Notice of Special Education Services

All the public schools of Luzerne Intermediate Unit 18 (LIU), 368 Tioga Ave. Kingston, Pennsylvania provide special education and related services to resident children with disabilities who are ages three through twenty-two. The purpose of this notice is to describe (1) the types of disabilities that might qualify the child for such programs and services, (2) the special education programs and related services that are available, (3) the process by which the public schools screen and evaluate such students to determine eligibility, and (4) the special rights that pertain to such children and their parents or legal guardians. The notice of Special Education Services is prepared annually by the Director of Special Education at the Luzerne Intermediate Unit and is reported each October on behalf of the member school districts. It is meant to inform the public as to the purpose and rights of special needs children and families.

What types of disability might qualify a child for special education and related services?

Under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or "IDEA," children qualify for special education and related services if they have one or more of the following disabilities and, as a result, need such services: (1) intellectual disabilities (formerly mental retardation); (2) hearing impairments, including deafness; (3) speech or language impairments; (4) visual impairments, including blindness; (5) serious emotional disturbance; (6) orthopedic impairments, or physical disabilities; (7) autism, including pervasive developmental disorders; (8) traumatic brain injury, or neurological impairment; (9) other health impairment; (10) specific learning disabilities. Children aged three through the age of admission to first grade are also eligible if they have developmental delays and, as a result, need special education and related services. Children with more than one of the foregoing disabilities could qualify for special education and related services as having multiple disabilities. For infants, birth through three with special needs, contact the Luzerne County Mental Health / Developmental Services.

The legal definitions of these disabilities, which the public schools are required to apply under the IDEA, may differ from those used in medical or clinical practice. The legal definitions, moreover, could apply to children with disabilities that have very different medical or clinical disorders. A child with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, for example, could qualify for special education and related services as a child with "other health impairments," "serious emotional disturbance," or "specific learning disabilities" if the child meets the eligibility criteria under one or more of these disability categories and if the child needs special education and related services as a result.

Under Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, some school age children with disabilities who do not meet the eligibility criteria outlined above might nevertheless be eligible for special protections and for adaptations and accommodations in instruction, facilities, and activities. Children are entitled to such protections, adaptations, and accommodations if they have a mental or physical disability that substantially limits or prohibits participation in or access to an aspect of the school program.

What programs and services are available for children with disabilities?

Public schools must ensure that children with disabilities are educated to the maximum extent appropriate in the regular education environment, and that the instruction they receive conforms as much as possible to the instruction that non-disabled students receive. This practice is commonly referred to as Least Restrictive Environment (LRE). Programs and services available to students with disabilities, in descending order of preference, are (1) regular class placement with supplementary aides and services provided as needed in that environment; (2) regular class placement for most of the school day with itinerant service by a special education teacher either in or out of the regular classroom; (3) regular class placement for most of the school day with instruction provided by a special education teacher in a resource classroom; (4) part time special education class placement in a regular public school or alternative setting; and (5) special education class placement or special education services provided outside the regular class for most or all of the school day, either in a regular public school or alternative setting.

Depending on the nature and severity of the disability, the public school can provide special education programs and services in (1) the public school the child would attend if not disabled, (2) an alternative regular public school either in or outside the school district of residence, (3) a special education center operated by a public school entity, (4) an approved private school or other private facility licensed to serve children with disabilities, (5) a residential school, (6) approved out-of-state program, or (7) the home.

Special education services are provided according to the primary educational needs of the child, not the category of disability. The types of service available are (1) learning support, for students who primarily need assistance with the acquisition of academic skills; (2) life skills support, for student) physical assistance with development of skills for independent living; (3) emotional support, for students who primarily need assistance with social or emotional development; (4) deaf or hearing impaired support, for students who primarily need assistance with deafness; (5) blind or visually impaired support, for students who primarily need assistance with blindness; (6) physical support, for students who primarily require physical

assistance in the learning environment; (7) autistic support, for students who primarily need assistance in the areas affected by autism spectrum disorders; and (8) multiple disabilities support, for students who primarily need assistance in multiple areas affected by their disabilities.

Related services are designed to enable the child to participate in or access his or her program of special education. Examples of related services are speech and language therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, nursing services, audiologist services, counseling including social work, and family training.

Within the Luzerne Intermediate Unit, children of preschool age are served by the Hazleton Area School District in a variety of home and school-based settings that consider the chronological and developmental age and primary needs of the child. As with school age programs, preschool programs must ensure that to the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities are educated with non-disabled peers.

