3) and (4) of 707 KAS 1:320, the child shall be invited to the ARC. If the child does not attend the ARC meeting, EIS shall take other steps to ensure the child's preferences and interests are considered. A public agency that is likely to be responsible for providing or paying for transition services shall also be invited, to the extent appropriate and with the consent of the parent or the child, if the child is an emancipated adult. If the representative of the other public agency does not attend, EIS shall take other steps to obtain participation of the other agency in the planning of any transition services.

Purpose of ARC is to Determine SLD Eligibility

(1) If the purpose of the ARC is to determine eligibility for a child suspected of having a specific learning disability, the ARC shall also include the personnel listed in 707 KAR 1:310, Section 2(2), in addition to the personnel listed in this section.

Purpose of ARC is Transition from Early Intervention Program

- (1) If the purpose of the ARC meeting is to discuss transition from the early intervention program into the preschool program, EIS shall invite a representative of the early intervention program to the initial transition ARC if the parent requests it.
- (2) At the ARC meeting, the child's previous Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) that was used by the early intervention program shall be considered when developing the new IEP for the child.

Section 4: Parent Participation

Customary ARC Meetings

- (1) EIS shall ensure that one or both of the parents of a child with a disability are present at each ARC meeting or are afforded the opportunity to participate.
- (2) The meeting shall be scheduled at a mutually agreed upon time and place.
- (3) The appropriate EIS Representative shall send an ARC meeting invitation to the parents which includes:
 - (a) The purpose;
 - (b) Time;
 - (c) Location of the meeting;
 - (d) Who will be in attendance by role/title;
 - (e) Notice that the parents may invite people with knowledge or special expertise of the child to the meeting; and
 - (f) Notice that EIS will invite representatives from the early intervention program to the initial meeting, if the parent requests it.
- (4) When using an interpreter or other action, as appropriate, the appropriate EIS Representative shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure the parents understand the proceedings at the ARC meeting, including arranging for an interpreter for parents with deafness or whose native language is other than English.
- (5) EIS Representative, shall give the parent a copy of the child's IEP at no cost to the parent at the conclusion of the ARC meeting or mail a copy with the notice of proposed or refused action ten (10) school days after the meeting if the parents fail to attend.

Parent Participation When Not in Attendance

- (1) The appropriate EIS Representative shall ensure parent participation in the ARC meeting if the parent is unable to attend by using other methods, which may include individual or conference, telephone calls or video conferencing.
- (2) An ARC meeting may be conducted without a parent in attendance if EIS is unable to convince the parent that s/he should attend.
- (3) EIS shall have a record (in the special education records of the child of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed upon time and place, which may include:
 - (a) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
 - (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and

- (c) Detailed records of visits to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

Discipline/Safety ARC Meetings

The appropriate EIS representative shall provide written notice to the parents of a child with a disability at least twenty-four (24) hours before an ARC meeting concerning a safety issue or a change in placement due to a violation of a code of child conduct.

Transition Needs

- (1) If the child is in the eighth grade year, or beginning no later than the IEP that will be in effect when the child turns fourteen (14), the invitation shall:
 - (a) State that a purpose of the meeting will be the development of a statement of need for transition services for the child and
 - (b) State that the child is invited.
- (2) This subsection shall apply to a child younger than fourteen (14) years of age if determined to be appropriate by the ARC.
- (3) For a child with a disability, beginning no later than the IEP that will be in effect when the child turns sixteen (16), the invitation shall:
 - (a) State that a purpose of the meeting is the consideration of the postsecondary goals and needed transition services for the child, and
 - (b) Include the identity of any other agency that is invited to send a representative with parent or emancipated child's permission.
- (3) This subsection shall apply to a child younger than sixteen (16) years of age if determined to be appropriate by the ARC.

Section 5: Contents of IEP

- (1) An ARC shall consider in the development of an IEP:
 - (a) The strengths of the child and the concerns of the parents for enhancing the education of their child;
 - (b) The results of the initial or most recent evaluation of the child;
 - (c) As appropriate, the results of the child's performance on any general state or district- wide assessment programs; and
 - (d) The academic, developmental, and functional needs of the child.

- (2) An ARC shall:
- (a) In the case of a child whose behavior impedes his or her learning or that of others, consider, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and other strategies, to address that behavior;
 - (b) In the case of a child with limited English proficiency, consider the language needs of the child as those needs relate to the child's IEP;
 - (c) In the case of the child who is blind or visually impaired, provide for instruction in Braille and the use of Braille, unless the ARC determines, after an evaluation of the child's reading and writing skills, needs, and appropriate reading and writing media (including an evaluation of the child'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 child;
 - (d) Consider the communication needs of the child;
 - (e) In the case of a child who is deaf or hard of hearing, consider the child's language and communication needs, opportunities for direct communications with peers and professional personnel in the child's language and communication mode, academic level, and full range of needs, including opportunities for direct instruction in the child's language and communication mode; and
 - (f) Consider whether the child requires assistive technology devices or services.
- (3) All the factors listed in this Section 5 shall be considered, as appropriate, in the review, and if necessary, revision of a child's IEP.
- (4) Once the ARC has considered all the factors listed in this Section the ARC shall include a statement on the IEP indicating the need for a particular device or service (including an intervention, accommodation, or other program modification), if any are needed, in order for the child to receive a free appropriate public education (FAPE).
- (5) A regular education teacher of the child, as a member of the ARC, shall, to the extent appropriate, participate in the development, review, and revision of the child's IEP, including assisting in the determination of appropriate:
- (a) Positive behavioral interventions, strategies, and supports for the child;
 - (b) Supplementary aids and services; and
 - (c) Program modifications or supports for school personnel that will be provided for the child.
- (6) An ARC shall not be required to include information under one component of a child's

IEP that is already contained under another component of the child's IEP.

(7) The IEP for each child shall include:

- (a) A statement of the child's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance, including how the child's disability affects the child's involvement and progress in the general curriculum as provided in the Kentucky Program of Studies, 704 KAR 3:303, or for preschool children, as appropriate, how the disability affects the child's participation in appropriate activities; and
- (b) A statement of measurable academic and functional annual goals, including benchmarks or short-term objectives, designed to:

- i) Meet the child's needs that result from the disability to enable the child to be involved in and progress in the general education curriculum as provided in the Kentucky Program of Studies, 704 KAR 3:303, or for preschool children, as appropriate, to participate in appropriate activities, and
- ii) Meet the child's other educational needs that result from the disability.

(8) An IEP shall include a statement of the specially designed instruction and related services and supplementary aids and services, based on peer-reviewed research to the extent practicable, to be provided to the child, or on behalf of the child. There shall also be a statement of program modifications and supports for school personnel that will be provided for the child to:

- (a) Advance appropriately toward attaining the annual goals;
- (b) Be involved and make progress in the general education curriculum;
- (c) Participate in extracurricular and other nonacademic activities; and
- (d) Be educated and participate with other children with and without disabilities.

(9) EIS may use benchmarks or short-term objectives as necessary for a child's IEP

(10) An IEP shall contain an explanation of the extent, if any, to which the child will not participate with non-disabled children in regular classes and in extracurricular and nonacademic activities.

(11) An IEP shall contain a statement of any individual appropriate accommodations that are necessary to measure the academic achievement and functional performance of the child on state and district wide assessments. These accommodations shall be based on the requirements contained in 703 KAR 5:070, "Inclusion of Special Populations in the State-required Assessment and Accountability Programs".

- (12) If the ARC determines the child meets the criteria for participation in the alternate assessment, which may include a portfolio, as provided in 703 KAR 5:070, it shall provide a statement of its decision and the reasons for the decision annually.
- (13) An IEP shall include the projected date of the beginning of the services and modifications listed on the IEP and the anticipated frequency, location (whether regular or special education), and duration of those services and modifications.
- (14) An IEP shall include a statement of:
 - (a) How the child's progress toward meeting the annual goals will be measured; and
 - (b) When periodic reports on the progress the child is making toward meeting the annual goals, (which may include the use of quarterly or other periodic reports concurrent with the issuance of report cards) will be provided.
- (15) The IEP shall also include the requirements for transition services for eligible students as detailed in Section 7 of 707 KAR 1:320.

Section 6: Program for Child who Transfer

See Chapter II, Section 10

Section 7: Transition Services

- (1) For a child with a disability in the eighth grade year, or beginning no later than the IEP that will be in effect when the child turns fourteen (14), and in alignment with the child's Individual Learning Plan (as required by 704 KAR 3:305), or earlier if determined appropriate by the ARC, the IEP for a child with a disability shall include a statement of transition service needs of the child under the applicable components of the child's IEP that focus on the child's course of study. This statement shall be updated annually.
- (2) For a child with a disability, beginning no later than the IEP that will be in effect when the child turns sixteen (16), the IEP shall include:
 - (a) Appropriate measurable postsecondary goals based upon age-appropriate transition assessments, related to training, education, employment, and, where appropriate, independent living skills; and
 - (b) The transition services (including the course of study) needed to assist the child in reaching these goals. This statement shall be updated annually.
- (3) Transition services for children with disabilities may be special education, if provided as specially designed instruction or related services, and if required to assist a child with a

disability to benefit from special education.

- (4) At least one (1) year prior to the child reaching the age of majority, the IEP shall include a statement that the child has been informed of his/her rights under 707 KAR Chapter 1 and that the rights will transfer to the child upon reaching the age of majority.
- (5) If an agency, other than EIS, (or state agency responsible for developing the child's IEP) fails to provide the transition services described in the IEP, EIS (or the state agency responsible for developing the child's IEP) shall reconvene the ARC to identify alternative strategies to meet the child's transition objectives set out in the IEP.
- (6) A participating agency shall not be relieved of the responsibility under IDEA to provide or pay for any transition service that the agency would otherwise provide to children with disabilities who meet the eligibility criteria of the agency.

