Addressing Special Education Disputes at The Lowest Level Appropriate: Avoiding Due Process

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As we present, please feel free to complete this handout.

Discussion: Talk to your neighbors about your experiences with family-school disagreement, dispute resolution & due process.

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Angie	e's Study focused o	on 2 Research Q	uestions:		
•	RQ1: What were the	experiences of		after receiving requests for due process	
	hearings?				
•				take to increase cooperation and mitigate	
	conflict between fam	ilies and schools?			
What	do you think are				
	The pros and cons of attorney engagement in special ed disputes?				
0	Negativa concessus		wie e e vee vule e	n a cattlement is reached?	
2. Negative consequences that could arise even when a settlement is reached?					
	Proactive Leaders	•			
1.	Build Relationships				
2.	2. Use to resolve conflict				
3. Understand concerns of					
4.	Train stakeholders	rain stakeholders			
		litoroov			
	0	ınteracy			
	n	roToot Vour Sno	aial Educatio	n Logol Knowlodgo	
	r	re rest rour Spe	ciai Educatio	n Legal <i>Knowledge</i>	
1. Fill	in the blanks to com	plete key terms:			
FAPE	= F	_ A	P	E	
		Б	-		
LKE =	= L	_ K			
FRΔ -	= F	R	Δ		
. <i>D</i> , \ -	- · <u> </u>				

2. T or F: All students with disabilities are eligible for special education and related services.

3. To qualify for special education & related services under IDEA, a student must: a. be classified with one of 14 disabilities
 b. have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities
 be classified with one of 14 disabilities and must also be in need of special education and related services
4. Approximately% of public school students receive spec. ed. & related services under IDEA.
 5. Circle ALL the federal laws providing protections or entitlements for students with disabilities. a. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act b. Access for Students with Disabilities Act c. Americans with Disabilities Act d. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act e. Manifestation Determination Act
6. T or F: Special education is the most litigated area of education lawsuits.
7. When IDEA was enacted, Congress stipulated federal gov't would pay% of average per pupil expenditure for students w/disabilities; however, Congress has never appropriated that amount.
8. Circle ALL that are key elements of IDEA: a. Reduced Academic Expectations b. Zero Reject c. Accommodations for Students with Severe Food Allergies d. Procedural Safeguards
 9. A manifestation determination is a. A meeting of the principal and school personnel to determine a student's IEP. b. A meeting of a student's IEP team to determine whether their misbehavior was 1) a result of their disability and/or 2) a result of failure to properly implement IEP. c. An evaluation of a student who is suspected of having a disability to determine whether they are eligible for special education and related services.
10. T or F: Under IDEA, students with disabilities can never be removed from their special education & related services for more than 10 days.
Legal literacy is "the legal knowledge, understanding, and that enable educators to apply relevant legal rules to their everyday practice. Those who are legally literate are able to legal issues, identify applicable laws or legal standards, and apply the relevant legal rules to solve legal dilemmas" (Decker & Brady, 2016, p. 233).
What questions/comments do you have?