The public school, in conjunction with the parents, determines the type and intensity of special education and related services that a particular child needs based exclusively on the unique program of special education and related services that the school develops for that child. The child's program is described in writing in an individualized education program, or "IEP," which is developed by an IEP team consisting of educators, parents, and other persons with special expertise or familiarity with the child. The parents of the child have the right to be notified of and to participate in all meetings of their child's IEP team. The IEP is revised as often as circumstances warrant but at least annually. The law requires that the program and placement of the child, as described in the IEP, be reasonably calculated to always ensure meaningful educational progress for the student. IEPs contain, at a minimum, a statement of present levels of educational and functional performance, an enumeration of annual goals and, for some children, short-term objectives or benchmarks, and a statement of the special education, program modifications, and related services that the child needs to make meaningful educational progress. Transition planning begins at age fourteen. For children aged sixteen and older, the IEP must also include a transition plan to assist in the attainment of post-secondary objectives. The public school must invite the child to the IEP team meeting at which the transition plan is developed.

How do the public schools screen and evaluate children to determine eligibility for special education and related services?

Multidisciplinary team evaluation

The public schools must conduct a multidisciplinary team evaluation of every child who is thought to have a disability. The multidisciplinary team is a group of professionals who are trained in and experienced with the testing, assessment, and observation of children to determine whether they have disabilities and, if so, to identify their primary educational strengths and needs. Parents are members of the multidisciplinary team. Public schools must reevaluate school-age students receiving special education services every three years and must reevaluate children with intellectual disabilities and pre-school-age children receiving special education services every two years.

Parents may request a multidisciplinary team evaluation of their children at any time. They must do so in writing or in some cases an oral request can be made but must be followed up by permission to evaluate from the parent. Every public school within the Luzerne Intermediate Unit has a procedure in place by which parents can request an evaluation. For information about the procedures that apply in your public school, contact the public elementary, middle, or high school to which children in your area are assigned. Telephone numbers and addresses for these schools can be found in the blue pages section of the telephone book under the heading "Schools." Parents of preschool age children, age three through five, residing within the Luzerne Intermediate Unit may request an evaluation in writing by addressing a letter as follows: Hazleton Area School District, Early Intervention Services, 1515 West 23rd Street, Hazleton, PA 18202. The telephone number for the Early Intervention Program is (570) 459-8118.

Parents of children in private schools residing within the Luzerne Intermediate Unit may request a multidisciplinary team evaluation of their children from the public school district that they reside without enrolling in the public schools. While some services might be available to some private school children found eligible by public school multidisciplinary teams, the public schools are not required to provide all or any of the special education and related services that children enrolled in the public schools would receive. If, after an evaluation, the multidisciplinary team determines that the child is eligible for special education and related services, the public school must offer the parents a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) and an IEP for a public school-sponsored placement. If parents wish to take advantage of such an offer, they might have to enroll or re-enroll their child in the public schools to receive services and/or dually enroll in both public and non-public settings. Some public schools may offer FAPE through a third party (LIU) in the non-public school. The Luzerne Intermediate Unit through IDEA acts as the Local Education Agent (LEA) for non-public schools under equitable participation (EP). Equitable Participation services are determined annually by the non-public schools within the LIU. EP services are based on funding of students in non-public schools who have known disabilities through appropriate evaluation and are not receiving FAPE through their local public schools. This identification process is called Child Find. Child find is the responsibility of the public schools. The LIU reports the data of child find for the public schools to PDE for IDEA data purposes.

Before the public school can proceed with any evaluation, it must notify the parents in writing of the specific types of testing and assessment it proposes to conduct, of the date and time of the evaluation, and of the parents' rights. The evaluation cannot begin until the parent has signed the written notice indicating that he or she consents to the proposed testing and assessments and has returned the notice to the public school.

Screening

Public schools undertake screening activities before referring most children for a multidisciplinary team evaluation. Screening activities consist of the following:

Ongoing analysis of the child's response to instruction and performance on State-wide and District-wide assessments.

Periodic vision and hearing assessments by the school nurse and review of the results of physical examinations by school or private physicians as Mandated by the Pennsylvania Public School Code.

Team-based baseline assessment and analysis of the child's response to individualized academic or behavioral intervention over a period of up to sixty (60) days. Such intervention-based screening occurs when requested by the child's teacher, parents, or other concerned school personnel.

For information about the dates of various screening activities in your local public school or to request screening activities for a particular child, contact the local public school directly. Telephone numbers and addresses for these schools can be found in the blue pages section of the telephone book under the heading "Schools." Parents of preschool age children, age three through five, residing within the Luzerne Intermediate Unit may obtain information about screening activities, or may request a screening of their children, by calling or writing the Hazleton Area School District, Early Intervention Services, 1515 West 23rd Street, Hazleton, PA 18202. The telephone number for the Early Intervention Program is (570) 459-8118.