Section 8: Private School Placements by EIS

- (1) Prior to placing a child with a disability in, or referring a child to, a private school or facility, EIS shall initiate and conduct an ARC meeting to develop an IEP for the child.
- (2) The appropriate EIS Representative shall ensure a representative of the private school or facility attends the meeting.
- (3) If the representative cannot attend, the appropriate EIS Representative shall use other methods to ensure participation by the private school or facility, including individual or conference telephone calls.
- (4) After a child with a disability is placed in a private school or facility, any meetings to review and revise the child's IEP may be initiated and conducted by the private school or facility, at the discretion of EIS.
- (5) If a private school or facility initiates the meetings, EIS shall ensure that the parents and EIS staff are involved in any decision about the child's IEP and agree to any proposed changes in the IEP before those changes are implemented.
- (6) If a child with a disability is placed by EIS in a private school or facility, EIS shall remain responsible for compliance with 707 KAR Chapter 1.
- (7) If EIS places a child with a disability in, or refers a child with a disability to a private school, it shall ensure that the child:
 - (a) Is provided specially designed instruction and related services in conformance with an IEP that meets the standards of 707 KAR 1:340, and at no cost to the parents;

- (b) Is provided an education that meets the standards of EIS, including general education curriculum standards; and
- (c) Has all the rights of any child with a disability served by EIS.

Section 9: IEP Accountability

- (1) EIS shall provide specially designed instruction and related services to each child with a disability in accordance with his/her IEP and shall make a good faith effort to assist the child in achieving the goals, objectives, or benchmarks listed in the IEP.
- (2) EIS shall be responsible for including children with disabilities in the state-wide assessment as provided in 703 KAR 5:070.
- (3) The provisions of this administrative regulation shall not limit the parents' right to ask for revision of the child's IEP or to invoke due process procedures if the parents feel good faith efforts are not being made.

Chapter VI
Procedural Safeguards and State Complaint Procedures
707 KAR 1:340

Section 1: Parent Participation in Meetings

- (1) A parent of a child with a disability shall be afforded an opportunity to:
 - (a) Inspect and review all education records with respect to identification, evaluation, and educational placement of the child and the provision of FAPE to the child; and
 - (b) Parent participation in meetings - (1) The parents of a child with a disability must be afforded an opportunity to participate in meetings with respect to -
 1. The identification, evaluation, and educational placement of the child; and
 2. The provision of FAPE to the child
- (2) EIS must provide notice consistent with these procedures to ensure parents of children with disabilities have the opportunity to participate in meetings described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
- (3) EIS shall keep a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed upon time and place. These records may include:
 - (a) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
 - (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; or,
 - (c) Detailed records of visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.
- (4) EIS staff shall not be limited by 707 KAR Chapter 1, from having informal or unscheduled conversations on issues which may include:
 - (a) Teaching methodology;
 - (b) Lesson plans ;
 - (c) Coordination of service provision; or
 - (d) Preparatory activities to develop a proposal or response to a parent proposal that will be discussed at a later ARC meeting.
- (5) EIS may conduct an ARC meeting without the parent in attendance if it is unable to convince the parent to attend. EIS shall keep a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually

agreed on time and place. These records may include (a) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls; (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses; or (c) Detailed records of visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

Section 2: Independent Educational Evaluation

- (1) A parent of a child with a disability shall have a right to obtain an independent educational evaluation of the child.
- (2) If a parent requests an independent educational evaluation, EIS shall provide information to the parent about where an independent educational evaluation may be obtained and EIS's applicable criteria for independent educational evaluations.
- (3) If a parent requests an independent educational evaluation at public expense because the parent disagrees with an evaluation obtained by EIS, EIS shall, without unnecessary delay:
 - (a) Initiate a due process hearing to show that its evaluation is appropriate; or
 - (b) Ensure that an independent educational evaluation is provided at public expense unless EIS demonstrates in a due process hearing that the evaluation obtained by the parent did not meet its criteria.
- (4) EIS may ask for the parent's reasons why he objects to EIS's evaluation, however, the parent shall not be required to respond and EIS shall not delay its action under paragraph (3) of this subsection while waiting for a response from a parent.
- (5) If an independent educational evaluation is at public expense, the criteria under which the evaluation is obtained, including the location of the evaluation and the qualifications of the examiner, shall be the same as the criteria that EIS uses when it initiates an evaluation.
- (6) Aside from these criteria, EIS shall not impose any other conditions or timelines relating to obtaining an independent educational evaluation at public expense.
- (7) The DoSE shall provide the criteria listed above to EIS Representative.
- (8) A parent is entitled to only one (1) independent educational evaluation at public expense each time the public agency conducts an evaluation with which the parents disagree.
- (9) If EIS initiates a due process hearing after receiving a request for an independent educational evaluation, and the final decision is that EIS's evaluation is appropriate, the parent still shall have the right to an independent educational evaluation, but not at public expense.
- (10) If the parent obtains an independent educational evaluation at public or private expense and it meets the agency criteria, the results of the evaluation shall be considered by EIS in any

decision made with respect to the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to the child.

- (11) If a due process hearing officer, as part of a hearing, requests an independent educational evaluation, the cost of the evaluation shall be at public expense.

Section 3: ARC Meeting Notices to Parents

Notice of ARC Meeting

- (1) The appropriate EIS Representative shall provide written notice, which may be by email if the parent and EIS agree (parent agreement shall be documented by the appropriate EIS representative, or designee) to the parents of a child with a disability.
- (2) Except for meetings concerning a disciplinary change in placement or a safety issue, EIS shall provide written notice to the parents of a child with a disability at least seven (7) calendar days before the LEA:
- (b) Proposes to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child or the provision of FAPE to the child; or
 - (c) Refuses to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child or the provision of FAPE to the child.
- (3) The appropriate EIS Representative shall provide written notice to the parents of a child with a disability at least twenty-four (24) hours before an ARC meeting concerning a safety issue or a change in placement due to a violation of a code of child conduct.

Notice of Proposed or Refused Action (Conference Summary)

- (1) This Notice of Proposed or Refused Action shall include:
- (a) A description of the action proposed or refused by EIS;
 - (b) An explanation of why EIS proposes or refuses to take the action;
 - (c) A description of any other options that EIS considered and the reasons why those options were rejected;
 - (d) A description of each evaluation procedure, test, record, or report EIS used as a basis for the proposed or refused action;
 - (e) A description of any other factors that are relevant to EIS's proposal or refusal;
 - (f) A statement that the parents of a child with a disability have protection under the procedural safeguards in 707 KAR Chapter 1 and 34 CFR Section 300.504 and *IDEA*, and if this notice is not an initial referral for evaluation, the means by which

- a copy of the procedural safeguards can be obtained; and
- (g) Sources for the parents to contact to obtain assistance in understanding the provisions of this section.
- (2) EIS Representative:
- (a) Shall give a copy of the Notice of the Proposed or Refused Action (Conference Summary) to the parents at the end of the meeting if a parent attends. The proposed action may be implemented immediately if parents received notice in the meeting.
 - (b) Shall mail the Notice of the Proposed or Refused Action (Conference Summary) (Conference Summary) within a reasonable number of days to parents who did not attend the meeting. If no due process hearing has been requested challenging the proposed or refused action, the proposed action will be implemented no later than ten (10) school days following the meeting.
- (3) The Notice of the Proposed or Refused Action (Conference Summary), shall be written in language understandable to the general public and provided in the native language or other mode of communication of the parent unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.
- (4) If the native language of the parent is not a written language, EIS shall take steps to ensure:
- (a) That the notice is translated orally or by other means, so the parent understands the content of the notice; and
 - (b) That there is written evidence of this translation.
- (5) The native language of the parent of a child is the definition of native language used in 707 KAR 1:002.
- (6) EIS Representative, after consulting with the DoSE, obtains the necessary translation or interpretation, if feasible.
- (7) EIS Representative and DoSE keep copies of all correspondence involved in securing the necessary interpretation or translation in his/her administrative files.

Section 4. Prior Written Notice to Parents

- (1) An LEA shall provide written notice to the parents of a child with a disability within a reasonable time before the LEA implements:
- (a) A proposal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child or the provision of FAPE to the child; or

- (b) A refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child or the provision of FAPE to the child.

(2) The Prior Written Notice shall include:

- (a) A description of the action proposed or refused by the LEA;
- (b) An explanation of why the LEA proposes or refuses to take the action;
- (c) A description of any other options that the LEA considered and the reasons why those options were rejected;
- (d) A description of each evaluation procedure, test, assessment, record, or report that the LEA used as a basis for the proposed or refused action;
- (e) A description of any factors that are relevant to the LEA's proposal or refusal;
- (f) A statement that the parents of a child with a disability have protection under the procedural safeguards in 707 KAR Chapter 1 and 34 C.F.R. 300.504, and if this notice is not an initial referral for evaluation, the means by which a copy of the procedural safeguards can be obtained; and
- (g) Sources for the parents to contact to obtain assistance in understanding the provisions of this section.

(3) The notice required by this section shall be written in language understandable to the general public and provided in the native language or other mode of communication of the parent unless it is clearly not feasible to do so. If the native language of the parent is not a written language, EIS shall take steps to ensure (a) that the notice is translated orally or by other means to the parent in his or her native language or other mode of communication; (b) that the parent understands the content of the notice; and (c) that there is written evidence that the requirements of (a) and (b) in this subsection have been met. The native language of the parent of a child is the definition of native language used in 707 KAR 1:280.

(4) The appropriate EIS Representative, after consulting with the DoSE, obtains the necessary translation or interpretation, if feasible. EIS Representative keeps copies of all correspondence involved in securing the necessary interpretation or translation in his/her administrative files.

(5) EIS Representative shall give notice of proposed or refused action to the parents at the end of each ARC meeting if a parent attends, or by mailing the notice (which may consist of the meeting summary) to parents who did not attend the meeting within seven (7) days after the meeting. The proposed action may be implemented immediately if parents received notice in the meeting and within seven (7) days after the meeting if no parent attended the meeting, and if no due process hearing has been requested challenging the proposed or refused action.

Section 5. Procedural Safeguards Notice

A copy of the Procedural Safeguards Notice including parent's rights provided by EIS's DoSE must be given to the parents of a child with a disability one (1) time a school year. A copy also

must be given to the parents—

- (a) Upon initial referral or parent request for evaluation or reevaluation;
 - (b) Upon receipt of the first State written complaint under §§300.151 through 300.153 in a school year;
 - (c) Upon receipt of the first filing of a due process hearing request under § 300.507 in a school year;
 - (d) In accordance with the discipline procedures in 34 CFR § 300.530(h), i.e., in accordance with the notice requirements when a decision is made to remove a child which constitutes a change in placement because of a violation of the code of child conduct; and
 - (e) Upon request by a parent.
- (5) The procedural safeguards notice shall include a full explanation of all the procedural safeguards available under 707 KAR Chapter 1; 34 CFR 300.504; and IDEA, and be written in the native language of the parents (unless it clearly is not feasible to do so) and written in a manner easily understandable to the general public.
- (6) Alternative Means of Meeting Participation – When conducting ARC meetings and placement meetings, and carrying out administrative matters under Section 615 of the IDEA such as scheduling, exchange of witness lists, and status conferences, the parent of a child with a disability and EIS may agree to use alternative means of meeting participation, such as video conferences and conference calls. (Parent agreement shall be documented by the appropriate EIS representative, or designee).