Private school administrators, teachers, and parent groups, or individual parents of students in private schools, who are interested in establishing systems in those schools for locating and identifying children with disabilities who might need a multidisciplinary team evaluation may contact Ms. Elizabeth Krokos, Director of Special Education, Luzerne Intermediate Unit 18, 368 Tioga Avenue, Kingston, PA 18704, phone number 570-287-9681. Non-public school administrators are in-serviced yearly at the EP meeting as to the procedures for identification and responsibilities of the non-public, public school district and the LIU for parent privately placed children in non-public schools.

What special rights and protections do children with disabilities and their parents have?

State and federal law affords many rights and protections to children with disabilities and their parents. A summary of those rights and protections follows. Interested persons may obtain a complete written summary of the rights and protections afforded by the law, together with information about free or low cost legal services and advice, by contacting the special education or student services department of the school district in which they reside at the address and telephone number listed at the end of this notice, or through the principal of the local public school at the address and telephone number listed in the blue pages section of the telephone book under the heading "Schools." For pre-school identified students residing within the Luzerne Intermediate Unit a written summary is also available through the Hazleton Area School District, Early Intervention Services, 1515 West 23rd Street, Hazleton, PA 18202. The telephone number for the Early Intervention Program is (570) 459-8118.

Rights and Protections

Prior Written Notice. The public school must notify you in writing whenever it proposes to initiate or to change the identification, evaluation, educational program, or placement of a child or whenever it refuses to initiate or make a change in the identification, evaluation, educational program, or placement requested by a parent. Such notice must be accompanied by a written description of the reasons for the proposal or refusal, the options considered, if any, and the reasons why such options were rejected.

Consent. The public school cannot proceed with an evaluation or reevaluation, or with the initial provision of special education and related services, without the written consent of the parents. A public school may override the lack of consent for an initial evaluation by requesting the approval of an impartial hearing officer or judge following a hearing. If the parents fail to respond to a written request for permission to re-evaluate, however, the public school may proceed with the proposed reevaluation without consent. A public school may not seek a hearing to override the refusal of a parent to consent to an initial placement in special education.

Protection in Evaluation Procedures. Evaluations to determine eligibility and current need for special education and related services must be administered in a manner that is free of racial, cultural, or linguistic bias. Evaluations cannot consist of a single test or assessment, and testing must be a valid measure of the psychological, social, emotional, or other learning characteristic or behavior that the school is using it to measure. Testing and assessment must be administered in accordance with professional standards and the criteria established by the publisher. It must be administered in the native language of the child.

Independent Educational Evaluation. If parents disagree with the evaluation conducted by the public school, they may request in writing an independent educational evaluation, or "IEE," at public expense. The policy of the public schools of Luzerne Intermediate Unit 18 is to refuse to pay for such evaluations if the independent evaluator is not a Pennsylvania certified or
Licensed professional, if the evaluation is not conducted in the same manner that the law requires of public-school evaluations, or if the cost of the evaluation substantially exceeds the prevailing cost of similar evaluations in the region. Exceptions to these limitations will be granted only for compelling reasons. If the public school refuses to pay for the IEE, it must request an immediate special education due process hearing to defend the appropriateness of its evaluation.

Due Process Hearing Procedures

The parent or local educational agency (LEA) may request a due process hearing with respect to any matter relating to the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child or the provision of a free appropriate public education ("FAPE"). The party requesting the hearing must submit a "Due Process Hearing Request" form to the Office for Dispute Resolution, 6340 Flank Drive, Suite 600, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17112; telephone (800) 222-3353; TTY (800) 654-5984. A due process hearing will not proceed until all required information is provided and procedures followed.

Timeline for requesting Due Process. The parent or LEA must request a due process hearing by filing a Due Process Hearing Request within two (2) years of the date to parent or the LEA knew or should have known about the alleged action that forms the basis of the request. There are limited exceptions to this timeline. This timeline will not apply to the parent if— the parent was prevented from requesting the due process hearing due to the specific misrepresentations by the LEA that it had resolved the problem forming the basis of the hearing request, or if the LEA withheld information from the parent that the LEA was required provide.

Filing and Service of the Due Process Hearing Request. The party requesting the hearing must send a copy of the Due Process Hearing Request to the other party and, at the same time, to the Office for Dispute Resolution by mail addressed to the Office for Dispute Resolution, 6340 Flank Drive, Suite 600, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17112, or by electronic mail addressed to ODR.pattan.net, or by facsimile at (717) 657-5983.