Section 6: Parental Consent

Obtaining and Documenting Parental Consent

- (1) The appropriate EIS Representative shall obtain informed, written parental consent before conducting an initial evaluation or reevaluation and before the initial provision of specially designed instruction and related services.

- (2) Parental consent for evaluation shall not be construed as consent for placement for receipt of special education and related services.
- (3) EIS must make reasonable efforts to obtain these consents. To show the reasonable efforts made, EIS shall keep documentation, which may include:
 - (a) Detailed records of the telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
 - (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and
 - (c) Detailed records of the visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.
- (4) The appropriate EIS Representative shall document attempts to obtain parental consent, which may include attempts to obtain parental consent through any of the means described in (a), (b), or (c) above.
- (5) EIS Representative maintains documentation of these attempts in the child's special education records.

Consent When Parent is Unavailable

- (1) If the child is a foster child, or is in the custody of a public child welfare agency, and is not residing with the parent, but parental rights have not been terminated, EIS shall make reasonable efforts to obtain informed consent from the parent for any consent required under IDEA, including consent for an initial evaluation.
- (2) A judge may order that someone other than the parent/s may give consent for initial evaluation in accordance with Section 6.
- (3) If the child is in the custody of the state and is not residing with the child's parent, EIS is not required to obtain consent from the parent for initial evaluations to determine the eligibility of the child if:
 - (a) Despite reasonable efforts, EIS cannot discover the whereabouts of the parent(s);
 - (b) The rights of the parent(s) have been terminated by a court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - (c) The rights of the parent(s) to make educational decisions have been subrogated by a court of competent jurisdiction and an individual appointed by the court to represent the child has given consent to the initial evaluation.
- (4) In order to document the reasonable efforts taken by EIS to discover the whereabouts of

the parent(s), EIS shall keep a record of its attempts which may include:

- (a) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
- (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and
- (c) Detailed records of visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

Refusal to Consent to Initial Evaluation

- (1) If the parent of a child with a disability refuses to consent to the initial evaluation or fails to respond to a request to provide consent, EIS may pursue the initial evaluation by using the procedures in 707 KAR 1:340 for mediation, dispute resolution meeting, or a due process hearing. However, EIS shall still be considered to be in compliance with 707 KAR 1:300, Section 4, and 707 KAR 1:310 if it declines to pursue the evaluation.
- (2) Determinations as to filing for due process hearings or appeals on behalf of the district shall be made by the Board of Education, except that the Superintendent, or designee, may request due process hearings and extensions due to substantial likelihood of harm/danger by a child to himself or others.
- (3) Determinations as to filing for mediation on behalf of the district shall be made by the Superintendent, or designee.

Refusal to Consent for Initial Placement

- (1) If the parent of a child refuses to give consent for the provision of initial specially designed instruction and related services or fails to respond to a request for consent, EIS shall not provide such services and shall not use a due process hearing or mediation procedures in order to obtain agreement or a ruling that the services may be provided to the child.

Consent for Reevaluation

- (1) EIS shall obtain consent before conducting a reevaluation of a child with a disability. If the parent refuses to consent, EIS may pursue the reevaluation by using the procedures in 707 KAR 1:340 for mediation, dispute resolution meeting, or a due process hearing.
- (2) Parental consent for reevaluation shall not be required if EIS can demonstrate that:
 - (a) It made reasonable efforts to obtain such consent and followed the procedures in this section to document those efforts; and

- (b) The parent failed to respond.

Consent Not Required

- (1) Parental consent shall not be required before:
 - (a) Reviewing existing data as part of an evaluation or reevaluation; or
 - (b) Administering a test or other evaluation that is administered to all children unless consent is required of all parents before the administration of the test or evaluation.
- (2) EIS shall not be considered to be in violation of the requirements to make a free appropriate public education available to the child if the school district decides not to pursue the consent through due process procedures set out in Sections 9 and 11 of 707 KAR 1:340 and EIS shall not be required to convene an ARC meeting or develop an IEP if the parent of the child:
 - (a) Fails to respond or refuses to consent to a request for evaluation;
 - (b) Fails to respond or refuses to consent to a request for services; or
 - (c) Refuses to consent to a reevaluation
- (3) The appropriate EIS Representative shall document the parent refusal or failure to respond.

Home/Private School – Failure or Refusal to Consent

- (1) If a parent of a child who is home schooled or placed in a private school by the parents at their own expense does not provide consent for the initial evaluation or the reevaluation, or the parent fails to respond to a request to provide consent:
 - (a) EIS may not use the consent override procedures of the law in an attempt to force the evaluation, and
 - (b) EIS is not required to consider the child as eligible for services under 34 CFR. §§ 300.132 through 300.144.

Section 7: Representation of Children

Determination of Representation

- (1) EIS shall ensure the rights of a child are protected by determining an educational representative for the child.
- (2) No later than at the time of referral, EIS Representative, through a review of the records of the child, determines if a child is:
 - (a) Emancipated (age 18 or married) and therefore represents himself in educational decision-making; or
 - (b) To be represented by an adult, such as a parent, a guardian, a person acting as a parent, a surrogate parent, or a long-term foster parent.

Parent Defined

- (1) According to 707 KAR 1:002 (44), "parent" means:
 - (a) A biological or adoptive parent of a child;
 - (b) A guardian generally authorized to act as the child's parent, or authorized to make educational decisions for the child,, but not the State if the child is a ward of the State;
 - (c) An individual acting in the place of a biological or adoptive parent such as a grandparent, stepparent, or other relative with whom the child lives, or an individual who is legally responsible for the child's welfare;
 - (d) A foster parent if the biological or adoptive parents' authority to make educational decisions_on the child's behalf has been extinguished and the foster parent has an ongoing, long-term parental relationship with the child, is willing to make the educational decisions required of parents under 707 KAR Chapter 1, and has no interest that would conflict with the interests of the child;
 - (e) A foster parent if the biological or adoptive parents grant authority in writing for the foster parent to make educational decisions on the child's behalf, and the foster parent is willing to make educational decisions required of parents under 707 KAR Chapter 1, and has no interest that would conflict with the interests of the child; or
 - (f) A surrogate parent who has been appointed in accordance with 707 KAR 1:340, Section 6 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Child Does Not Reside with Parent

- (1) If the child is a foster child and does not reside with the child's parents, EIS shall make reasonable efforts to obtain the informed consent of the parent for an initial evaluation.
- (2) EIS shall not be required to obtain this consent if:
 - (a) Despite reasonable efforts, EIS cannot discover the whereabouts of the parents;
 - (b) The rights of the parents have been terminated in accordance with state law; or
 - (c) The rights of the parents to make educational decisions have been subrogated by a court in accordance with state law and the consent for initial evaluation has been given by someone appointed by the judge to represent the child.
- (3) The biological or adoptive parent, when attempting to act as the parent and when more than one (1) party meets the definition of parent under 707 KAR 1:002, shall be presumed to be the parent for purposes of 707 KAR Chapter 1, unless the biological or adoptive parent does not have the legal authority to make educational decisions for the child.
- (4) If there is a judicial order that identifies a specific person or persons under 707 KAR 1:002(43)(a)-(d) to act as the parent of a child or to make educational decisions on behalf of a child, the order shall prevail.
- (5) The appropriate EIS Representative reviews appropriate records and may contact appropriate state agencies to assist with the determination of the need for a surrogate parent.
- (6) EIS Representative assures that each child is represented by an appropriate educational representative at all decision-making points in the process of identification, evaluation, placement and provision of a free and appropriate public education.
- (7) As soon as possible after the referral is completed, EIS Representative determines if the child is emancipated, and therefore represents himself in educational decision-making or must be represented by an adult, such as a biological or adoptive parent, legal guardian, person acting as a parent, or surrogate parent.
- (8) If EIS Representative determines the child is to be represented by a legal guardian, or is emancipated by court order or marriage, EIS Representative contacts the DPP, who is responsible for obtaining an official copy of the court order, appointing the guardian, or emancipating the child, or official proof of the marriage.
- (9) The official copy of the court order or proof of marriage document is placed in the educational records of the child.

Determining Need for a Surrogate Parent

- (1) EIS shall have a procedure for determining whether a child needs a surrogate parent and assigning a surrogate parent to the child.
- (2) The surrogate parent of the child shall have all the rights afforded parents under Part B of IDEA, 34 C.F.R. Part 300, and 707 KAR Chapter 1, to make decisions about educational issues for a child.

Surrogate Parent Appointment

- (1) EIS shall ensure the rights of a child are protected by determining a legally appropriate educational representative for the child. EIS shall appoint a surrogate parent to make educational decisions for the child if:
 - (a) No parent as defined in 707 KAR 1:002 can be identified;
 - (b) EIS, after reasonable efforts, cannot discover the whereabouts of the parents;
 - (c) The child is a ward of the state as defined in 707 KAR 1:002; or
 - (d) The child is an unaccompanied homeless child as defined in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11431.
- (2) EIS shall keep a record of the reasonable efforts it made to discover the whereabouts of the parents, such as:
 - (a) Detailed records of the telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
 - (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and
 - (c) Detailed records of visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.
- (3) EIS shall have a procedure for selecting surrogates. A surrogate:
 - (a) Shall not be an employee of KDE, EIS, or any other agency that is involved in the education or care of the child;
 - (b) Shall not have any personal or professional interest that conflicts with the interests of the child; and
 - (c) Shall have knowledge and skills that ensure adequate representation of the child.
- (4) A person who is otherwise qualified to be a surrogate parent shall not be considered an employee of EIS solely because he or she is paid by EIS to serve as a surrogate parent.
- (5) The DoSE, or designee, develops a pool of potential surrogate parents. The DoSE maintains a file of eligible surrogate parent applications, including the names, addresses,

phone numbers and training status of the individuals who have agreed to serve as surrogate parents.