Contents of Due Process Hearing Request. The Due Process Hearing Request must contain the following information:

1. The name of the child, the address where the child lives, and the name of the school the child is attending or, if the child is homeless, available contact information for the child and the name of the school the child is attending;

2. A description of the nature of the problem, including facts relating to such problem; and

3. A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the party filing the Request.

Challenging Sufficiency of the Due Process Hearing Request. The Due Process Hearing Request will be considered to be sufficient unless the party receiving it notifies the Hearing Officer and the other party in writing within fifteen (15) days of receipt that the receiving party believes the Request does not meet the requirements listed above.

Response to Request. If the LEA has not sent a prior written notice ("NOREP") to the parent regarding the subject matter contained in the parent's Due Process Hearing Request, the LEA must send to the parent, within ten (10) days of receiving the Due Process Hearing Request, a response including the following Information: an explanation of why the LEA proposed or refused to take the action raised in the Hearing Request; a description of other options the Individualized Education Program ("IEP") Team considered, if any, and the reasons why those options were rejected; a description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report the LEA used as the basis for the proposed or refused action; and a description of the factors that are relevant to the proposal or refusal. Filing this response to the parent's Due Process Hearing Request does not prevent the LEA from challenging the sufficiency of the Due Process Hearing Request. If the LEA has already sent prior notice in the form of a NOREP to the parent, or it is the parent receiving the Due Process Hearing Request then a response to the Due Process Hearing Request must be sent to the other side within ten (10) days of receipt of the request. The response should specifically address the issues raised in the Due Process Hearing Request.

Hearing Officer Determination of Sufficiency of the Due Process Hearing Request. Within five (5) days of receiving a party's challenge to the sufficiency of the Due Process Hearing Request, the Hearing Officer must decide based solely on the information contained within the Request whether the Request meets content requirements listed above. The Hearing Officer must immediately notify both parties in writing of his or her determination.

Subject Matter of the Hearing. The party requesting the due process hearing is not permitted to raise issues at the due process hearing that were not raised in the Due Process Hearing Request (or Amended Due Process Hearing Request) unless the other party agrees otherwise.

Resolution Session. Before a due process hearing can take place, the LEA must convene a preliminary meeting with the parent and the relevant member or members of the IEP Team who have specific knowledge of the facts identified in the Due Process Hearing Request in an attempt to resolve those issues without the need to proceed to a due process hearing. This preliminary meeting must be convened within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Due Process Hearing Request. A representative of the LEA who has decision-making authority must be present at this meeting. The LEA may not have an attorney attend the meeting unless the parent is also accompanied by an attorney. At the meeting, the parents will discuss the Due Process Hearing Request, and the LEA will be provided with the opportunity to resolve the Due Process Hearing Request unless the parent and the LEA agree, in writing, to waive this meeting, or agree to use the mediation process. If the parents and LEA resolve the issues in the Due Process Hearing Request at the preliminary meeting, they must put the agreement terms in writing, and both the parent and a representative of the LEA who has the authority to bind the LEA must sign the agreement. The agreement is a legally binding document and may be enforced by a court. Either the parent or LEA may void the agreement within three (3) business days of the date of the agreement. After three (3) days, the agreement is binding on both parties.

Amended Due Process Hearing Request. Either the parent or LEA may amend its Due Process Hearing Request only if the other party consents in writing to the amendment and is given the opportunity to resolve the issues raised in the Due Process Hearing Request through a resolution session, or the Hearing Officer grants permission for the party to amend the Due Process Hearing Request. However, the Hearing Officer may grant this permission not later than five (5) days before a due process hearing occurs.

Timeline for Completion of Due Process Hearing. If the LEA has not resolved the Due Process Hearing Request within thirty (30) days of receiving it, or within thirty (30) days of receiving the Amended Due Process Hearing Request the due process hearing may proceed and applicable timelines commence. The timeline for completion of due process hearings is forty-five (45) days, unless the Hearing Officer grants specific extensions of time at the request of either party.

Disclosure of Evaluations and Recommendations. Not less than five (5) business days prior to a due process hearing, each party must disclose to all other parties all evaluations completed by that date, and recommendations based on the offering party's evaluations that the party intends to use at the due process hearing. Failure to disclose this information may result in a Hearing Officer prohibiting the party from introducing the information at the hearing unless the other party consents to its introduction.

Due Process Hearing Rights. The hearing for a child with a disability or thought to have a disability must be conducted and held in the LEA at a place and time reasonably convenient to the parent and child involved. The hearing must be an oral, personal hearing and must be closed to the public unless the parent requests an open hearing. If the hearing is open, the decision issued in the case, and only the decision, will be available to the public. If the hearing is closed, the decision will be treated as a record of the child and may not be available to the public. The decision of the Hearing Officer must include findings of fact, discussion, and conclusions of law. Although technical rules of evidence will not be followed, the decision must be based upon substantial evidence presented at the hearing. A written or, at the option of the parent, electronic verbatim record of the hearing will be provided to the parent at no cost. Parents may be represented by legal counsel and accompanied and advised by individuals with special knowledge or training with respect to the problems of children with disabilities. Parents or parent representatives must be given access to educational records, including any tests or reports upon which the proposed action is based. A party has the right to compel the attendance of and question witnesses who may have evidence upon which the proposed action might be based. A party has the right to present evidence, confront, and cross-exam witnesses. A party has the right to present evidence and testimony, including expert medical, psychological, or educational testimony.

Decision of Hearing Officer. A decision made by a Hearing Officer must be made on substantive grounds, based upon a determination of whether the child received a FAPE. In disputes alleging procedural violations, a Hearing Officer may award remedies only if the procedural inadequacies impeded the child's right to a FAPE; significantly impeded the parent's opportunity to participate in the decision-making process regarding the provision of a FAPE to the child; or caused a deprivation of educational benefits. A Hearing Officer may still order a LEA to comply with procedural requirements even if the Hearing Officer determines that the child receives a FAPE. The parent may still file a Complaint with the Bureau of Special Education within the Pennsylvania Department of Education regarding procedural violations.

The Due Process Hearing will service as the local and state level hearing: appeals may be made to the court of competent jurisdiction.

Civil Action. A party that disagrees with the findings and decision of the Hearing Officer (in the case of Section 504/Chapter 15 cases and early intervention cases) has the right to file an appeal in state or federal court. The party filing an appeal is encouraged to seek legal counsel to determine the appropriate court with which to file an appeal. A party filing an appeal to state or federal court has ninety (90) days from the date of the decision to do so.

Attorney's Fees. A court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorney's fees to the parent of a child who is a prevailing party or to a State Educational Agency or LEA against the attorney of the parent who files a Due Process Hearing Request or subsequent cause of action that is frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation, or against the attorney of the parent who continued to litigate after the litigation clearly became frivolous, unreasonable or without foundation; or to a prevailing State Educational Agency or LEA against the attorney of the parent, or against the parent, if the parent's Due Process Hearing Request or subsequent cause of action was presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to needlessly increase the cost of litigation. Fees awarded will be based on rates prevailing in the community in which the action or proceeding arose for the kind and quantity of attorney services furnished.

The federal law imposes certain requirements upon the parent and LEA and in some circumstances may limit attorney fee awards. Parents should consult with their legal counsel regarding these matters. The following rules apply: Attorney's fees may not be awarded and related costs may not be reimbursed in any action or proceeding for services performed subsequent to the time of a written offer of settlement to the parent if the offer is made within the time prescribed by Rule 68 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, or, in the case of an administrative hearing, at any time more than ten (10) days before the proceeding begins; the offer is not accepted within ten (10) days; and the court finds that the relief finally obtained by the parent is not more favorable to the parent than the offer of settlement. Attorney fees may not be awarded for time spent attending any meeting of the IEP team unless the meeting is convened because of an administrative proceeding or judicial action. A due process resolution session is not considered to be a meeting convened because of an administrative hearing or judicial action, nor an administrative hearing or judicial action for purposes of reimbursing attorney's fees. The Court may reduce the amount of any attorney's fee award when: (a) the parent, or the parent's attorney, during the course of the action or proceeding unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the controversy; (b) the amount of the attorney's fees otherwise authorized to be awarded unreasonably exceeds the hourly rate prevailing in the community for similar services by attorneys of reasonably comparable skill, reputation, and experience; (c) the time spent and legal services furnished were excessive considering the nature of the action or proceeding; or (d) the attorney representing the parent did not provide to LEA the appropriate information in the Due Process Hearing Request. These reductions do not apply in any action or proceedings if the court finds that the State or LEA unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the action or proceedings.

Child's Status during Administrative Proceedings. Except for discipline cases, which have specific rules, while the due process case, the child must remain (pendency) in his or her present educational placement unless the parent and LEA or State agree otherwise. If the due process hearing involves an application for initial admission to public school, the child, with parental consent, must be placed in the public-school program until completion of all the proceedings, unless the parent and LEA agree otherwise.

Private School Tuition Reimbursement. In some cases, parents of children who were identified by the public school as eligible for special education and related services and who received such services can recover in a due process hearing or from a court an award of private school tuition reimbursement. Parents can also receive such awards if their child needs special education