- (6) DoSE, or designee, makes arrangements for training persons selected as surrogate parents to assist them with acquiring knowledge and skills to effectively represent the children.
- (7) If a surrogate is assigned because the parents cannot be located, the DoSE, or designee, sends a notice of intent to assign a surrogate parent to the last known address of the child's biological or adoptive parents or legal guardians.
- (8) EIS shall make reasonable efforts to ensure the assignment of a surrogate not more than thirty (30) days after there is a determination by EIS that the child needs a surrogate.
- (9) The surrogate parent may represent the child in all matters relating to the identification, evaluation, and educational placement of the child and the provision of FAPE to the child.
- (10) When a child with a disability reaches the age of majority, all rights under 707 KAR Chapter 1 shall transfer from the parents to the child, unless the child has been declared incompetent under KRS Chapter 387 in a court of law. EIS shall notify the child with a disability and the parents of the transfer of the rights.
- (11) In the case of a child who is an unaccompanied homeless child, appropriate staff of emergency shelters, transitional shelters, independent living programs, and street outreach programs may be appointed as temporary surrogate parents without regard to the criteria listed in subsection (1) of this section until a surrogate parent can be appointed that meets all the requirements of this section.
- (12) If the whereabouts of the biological or adoptive parents or legal guardians become known, future notices of meetings must be sent to, and required signatures must be obtained from, a biological or adoptive parent or legal guardian of the child.
- (13) The DoSE, or designee, notifies the surrogate in writing of termination of the need for the surrogate parent due to:
 - (a) Expiration of the assignment period;
 - (b) If the whereabouts of the biological or adoptive parents or legal guardians become known;
 - (c) Upon emancipation of the child; or
 - (d) If the surrogate no longer meets the qualifications and criteria to serve as a surrogate parent.
- (14) If the DoSE determines the surrogate is no longer needed due to any of the reasons listed above the DoSE sends written notice to the surrogate informing the surrogate of the

termination and indicating the reasons for termination. A copy of the letter is maintained in the files of the DoSE.

- (15) The DoSE maintains written documentation relative to any disagreement regarding the choice of a surrogate in his/her administrative files.

Letter of Assignment to Surrogate Parent

- (1) The DoSE sends a letter of assignment to the surrogate.
- (2) The letter of assignment contains a statement of commitment and acceptance which the appointed surrogate signs and returns to the DoSE.
- (3) Upon receipt of the individual's signed indication of willingness to serve as surrogate, the DoSE enters the name and address of the surrogate in the educational record of the child and informs EIS Representative that a surrogate has been selected.

Surrogate Parent Training

- (1) The DoSE provides information to persons selected as surrogate parents to assure these persons have sufficient knowledge and skills to effectively represent the child. Such information includes:
 - (a) The role of the surrogate parent;
 - (b) The rights and responsibilities of parents of children with disabilities;
 - (c) Available resources for additional information and assistance;
 - (d) Procedures to follow to be excused from appointment when there is a possibility of a potential conflict of interest;
 - (e) Conditions for termination as a surrogate; and
 - (f) Notification that the surrogate has the right to represent the child in all matters related to the educational rights of the child.
- (2) EIS Representative will review the role and responsibility of the surrogate parent in the educational decision making process, review parents' rights and due process rights, and address any questions the surrogate may have regarding the printed materials already received and read.

Section 8: State Complaint Procedures

See Appendix for the Kentucky regulation on the State Complaint Procedures.

(Refer to the KDE Special Education Procedures Manual (State Plan) for other provisions

regulating the complaint process.)

Section 9: Right to Mediation and Due Process Hearings

- (1) EIS and parent of a child with a disability shall have the right to request mediation from KDE to resolve any disputes that may arise under 707 KAR Chapter 1.
- (2) Except for initial placement, a parent or EIS may initiate a process hearing on any of the matters described in the written notice relating to identification, evaluation or education placement of a child with a disability or the provision of FAPE to the child or the refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child
 - a. Exception: If the parent refuses consent for provision of initial services, EIS shall not provide special education and related services to the child by utilizing a due process hearing.
- (3) When a hearing is initiated, the appropriate EIS Representative shall inform the parent of the availability of mediation to resolve the dispute.
- (4) The appropriate EIS Representative shall inform the parent of any free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available in the area if the parent requests the information or if a parent or EIS initiates a hearing. The DoSE shall provide EIS Representative with a list of these legal or other relevant services.

Section 10: Mediation Rights

- (1) EIS must ensure that procedures are established and implemented to allow parties to dispute involving any matter under this part, including matters arising prior to the filing of a due process complaint, to resolve disputes through a mediation process.

See Appendix for the Kentucky regulation on Mediation Rights.

Section 11: Dispute Resolution Meetings

See Appendix for the Kentucky regulation on Dispute Resolution Meetings.

Section 12: Hearing Rights

See Appendix for the Kentucky regulation on Hearing Rights.

Section 13– Appeal of Decision

See Appendix for the Kentucky regulation on Appeal of Decision

Section 14: Discipline Procedures

(1) The ARC may consider any circumstances on a case-by-case basis when determining whether to order a change in placement for a child with a disability who violates a code of child conduct.

(2) School personnel may remove a child with a disability who violates a code of child conduct from the child's placement to an appropriate interim alternative education setting, another setting, or suspension, for not more than ten (10) consecutive school days (to the extent those alternatives are applied to children without disabilities).

(3) School personnel may remove a child with a disability from the child's current placement for additional periods of time of not more than ten (10) consecutive school days in the same school year for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as those removals do not constitute a change in placement because of disciplinary removals.

(4) After a child with a disability has been removed from the child's current placement for ten (10) school days in the same school year, educational services as described in subsection (5) (a) and (b) below shall be provided during any subsequent days of removal.

(5) A child with a disability who is removed from the child's current placement for more than ten (10) consecutive school days, including an IAES placement, shall:

(a) Continue to receive a free, appropriate public education so as to enable the child to continue to participate in the general curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP; and

(b) Receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral intervention services, and modifications, that are designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not recur.

(6) The services described in subsection (5) of this section may be provided in an interim alternative educational setting.

(7) EIS shall provide educational services to a child with a disability during periods of removal of ten (10) or less school days in the same school year if it provides services to children without disabilities who are similarly removed.

(8) After a child with a disability has been removed from the child's current placement for ten (10) school days in the same school year, and the current removal is for not more than ten (10) consecutive school days and is not a change in placement because of disciplinary removals, school personnel, in consultation with at least one (1) of the child's teachers, shall determine the extent to which educational services explained in subsection (5) of this section are needed.

(9) 11th Day and Subsequent Removal Periods Determination of Change of Placement – Before the child is removed for the 11th day in any school year and before any subsequent removals during the same school year, the building principal, and the DoSE, or designee, determine if the removal constitutes a change in educational placement. They must be in agreement that the removal is not an educational change in placement. If they do not so agree, the removal is treated as a change in educational placement

(10) If a removal is a change in placement because of disciplinary removals, the child's ARC shall convene within ten (10) school days after the change of placement is made and shall determine the appropriate educational services for the child. If the child has been placed in an interim alternative educational setting, EIS shall invite staff from that alternative setting to the ARC meeting.

Section 15: Manifestation Determination and Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES)

(1) Within ten (10) school days of any decision to change the placement (including an IAES) of a child with a disability because of a violation of a code of child conduct, the relevant members of the child's ARC, as determined by EIS and the parent, shall convene a meeting to review all relevant information in the child's file, including the child's IEP, any teacher observations, teacher-collected data, and any relevant information provided by the parents to determine:

- (a) If the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to the child's disability; or

- (b) If the conduct in question was the direct result of the Local Education Agency's (LEA's) failure to implement the IEP.
- (2) The conduct shall be determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability if the ARC determines that either of the conditions in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section was met.
- (3) If the ARC determines the condition described in subsection (1)(b) of this section was met, EIS shall take immediate steps to remedy those deficiencies.
- (4) If the ARC determines the conduct was a manifestation of the child's disability, the ARC shall:
 - (a) Conduct/provide for a functional behavioral assessment, unless the LEA had conducted a functional behavioral assessment before the behavior that resulted in the change of placement occurred and had implemented a behavioral intervention plan for the child; or
 - (b) Review the behavioral intervention plan, (if one has already been developed) and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior; and
 - (c) Return the child to the placement from which the child was removed unless EIS and the parent agree to a change of placement as part of modification of the behavioral intervention plan or because of the special circumstances (interim alternative educational setting) explained in subsection (5) of 707 KAR 1:340.
- (5) If the behavior that gave rise to the violation of the school code is determined not to be a manifestation of the child's disability, school personnel may apply the relevant disciplinary procedures to children with disabilities in the same manner and for the same duration as the procedures would be applied to children without disabilities for removals that would exceed ten (10) consecutive school days.
- (6) If the ARC determines the behavior is not related to the disability of the child, the summary recorder documents the ARC's decision on the district form including:
 - (a) The decision of the ARC;
 - (b) A description of any evaluation procedure, test, record, or report the ARC used to reach its decision; and
 - (c) Any other factors relevant to the ARC's decision.
- (7) EIS Representative informs the Superintendent of the ARC's decision within three (3) school days of the ARC's determination that the behavior is not related to the disability of the child, if the Superintendent did not serve as EIS Representative,
- (8) If this determination is made, the Superintendent may recommend expulsion to EIS

Board of Education according to EIS's regular policies and procedures for expulsion.

- (9) Educational services must be provided to the extent necessary to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's *IEP* during any removals that exceed ten (10) school days in any school year irrespective of whether the behavior is determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability.
- (10) School personnel may remove a child with a disability to an interim alternative educational setting for not more than forty-five (45) school days without regard to whether the behavior is a manifestation of the child's disability if the child:
 - (a) Carries a weapon to, or possesses a weapon at, school, on school premises, or to, or at, a school function under the jurisdiction of KDE or EIS;
 - (b) 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 the KDE or EIS; or
 - (c) Has inflicted serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of KDE or EIS.
- (11) The ARC of the child shall determine the interim alternative educational setting and the services for any child removed under Sections 13(4), 13(10) and 14(5) of 707 KAR 1:340.

Section 16: Appeals from Placement Decisions and Expedited Due Process Hearings

- (1) The parent of a child with a disability who disagrees with any decision regarding placement under Section 13 or 14 of 707 KAR 1:340 or the manifestation determination, or an LEA that believes that maintaining the current placement of the child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others may request a hearing by using the procedures contained in Sections 8 and 11 of 707 KAR 1:340.
- (2) Before imposing, or applying to a hearing officer or judge for, an interim alternative educational setting placement, the ARC shall attempt to obtain parental agreement to the proposed change of placement.
- (3) A hearing officer shall hear and make a determination regarding an appeal requested pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.
- (4) In making a determination, the hearing officer may order a change in placement of a child with a disability. The hearing officer may:
 - (a) Return the child to the placement from which the child was removed; or

- (b) Order a change in placement of the child to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for not more than forty-five (45) school days if the hearing officer determines that maintaining the current placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or others.
- (5) When an appeal under this section has been requested, the child shall remain in the interim alternative educational setting pending the decision of the hearing officer, or until the expiration of the time provided for in subsection (15)(3b) of 707 KAR 1:340, whichever occurs first, unless the parent and EIS agree otherwise.
- (6) An appeal under this section shall:
 - (a) Be conducted in an expedited manner;
 - (b) Occur within twenty (20) school days from the date the request is filed; and
 - (c) Result in a determination within ten (10) school days after the hearing.
- (7) The Superintendent, or designee, may apply to an appropriate court for injunctive relief under KRS 158.150 or federal IDEA provisions if the parent and the other members of the ARC cannot agree upon a placement and the current placement will likely result in injury to the child or others.

Section 17: Protections for Children not Determined Eligible for Special Education Services

Basis of Knowledge

- (1) A child who has not been determined to be eligible for special education and related services and who has engaged in behavior that violated a code of child conduct may assert any of the protections provided for students already eligible for special education services if EIS had knowledge that the child was a child with a disability before the behavior that precipitated the disciplinary action occurred.
- (2) Basis of Knowledge – EIS shall be deemed to have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability if, before the behavior that precipitated the disciplinary action occurred:
 - (a) The parent of the child has expressed concern in writing (or orally if the parent cannot express it in writing) to supervisory or administrative personnel of the appropriate LEA (EIS), or to a teacher of the child, that the child is in need of special education and related services;
 - (b) The parent of the child has requested an evaluation for special education services; or
 - (c) The teacher of the child, or other personnel of EIS, has expressed concern

about a pattern of behavior or performance demonstrated by the child directly to EIS director of special education or to other supervisory personnel of EIS.

- (3) EIS shall not be deemed to have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability if, after receiving information that the child may have a disability, EIS:
- (a) Conducted an evaluation and determined the child was not a child with a disability;
 - (b) Determined an evaluation was not necessary and provided notice to the parents of these determinations; or
 - (c) The parents refused to consent to an evaluation or refused initial services.
- (4) Conditions that apply if EIS does not have a Basis of Knowledge:
- (a) If EIS does not have knowledge that a child is a child with a disability prior to taking disciplinary measures against the child, the child may be subjected to the same disciplinary measures applied to children without disabilities who engaged in comparable behaviors.
 - (b) If a request is made for an evaluation of a child during the time period in which the child is subjected to disciplinary measures, the evaluation shall be conducted in an expedited manner.
 - (c) Until the evaluation is completed, the child shall remain in the educational placement determined by school authorities, which may include suspension or expulsion without educational services unless educational services are required under some other provision of law.
 - (d) If the child is determined to be eligible for special education services, taking into consideration information from the evaluation conducted by EIS and information provided by the parents, EIS must provide special education and related services.

Section 18: Reporting to Law Enforcement Agencies

- (1) Notwithstanding any provisions of 707 KAR Chapter 1, an agency may report a crime committed by a child with a disability to appropriate authorities.
- (2) If EIS reports a crime committed by a child with a disability, the building principal, or designee, shall ensure that copies of the special education and disciplinary records of the child are transmitted for consideration by the appropriate authorities to the extent the transmission is permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 USC Section 1232g.

Chapter VII

Placement Decisions

707 KAR 1:350

Section 1: Placement Decisions

- (1) To the maximum extent appropriate, EIS shall ensure that children with disabilities, including children placed by EIS in public or private institutions or other care facilities, are educated with children who are non-disabled.
- (2) All services and educational placements are individually determined based on the child's unique abilities and needs.
- (3) EIS shall ensure that special classes, separate schooling or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only if education in the regular education environment with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be satisfactorily achieved due to the nature or severity of the disability.

Continuum of Placement Alternatives

- (1) EIS shall ensure that a continuum of alternative placements is available to meet the needs of children with disabilities for special education and related services.
- (2) The continuum shall include the alternative placements of:
 - (a) Instruction in regular classes;
 - (b) Special classes;
 - (c) Special schools;
 - (d) Home instruction; and
 - (e) Instruction in hospitals and institutions.
- (3) Ensuring a continuum of alternative placements does not mean that each alternative placement is located within the geographic boundary of EIS.
- (4) EIS shall make provision for supplementary services to be provided in conjunction with regular class placement if/as determined needed by the ARC for each individual child with a disability.

ARC Determination of Placement

- (1) In determining the educational placement of a child with a disability, EIS shall ensure that the placement decision is made by the ARC in conformity with the least restrictive environment provisions.

- (2) A child's placement shall be:
 - (a) Determined at least annually;
 - (b) Based on the child's IEP; and
 - (c) As close as possible to the child's home.
- (3) Unless the IEP of a child with a disability requires some other arrangement, the child shall be educated in the school that s/he would attend if non-disabled.
- (4) In selecting the least restrictive environment, consideration shall be given to any potential harmful effects on the child or on the quality of services that s/he needs.
- (5) A child with a disability shall not be removed from education in age-appropriate regular classrooms solely because of needed modifications in the general education curriculum.
- (6) Examples of such changes, if needed, may include:
 - (a) Changing the physical environment (e.g., preferential seating, special lighting);
 - (b) Using supplementary aides and services (e.g. large print books);
 - (c) Reorganizing staff patterns (e.g., adding instructional assistant support);
 - (d) Implementing different modes of instruction (e.g., whole language approach, cooperative learning, social skills instruction);
 - (e) Making adaptations to the curricula (e.g., learning strategies or styles, scope of concepts); or
 - (f) Training personnel (e.g., special instructional methods, positive behavior interventions).
- (7) In providing or arranging for the provision of nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities, EIS shall ensure that a child with a disability participates with non-disabled children in those services and activities to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of the child.
- (8) The appropriate EIS Representative obtains written parental consent for initial services.
- (9) If the parent does not attend the ARC meeting, the appropriate EIS Representative sends notice of proposed or refused action to the parent with a request for written consent for initial services, if appropriate.

Change in Placement / Services

- (1) An ARC considers/determines all changes of placement/services based on the above procedures and on placement in the least restrictive environment.
- (2) An ARC considers/determines all changes of placement/services based on the above

procedures and on placement in the least restrictive environment. Changes in placement may include, among others, the following:

- (a) Initiation of, or changes in, specially designed instruction and related services;
- (b) Changes in specially designed instructional setting (e.g., regular class to resource_class; resource to special class, shortened school day);
- (c) Return to full-time regular education services due to concluding specially designed instruction and related services;
- (d) Disciplinary removals as defined in 707 KAR 1: 280;
- (e) Receipt of a regular high school diploma;
- (f) Completion of alternative diploma program prior to aging out;
- (g) Aging out of eligibility.

(3) For a child whose eligibility terminates under subsection (2) (e), (f) or (g) immediately above, EIS shall provide the child with a summary of his/her academic achievement and functional performance, which shall include recommendations on how to assist the child in meeting his/her postsecondary goals.

Shortened School Day/Week

- (1) The ARC determines any variation of the length of the school day/week for a child with a disability by reviewing the IEP and other relevant data as required by KDE and makes decisions based on that review.
- (2) EIS Representative must inform the DoSE if an ARC determines the condition of any child with a disability warrants less than a full day of attendance.
- (3) The ARC and the DoSE follow KDE regulations and procedures and all local Board of Education policies and procedures concerning a shortened school day/week (EIS Board Policy 09.1221).

Release from Special Education and Related Services

- (1) A reevaluation, which may consist of a review of existing data and completion of a triennial review form, shall be conducted before determining a child is no longer a child with a disability under IDEA.
- (2) During a review of the IEP, if the ARC determines all of the goals and objectives have been achieved, then the ARC decides if the child continues to need specially designed instruction and related services.

- (3) The ARC uses the IEP, transition plan, portfolio information, progress data, reevaluation information, regular education program information (e.g., environmental demands, ranges of functioning), to answer the following questions to determine if a child no longer needs special education and related services:
- (a) Is the current functioning level of the child within the performance range of similar age peers without disabilities?
 - (b) Does the child have strategies, skills, and behaviors needed to achieve education expectations and to cope with the demands of the regular education program and environment?
 - (c) Can the regular education program accommodate the child through services available to similar age peers in the regular education program who are not disabled?
- (4) A child is released when the ARC determines the child no longer needs specially designed instruction and related services. This means the ARC determines that the child:
- (a) Can function in the regular education program without specially designed instruction and related services; and
 - (b) Has reached an educational achievement level which falls within the expected performance range for the course of study followed by similar age non-disabled peers (the disability no longer adversely affects their education); or
 - (c) Is no longer identified as educationally disabled (e.g., child who has had surgery to correct vision or hearing problems, child's health condition is successfully treated with medical intervention, or child's speech articulation issues have been corrected).
- (5) Each child released by the ARC is returned to the class, school and location where he or she would be if not disabled and in need of specially designed instruction and related services.

Graduation with a Regular High School Diploma

- (1) Graduation is defined as completion of the established program of study leading to the receipt of a regular diploma.
- (2) There is no requirement for a reevaluation prior to this change in placement.
- (3) At the annual review meeting prior to a child's expected graduation date, the ARC:
 - (a) Reviews the child's progress in the current program;
 - (b) Reviews and revises the transition plan and IEP, if appropriate;

- (c) Determines if the child meets, or is scheduled to complete at the conclusion of the coming school year, the requirements for graduation;
 - (d) Determines any support or assistance the child needs for successful participation in the commencement ceremonies (wheelchair access, etc.); and
 - (e) Documents on the meeting summary, or IEP as appropriate, all decisions of the committee.
- (4) Eligibility for special education and related services ceases upon graduation with a regular diploma.
- (5) A child's graduation is subject to notice requirements according to procedure in Section (3) three of 707 KAR 1:340 .
- (6) For a child whose eligibility terminates under subsection 13) (e) or (f) immediately above, EIS shall provide the child with a summary of his/her academic achievement and functional performance, which shall include recommendations on how to assist the child in meeting his/her postsecondary goals

Completion of Alternative Diploma Program

- (1) A child with a disability who is prevented by a cognitive impairment from meeting the same criteria for graduation as children without disabilities and who meets the criteria for an alternative assessment is issued an alternative diploma upon completing a program designed by the ARC.
- (2) At the annual review meeting prior to a child's expected graduation date, the ARC:
- (a) Reviews the child's progress in the current program;
 - (b) Reviews, and revises the transition plan and IEP, if appropriate;
 - (c) Considers a reevaluation, if the child is not also aging out.
 - i)Reevaluation may consist of a review of existing data.
 - ii)If necessary, the ARC meets again to review new reevaluation results and determine completion of program;
 - (d) Determines any support or assistance the child needs for successful participation in the commencement ceremonies; and
 - (e) Documents on the meeting summary all decisions of the committee.
- (3) The child participates in commencement exercises according to school commencement procedures and receives recognition with no distinction regarding disability made in the

ceremony.

- (4) The alternative diploma would be given at the time of IEP academic program completion, and this may occur at a later date than the commencement exercise. If the child has attained an alternative diploma, but has not aged out, the child may return to special education and related services until the child ages out. Specific decisions must be documented by the ARC.
- (5) For a child whose eligibility terminates under subsection 13) (e) or (f) immediately above, EIS shall provide the child with a summary of his/her academic achievement and functional performance, which shall include recommendations on how to assist the child in meeting his/her postsecondary goals

Release Due to Aging Out

- (1) Aging out is defined as exceeding the mandated service age for a free appropriate public education and the school district is no longer required to provide special education and related services to the child.
- (2) A child may finish the semester in which s/he turns twenty –one (21).
- (3) This is a change in placement; however, a reevaluation is not required.
- (4) For a child whose eligibility terminates under subsection 13) (e) or (f) immediately above, EIS shall provide the child with a summary of his/her academic achievement and functional performance, which shall include recommendations on how to assist the child in meeting his/her postsecondary goals

Section 2: Class Size and Caseloads

- (1) The maximum class size for special classes for students with the following conditions shall be limited to:
 - A. Eight (8) students with autism;
 - B. Ten (10) students with a developmental delay;
 - C. Eight (8) students with an emotional-behavioral disability;
 - D. Ten (10) students with a functional mental disability;
 - E. Six (6) students with a hearing impairment;
 - F. Fifteen (15) students with a mild mental disability;
 - G. Ten (10) students with multiple disabilities;
 - H. Sixteen (16) students with an orthopedic impairment;

- I. Sixteen (16) students with an other health impairment;
- J. Ten (10) students in kindergarten to grade five (5) and fifteen (15) students in grades six (6) to twelve (12) with a specific learning disability; and
- K. Ten (10) students with a visual disability.

(2) The maximum caseloads for teachers of special classes shall be:

- A. Fifteen (15) students with autism;
- B. Fifteen (15) students with a developmental delay;
- C. Fifteen (15) students with an emotional-behavioral disability;
- D. Ten (10) students with a functional mental disability;
- E. Eight (8) students with a hearing impairment;
- F. Fifteen (15) students in kindergarten to grade five (5) and twenty (20) students in grades six (6) to twelve (12) with a mild mental disability;
- G. Ten (10) students with multiple disabilities;
- H. Twenty (20) students with an orthopedic impairment;
- I. Twenty (20) students with an other health impairment;
- J. Fifteen (15) students in kindergarten to grade five (5) and twenty (20) students in grades six (6) to twelve (12) with a specific learning disability; and
- K. Ten (10) students with a visual disability;

(3) For speech-language pathologists the caseload limitations in KRS 334A.190 shall apply.

(4) Special classes containing more than one (1) disability category shall use the category of the majority of students in the class to determine the maximum class size.

(5) Two (2) students above the maximum class size for special classes set out above may be added to a class if a paraprofessional is present;

(6) If a teacher of exceptional children and youth provides services through the collaborative model, the maximum caseload shall not exceed twenty (20) students in grades six (6) to twelve (12) and fifteen (15) students in kindergarten to grade five (5);

(7) If a teacher of exceptional children provides services through a combination of collaboration and special classes, the maximum caseloads shall not exceed those set out above for caseloads.

(8) Teachers of special classes who are assigned child records of more than one (1) disability category shall use the category of the majority of students on the caseload to determine the maximum caseload; and

(9) Children with disabilities that meet the definition of autism; deaf-blindness; developmental delay for ages six (6), seven (7), and eight (8); and traumatic brain injury shall be served in regular classes, special classes, or resource classes as determined by the ARC.

(10) Pursuant to KRS 157.360, if caseload for special classes or class size for special classes exceeds the maximum specified in this section for thirty (30) days, EIS shall submit a waiver request to KDE. The waiver request will be prepared by the DoSE on the form provided by KDE. The Superintendent shall submit the request according to the instructions from KDE.

CHAPTER VIII CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

707 KAR 1:360

Refer to General Board of Education Policy EIS 09.14 and Administrative Procedure(s) 09.14 AP.1 for other provisions regarding confidentiality of records for all students.

Section 1. Access Rights

(1) EIS shall permit a parent to inspect and review any education records relating to his child that are collected, maintained, or used by EIS. The (insert the appropriate custodian of records here) shall comply with a request without unnecessary delay and before any meeting regarding an IEP, including ARC meetings, mediations, due process hearings, and dispute resolution meetings, and in no case more than forty-five (45) days after the request has been made.

(2) The right to inspect and review education records under this administrative regulation shall include:

The right to a response from EIS to reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of the records;

(a) The building principal, or designee, in conjunction with the DoSE, shall take steps to obtain translation, or other means, to provide explanations and interpretations to parents in an effective mode of communication in a timely manner.

(b) The right to request that EIS provide copies of the records containing the information if failure to provide those copies would effectively prevent the parent from exercising the right to inspect and review the records; and

(c) The right to have a representative of the parent inspect and review the records.

(3) EIS may presume that a biological or adoptive parent has authority to inspect and review records relating to his child unless EIS has been advised under a court order that the parent

does not have the authority.

Section 2. Record of Access

Each building principal, or designee, shall keep a record of parties obtaining access to education records collected, maintained, or used under 707 KAR Chapter 1 (except access by parents and authorized employees of EIS), including:

- (1) The name of the party;
- (2) The date access was given; and
- (3) The purpose for which the party is authorized to use the records.

Section 3. Records on More Than One Child

(1) If any education record includes information on more than one (1) child, the parents of those children shall have the right to inspect and review only the information relating to their child or to be informed of only that specific information.

(2) EIS provides information from records containing data on more than one child in such a way as to preserve the confidentiality of the other students. If a parent requests to review and inspect educational records that have information about more than one child (e.g., attendance rosters, child tracking systems, grade books, etc.), then the person responsible for the maintenance of those records makes a copy of the records requested. Before providing the parent access to the copy, the person responsible for the record removes any personally identifiable information regarding other children. EIS does not maintain personally identifiable information about any child in the educational record of another child.

Section 4. Types and Location of Information

The building principal, or designee, shall provide parents, on request, a list of the types and location of education records regarding their child with disabilities that is collected, maintained,

or used by EIS.

Section 5. Fees

(1) EIS may charge a fee for copies of records that are made for a parent under 707 KAR Chapter 1, if the fee does not effectively prevent the parent from exercising his right to inspect and review the records. Fees are determined by EIS Board of Education. See Board Policy 01.6 AP. 2.

(2) EIS shall not charge a fee to search for or to retrieve information under 707 KAR Chapter 1.

Section 6. Amendment of Records and Opportunity for Hearing

(1) A parent who believes that information in the education records collected, maintained, or used under 707 KAR Chapter 1 is inaccurate, misleading, or violates the privacy or other rights of the child may request EIS to amend the information. Once a request is made by a parent for an amendment to be made to the child's record, EIS shall respond within ten (10) school days

(2) If a request to amend the information is made by a parent or legal guardian, the hearing procedures contained in 702 KAR 1: 140 shall apply. (Also, refer to Board Policy 09.14 and Administrative Procedure (s) 21 for EIS policy(s)/procedure(s) governing such requests.)

Section 7. Consent

(1) Except as to disclosures to appropriate law enforcement agencies as referenced in 707 KAR 1:340, Section 17, signed and dated written parental consent shall be obtained before personally identifiable child information is:

(a) Disclosed to anyone other than officials of the participating agencies collecting or using the information under 707 KAR Chapter 1; or

(b) Used for any purpose other than meeting a requirement under 707 KAR Chapter 1.

(2) EIS shall not release information from education records to participating agencies without parental consent unless authorized to do so under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. Section 1232g. For the Confidentiality Chapter of these procedures, participating agency means any agency or institution that collects, maintains, or uses personally identifiable information, or from which information is obtained, under Part B of the Act (IDEA).

(3) Parental consent, or the consent of an eligible child under FERPA, must be obtained before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies providing or paying for transition services in accordance with 34 CFR § 300.321(b)(3).

(4) In compliance with Board Policy 09.14 and Administrative Procedure(s) 11, EIS obtains written consent from a parent or eligible child under FERPA, before disclosing personally identifiable information to an entity or individual not authorized to receive it under FERPA.

(5) If a parent or eligible child so requests, EIS shall provide him/her with a copy of the records disclosed. If a parent so requests, EIS shall provide a child who is not an eligible child with a copy of the records disclosed.

(6) If a parent refuses to provide consent for release of personally identifiable information, a party, including EIS, may request a due process hearing pursuant to 707 KAR 1:340 or comply with FERPA.

Section 8. Safeguards

(1) EIS shall protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable child information at collection, storage, disclosure, and destruction stages.

(2) EIS shall assign a staff member to assume responsibility for ensuring the confidentiality of any personally identifiable child information. The DPP is responsible for developing and implementing methods to safeguard personally identifiable child information for EIS.

(3) An EIS employee collecting or using personally identifiable information shall receive training or instruction regarding the requirements of 707 KAR 1:360. The DPP is responsible for assuring that this training is provided.

(4) EIS shall maintain, for public inspection, a current listing of the names and positions of employees within EIS who may have access to personally identifiable child information, i.e., Disclosure Without Consent list. This list may include those with whom EIS has contracted to perform a special task.

(5) Board Policy 09.14 and Administrative Procedure(s) 111) provide EIS shall annually notify parents of students currently in attendance, or eligible students currently in attendance, of their rights under FERPA and its implementing regulations.

Section 9. Destruction of Information

(1) EIS shall inform the parent when personally identifiable child information collected, maintained, or used under 707 KAR Chapter 1 is no longer needed to provide education services to a child. The information shall be destroyed at the request of a parent, subject to the following: The DoSE, or designee, destroys records only in accordance with the law and as specified in the Kentucky Records Retention Schedule. Destruction means physical destruction or removal of personal identifiers from information so the information is no longer personally identifiable

(2) However, a permanent record of a child's name, address, and phone number, his grades, attendance records, classes attended, grade level completed, and year completed may be maintained without time limitations.

Section 10. Children's Rights

The rights of parents regarding education records under FERPA and 707 KAR Chapter 1 shall be transferred to the child at age eighteen (18), unless the child has been declared incompetent under KRS Chapter 387 in a court of law.

CHAPTER IX

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES ENROLLED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS 707 KAR 1:370

Section 1. Children with disabilities enrolled in private schools by their parents when FAPE is at issue

(1) EIS shall make FAPE available to each child with a disability. If a parent decides to place his child with a disability in a private school after the offer of FAPE, EIS shall not be required to pay for the cost of the private education. Disagreements between a parent and EIS regarding the availability of a program appropriate for the child and financial responsibility shall be subject to the due process procedures in 707 KAR 1 :340.

(2) If a parent of a child with a disability, who previously received special education and related services under the authority of EIS, enrolls the child in a private school without the consent of or referral by EIS, a hearing officer or a court may award financial reimbursement to the parent if it is determined EIS did not offer FAPE to the child in a timely manner and the private placement is appropriate. This may be awarded even if the parents did not receive consent from EIS for the private placement and EIS did not make a referral to the private school. A hearing officer or a court may determine a private school placement to be appropriate even though it does not meet state standards that apply to EIS.

(3) The amount of the financial reimbursement described in subsection (2) of this section may be reduced or denied if:

(a) At the most recent ARC meeting prior to the removal by the parents of their child with a disability from the public school, the parents did not inform EIS that they were rejecting the proposed EIS placement, including stating their concerns and their intent to enroll the child in a private school at public expense; or

(b) At least ten (10) business days (including any holidays that occur on a business day) prior to the removal of the child from the public school, the parents did not give written notice to EIS of the information described in paragraph (a) of this subsection;

(c) Prior to the parent's removal of the child, EIS informed the parents of its intent to evaluate the child (including a statement of the purpose of the evaluation that was appropriate and reasonable), but the parents did not make the child available for the evaluation; or

(d) There is a judicial finding that the actions taken by the parents were unreasonable.

(4) The amount of financial reimbursement shall not be reduced or denied for failure to provide the notice described above if:

(a) The parent is illiterate;

(b) Compliance with the notice requirement would likely result in physical or serious emotional harm to the child;

(c) The school prevented the parent from providing the notice; or

(d) The parent had not received notice from EIS of his obligation to provide this notice.

(5) EIS provides notice of the parents' responsibilities to give notice to EIS prior to removal of the child from EIS to private school through its Parents Procedural Safeguards (Parent's Rights) document provided to parents in accordance with the Procedural Safeguards and State Complaint Procedures Chapter of these procedures.

Section 2. Child Find for Children with Disabilities Enrolled by Their Parents in Private School

(1) EIS shall locate, identify, and evaluate all private school children with disabilities, including school children attending private, religious schools within the boundaries of EIS. These activities shall be comparable to the activities to locate, identify, and evaluate children with disabilities in the public schools. An LEA in which private schools are located shall include parentally-placed private school children who attend those schools but reside in a state other than Kentucky in its child find activities.

(2) EIS shall maintain in its records and provide to KDE:

(a) The number of children evaluated under this section;

(b) The number of children determined to be children with disabilities under this section; and

(c) The number of children served under this section.

(3) EIS shall consult with appropriate representatives of the private schools on how to carry out these activities.

(4) Child find design. The child find process must be designed to ensure—

(a) The equitable participation of parentally-placed private school children; and

(b) An accurate count of those children.

(5) Child find activities shall be completed in a time period comparable to that for students attending public school in EIS. EIS shall not consider the costs, including the cost of individual evaluations, incurred by its child find activities in meeting its obligation under Section 4(3) of 707 KAR 1:370.

(6) If a child is enrolled, or is going to enroll in a private school that is not located in the LEA of the parent's residence, parental consent must be obtained before any personally identifiable information about the child is released from officials in the LEA where the private school is located to officials in the LEA of the parent's residence.

Section 3. Parental Consent

(1) If a parent of a child who is parentally placed in a private school does not provide consent for the initial evaluation or the reevaluation or a parent fails to respond to such a request, EIS:

(a) Shall not use the procedures in 707 KAR 1:340 for mediation, dispute resolution meeting,

or a due process hearing;

(b) Shall not be required to consider the child as eligible for services under 707 KAR 1:370; and

(c) Shall document its attempts to obtain parental consent which may include records of telephone calls, copies of correspondence, records of home or place of employment visits, and the results of these efforts.

Section 4. Basic Requirements

(1) EIS shall provide special education and related services to parentally placed private school children with disabilities in accordance with the procedure found in Section 5 of 707 KAR 1:370, to the extent consistent with the number and location of these children enrolled in private schools located within the school district boundaries.

(2) A service plan shall be developed and implemented for each private school child with a disability who has been designated by EIS to receive special education and related services under Section 5 of 707 KAR 1:370.

(3) To meet this requirement, EIS shall spend a proportionate amount of the federal money it receives under the IDEA pursuant to 34 CFR 300.133. This amount shall be determined after EIS has completed its child find activities and submitted a child count figure to KDE. This child count shall be conducted on December 1 of each year.

Section 5. Consultation

Prior to the beginning of each school year, the DoSE shall consult, in a timely and meaningful fashion, with private school representatives and parents or representatives of parents of parentally-placed private school children with disabilities during the design and development of special education and related services regarding the following:

(a) The child find process, including how children 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, including how calculated;

(c) How the consultation process will operate throughout the school year to ensure that parentally-placed children with disabilities identified through the child find process can meaningfully participate in special education and related services;

(d) How, where, and by whom special education and related services will be provided including a discussion of:

i. The types of services, including direct services and alternate service delivery methods;

ii. How special education and related services will be apportioned if funds are not sufficient to serve all parentally placed private school children with disabilities; and

iii. How and when those decisions will be made; and

(e) How EIS will provide a written explanation to the private school officials of the reasons why it chose not to provide services directly or through a contract, if EIS disagrees with the views of the private school representatives.

(2) When timely and meaningful consultation has occurred, EIS DoSE shall obtain a written affirmation signed by the representatives of the private schools. If a private school does not provide the affirmation within a reasonable period of time, EIS shall forward the documentation of the consultation process to the KDE.

Section 6. Services Provided

(1) EIS shall ensure that services provided under a services plan shall be provided by personnel meeting the same standards as personnel providing services in the public school, except private school teachers who provide services under a service plan shall not have to meet the highly-qualified special education teacher requirements of 20 U.S.C. 1401(10).

(2) Private school children with disabilities may receive a different amount of services than children with disabilities in public schools. There shall be no individual right to special education and related services, but the child shall receive the services provided in the service plan in light of the services EIS has determined to provide.

(3) A private school child with a disability who has been designated to receive services shall have a services plan that describes the specific special education or related services EIS will provide in light of the services EIS has determined to provide private school children with disabilities through the process in 707 KAR 1:370, Section 5.

(4) The services plan shall, to the extent appropriate:

(a) Meet the requirements of an IEP under 707 KAR 1:320 with respect to the services provided; and

(b) Be developed, reviewed, and revised consistent with the requirements to develop, review, and revise IEPs.

(5) EIS shall ensure that a representative of the private school attends each ARC meeting. If the representative cannot attend, the appropriate EIS Representative shall use other methods to ensure participation by the private school, including individual or conference telephone calls.

(6) Services delivered through a service plan shall be provided by:

(a) Employees of EIS; or

(b) Through a contract with EIS.

(7) Special education and related services provided through a service plan shall be secular, neutral, and nonideological.

Section 7. Location of Services

(1) A service to a private school child with a disability may be provided at a site determined by EIS and not otherwise prohibited by law. If necessary for the child to benefit from or participate in the services provided under a services plan, the private school child with a disability shall be provided transportation:

(a) From the child's school or the child's home to a site other than the private school; and

(b) From the service site to the private school, or to the child's home, depending on the timing of the services.

(2) EIS is not required to provide transportation from the child's home to the private school.

(3) The cost of transportation may be included in calculating the amount to be expended on private school children with disabilities.

Section 8. Due Process Procedures

(1) The due process procedures afforded to parents and children with disabilities described in 707 KAR 1:340, Sections 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 shall not apply to complaints that EIS failed to meet the requirements of 707 KAR 1:370, including the provision of services indicated on a services plan. However, these requirements may be the basis for a written formal complaint under 707 KAR 1:340, Section 7. The due process procedures described in 707 KAR 1:340 shall apply to complaints that EIS failed to complete its responsibilities under child find for private school children with disabilities and its responsibilities to evaluate and determine eligibility for private school children with disabilities.

(2) A private school official has the right to submit a state written complaint to EIS and KDE as outlined in 707 KAR 1:340, Section 7, for allegations that EIS:

(a) Did not engage in timely and meaningful consultation; or

(b) Did not give due consideration to the views of the private school official.

(3) If the private school official submits a state written complaint, the official shall provide the basis of the alleged noncompliance by EIS.

(4) If the private school official is dissatisfied with the final decision of KDE, the official may submit a complaint to the Secretary of the United States Department of Education. If such a complaint is filed with the secretary, the KDE shall forward the appropriate documentation to the Secretary.

Section 9. Restrictions on Serving Non-Public Children

(1) EIS shall not use funds under Part B of IDEA to finance the existing level of instruction in a private school or to otherwise benefit the private school. EIS shall use the funds provided under IDEA to meet the special education and related services needs of private school children with disabilities but not for:

(a) The needs of a private school; or

(b) The general needs of the child enrolled in the private school.

(2) EIS may use funds under Part B of IDEA to make public school personnel available in private schools to the extent necessary to provide services under a services plan and if those services are not normally provided by the private school.

(3) EIS may use funds under Part B of IDEA to pay for the services of private school personnel to provide services under a services plan if the employee performs the services outside his regular hours of duty and the employee performs the services under the supervision and control of EIS.

(4) EIS shall keep title to and exercise continuing administrative control of all property, equipment, and supplies that EIS acquires with funds under Part B of IDEA and uses for the benefit of private school children with disabilities. EIS may place equipment and supplies in a

private school for the period of time needed to provide the services.

(5) EIS shall ensure that the equipment and supplies placed in a private school are used only for Part B purposes and can be removed from the private school without remodeling the private school facility.

(6) EIS shall remove equipment and supplies from the private school if the equipment and supplies are no longer needed for Part B purposes, or if removal is necessary to avoid unauthorized use of the equipment and supplies.

(7) EIS shall not use any funds under Part B of IDEA for repairs, minor remodeling, or construction of private school facilities.

(8) The DoSE shall monitor the use of Part B funds used to provide services to private school children to provide for legal compliance in the use of such funds.

APPENDIX

EXCERPTS FROM 707 KAR 1:340. PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS AND STATE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Section 7. State Complaint Procedures

(1) The following procedures shall apply to the Kentucky Department of Education as to written complaints submitted pursuant to 34 C.F.R. 300.151 through 300.153:

(a) The Kentucky Department of Education shall have of sixty (60) days after a complaint is filed to carry out an independent investigation, if necessary;

(b) The complainant and the LEA shall each have an opportunity to submit additional information about any allegation in the complaint;

(c) The LEA shall have an opportunity to respond to the complaint including, at least:

1. A proposal to resolve the complaint; and

2. An opportunity for the parent who has filed the complaint and the LEA to voluntarily engage in mediation;

(d) The department shall review of all relevant information; and

(e) The department shall issue a written decision addressing each allegation in the complaint and containing the findings of fact and conclusions and the reasons for the final decision.

(2) Any organization or individual including someone from outside the state may file a signed written complaint under this administrative regulation.

(3) The complaint shall include:

(a) A statement that the LEA or other public agency providing educational services to

identified child has violated a requirement of 707 Chapter 1 or IDEA administrative regulations;

(b) The facts on which the statement is based;

(c) A signature and contact information for the complainant;

(d) Name and residence of the child, or contact information, if the child is homeless under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 11431;

(e) Name of the school the child is attending;

(f) A description of the nature of the problem, including facts related to the problem;

(g) A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent it is known and available to the complainant at the time of the filing; and

(h) Information indicating that the violation did not occur more than one (1) year prior to the date of the receipt of the complaint.

(4) The party filing the complaint shall forward a copy to the LEA.

(5) The complainant, parent, or the LEA shall have a right to appeal the written decision from a complaint to the Commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Education. This appeal shall be filed within fifteen (15) business days of the receipt of the decision.

(6) The Kentucky Department of Education shall allow an extension of the time limit under subsection (1)(a) of this section only if exceptional circumstances exist or if the parent and the LEA agree to extend the time line to engage in mediation or other alternative means of dispute resolution.

(7) The Kentucky Department of Education shall ensure the final decision from a complaint shall be effectively implemented. To achieve compliance, the Department of Education may

apply:

- (a) Technical assistance activities;
- (b) Negotiations; or
- (c) Corrective actions.

Section 8. Right to Mediation and Due Process Hearings

- (1) An LEA and parent of a child with a disability shall have the right to request mediation from the Kentucky Department of Education to resolve any disputes that may arise under 707 KAR Chapter 1.
- (2) A parent or an LEA may initiate a due process hearing on any of the matters described in the written notice relating to identification, evaluation, or educational placement of a child with a disability or the provision of FAPE to the child or the refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child.
- (3) When a hearing is initiated, the LEA shall inform the parent of the availability of mediation to resolve the dispute.
- (4) The LEA shall inform the parent of any free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available in the area if the parent requests the information or if a parent or LEA initiates a hearing.

Section 9. Mediation Rights

- (1) The mediation process, if chosen, shall:
 - (a) Be voluntary;
 - (b) Not be used to deny or delay a parent's right to a due process hearing under Sections 8

and 11 of this administrative regulation or 34 C.F.R. 300.507, or to deny any other rights afforded under this administrative regulation or IDEA Subpart E; and

(c) Be conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator trained in effective mediation techniques.

(2) The Kentucky Department of Education shall maintain a list of qualified mediators who shall:

(a) Not be an employee of the Kentucky Department of Education or the LEA that is involved in the education or care of the child;

(b) Be chosen at random for the mediation process; and

(c) Not have a personal or professional conflict of interest.

(3) The Kentucky Department of Education shall bear the cost of the mediation process.

(4) The sessions in the mediation process shall be:

(a) Scheduled in a timely manner not to exceed sixty (60) days; and

(b) Held at a location that is convenient to both parties to the dispute.

(5) In a mediation session in which a resolution is reached by the parties, a legally-binding written agreement shall be executed that:

(a) Sets forth the resolution and a timeline in which it shall be implemented;

(b) States that all discussions that occurred in the mediation process shall be confidential; and

(c) May not be used as evidence in any subsequent due process hearing or civil proceeding.

(6) Both the parent and a representative of the LEA who has the authority to bind the LEA shall sign the agreement. The agreement shall be enforceable in any state court of competent jurisdiction or in a district court of the United States.

(7) Mediation may address issues surrounding the education of the child, including ongoing alleged violations of IDEA, compensatory education, or any other issue related to the child's enrollment in the school district.

Section 10. Dispute Resolution

(1) Within fifteen (15) days of receiving notice of parental request for a due process hearing, the LEA shall convene a meeting with the parent and the relevant member or members of the ARC who have specific knowledge of the facts identified in the due process hearing request. The parent and the LEA shall determine the relevant ARC members to attend the resolution session. A representative of the LEA who has decision-making authority on behalf of the LEA shall also attend this meeting. An attorney for the LEA shall not attend the meeting unless an attorney accompanies the parent.

(2) The purpose of this meeting is:

(a) To allow the parents to discuss their due process hearing request;

(b) To discuss the facts that formed the basis of the request; and

(c) To give the LEA an opportunity to resolve the complaint.

(3) This meeting shall not take place if the parents and the LEA agree in writing to waive the meeting or agree to use the mediation process.

(4) If the parties reach a resolution to the dispute, the parties shall execute a legally-binding agreement that is;

- (a) Signed by both the parent and a representative of the LEA who has the authority to bind the LEA; and
 - (b) Is enforceable in any state court of competent jurisdiction or a district court of the United States.
- (5) The dispute resolution agreement may be voided by either party within three (3) business days of the agreement's execution.
- (6) If the LEA has not resolved the complaint to the satisfaction of the parents within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the due process hearing request, the due process hearing may occur.
- (7) The timeline for issuing a final decision pursuant to 34 C.F.R. 300.515 shall begin at the expiration of the thirty (30) day timeline referred to in subsection (6) of this section, except for adjustments allowed in subsections (11) and (12) of this section.
- (8) The failure of the parent who filed the due process hearing request to participate in the resolution meeting shall delay the timelines for the resolution process and the due process hearing until the meeting is held unless the parties have jointly agreed to waive the resolution process or use mediation.
- (9) If the LEA is unable to obtain the participation of the parent in the resolution meeting after reasonable efforts have been made and documented, the LEA may request, at the conclusion of the thirty (30) day period, that a hearing officer dismiss the parent's due process hearing request.
- (10) The LEA shall keep a record of the reasonable efforts made to obtain the participation of the parents in the resolution meeting such as:
- (a) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
 - (b) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received; and

(c) Detailed records of any visits made to the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

(11) If the LEA fails to hold the resolution meeting within fifteen (15) days of receiving the notice of a parent's due process hearing request or fails to participate in the resolution meeting, the parent may seek the intervention of a hearing officer to begin the forty-five (45) day due process hearing timeline in 34 C.F.R. 300.515.

(12) The forty-five (45) day timeline for the due process hearing in 34 C.F.R. 300.515 starts the day after one (1) of the following events:

(a) Both parties agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting;

(b) After either the mediation or resolution meeting starts but before the end of the thirty (30) day period, the parties agree in writing that no agreement is possible; or

(c) If both parties agree in writing to continue the mediation at the end of the thirty (30) day resolution period, but later the parent or the LEA withdraws from the mediation process.

Section 11. Hearing Rights

(1) The parent of a child with a disability or the attorney representing the child, or the LEA that files a request for a hearing shall provide notice to the Kentucky Department of Education, to request a hearing. The notice shall contain:

(a) The name of the child;

(b) The address of the residence of the child;

(c) The name of the school the child is attending;

(d) A description of the nature of the problem; and

(e) Facts relating to the problem and a proposed resolution to the extent known and available to the parents at the time.

(2) The Kentucky Department of Education shall provide a model form entitled "Request for a Due Process Hearing", that meets these requirements to assist parents in filing a request a due process hearing.

(3) A party shall not have a due process hearing until the party, or the attorney representing the party, files a notice that contains the information listed in subsection (1) of this section. This notice shall be provided to the other party and to the Kentucky Department of Education.

(4) The procedures included in KRS Chapter 13B and IDEA Subpart E shall apply to a due process hearing.

Section 12. Appeal of Decision

(1) A party to a due process hearing that is aggrieved by the hearing decision may appeal the decision to members of the Exceptional Children Appeals Board as assigned by the Kentucky Department of Education. The appeal shall be perfected by sending, by certified mail, to the Kentucky Department of Education, a request for appeal, within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of the hearing officer's decision.

(2) A decision made by the Exceptional Children Appeals Board shall be final unless a party appeals the decision to state circuit court or federal district court.

(3) Except as provided in Sections 14 and 15 of this administrative regulation, during the pendency of any administrative or judicial proceeding, including the dispute resolution meeting the child involved in the hearing or appeal shall remain in the child's current educational placement, unless the LEA and the parent agree to another placement. However, the child shall not be required to remain in the child's current educational placement if the complaint involves an application for initial services for a child who is transitioning from the early intervention program into preschool and the child is no longer eligible for the early intervention program due to age. In that case the LEA shall not be required to provide the early

intervention services the child had been receiving but would be required to provide any special education and related services that the child is eligible for and that are not in dispute between the parent and the LEA.

(4) If the hearing involves an application for initial admission to public school, and if there is consent of the parents, the child shall be placed in the public school until the proceedings are final.