

Appendix B
Special Education and 504 Policies

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

INCLUSION POLICY

In accordance with applicable state and federal regulations regarding students with disabilities, the Board of Trustees of the Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") recognizes and directs as follows:

To the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities, are educated with children who are nondisabled; and special classes, separate schooling, or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only if the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

A continuum of alternative placements must be available to meet the needs of children with disabilities for special education and related services. The continuum must include alternative placements (including, but not limited to: instruction in, regular classes, supplementary aids and services, instruction in special classes, instruction in alternative schools, home instruction, and instruction in hospitals and institutions to the extent required by applicable laws and regulations).

Administration is further directed to make provision for supplementary services (such as resource room or itinerant instruction) to be provided in conjunction with regular class placement to the extent required by law and to inform the Board when supplementary aids and services must be procured and/or approved by the Board.

In determining the educational placement of a child with a disability, Administration is directed to ensure that the placement decision is made by a group of persons, including the parents, and other persons knowledgeable about: the child, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options. Such decision must be made in conformity with the LRE provisions of the federal regulations.

The child's placement must be determined at least annually; be based on the child's IEP; and must be as close as possible to the child's home to the extent required by applicable law. Unless the IEP of a child with a disability requires some other arrangement, the child is educated in the school that he or she would attend if nondisabled.

In selecting the LRE, Administration is directed to give consideration to any potential harmful effect on the child or on the quality of services that he or she needs.

A child with a disability is not to be removed from education in age appropriate regular classrooms solely because of needed modifications in the general education curriculum.

In providing or arranging for the provision of nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities, including meals, recess periods, and the services and activities set forth in the applicable state and federal regulations, Administration is directed to ensure that each child with a disability participates with nondisabled children in the extracurricular services and activities to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of that child.

Administration is directed to ensure that each child with a disability has the supplementary aids and services determined by the child's IEP Team to be appropriate and necessary for the child to participate in nonacademic settings.

Administration shall ensure that the IEP team making educational placement decisions understands and adheres to the following guiding principles from the Pennsylvania Department of Education to the extent that they are consistent with applicable federal and state regulations:

1. A Free and Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) must be provided to every student with an IEP; moreover, FAPE must be delivered in the LRE as per the IEP team.
2. Students will not be removed from regular education classrooms merely because of the severity of their disabilities;
3. When students with disabilities, including students with significant cognitive disabilities, need specially designed instruction or other supplementary aids and services to benefit from participating in regular education classrooms, as required in their IEP, the team is obliged to ensure that those services are Provided to the extent required by applicable state and federal regulations and laws;
4. IEP teams must determine whether the goals in the student's IEP can be implemented in regular education classrooms with supplementary aids and services before considering removal from the regular education classroom;
5. The team will consider the full range of supplementary aids and services in regular education classrooms, based on peer-reviewed research to the extent practicable, including modification of curriculum content, before contemplating placement in a more restrictive setting.

To determine whether a child with disabilities can be educated satisfactorily in a regular education classroom with supplementary aids and services, the following factors provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Education shall be considered and addressed:

1. What efforts have been made to accommodate the child in the regular classroom and with what outcome(s);
2. What additional efforts (i.e. supplementary aids and services) in the regular classroom are possible;
3. What are the educational benefits available to the child in the regular classroom, with the use of appropriate supplementary aids and services; and
4. Are there possible significant and negative effects of the child's inclusion on the other students in the class?

Per the Pennsylvania Department of Education, the presumption is that IEP teams begin placement discussions with a consideration of the regular education classroom and the supplementary aids and services that are needed to enable a student with a disability to benefit from educational services. Benefit from educational services is measured by progress toward the goals and objectives of the student's IEP, not by mastery of the general education curriculum, and is not limited to academic progress alone; therefore, Administration is directed to ensure that special education placement in a more restrictive environment is not justified solely on the basis that the child might make greater academic progress outside the regular education environment.

The law and the Pennsylvania Department of Education policy favor education with non-disabled peers; however, inclusion or education with non-disabled peers is not a foregone conclusion; such a decision remains exclusively with the IEP team as they consider FAPE. An IEP team may choose a more specialized setting if:

1. The student will receive greater benefit from education in a specialized setting than in a regular class.
2. He or she is so disruptive as to significantly impair the education of other students in the class; or
3. The cost of implementing a given student's IEP in the regular classroom will significantly affect other children in the LEA.

If, after considering these factors, an IEP team determines that the student needs to be educated in a more specialized setting, the school is required to include the child in school programs with non-disabled children to the maximum extent appropriate. These

may include but are not limited to extra curricular activities, assembly programs, recess, lunch, homeroom, etc. Note that a student is not required to “try out” each level of LRE and “fail” before the student moves to a more specialized setting.

Administration is further directed to provide opportunities for teachers to participate in professional development and to become aware of peer-reviewed and research-based practices that can be used to support students in regular classroom settings. In consideration of Pennsylvania Department of Education guidance, Administration is directed to ensure that:

- . Program and placement decisions are based on student strengths, potential and needs;
- . IEP teams consider the regular classroom with supplementary aids and services before considering a more restrictive environment;
- . Staff is aware of this policy on inclusion.
- . Supportive team structures are in place to enable general education teachers to effectively educate students with IEPs in their regular classroom as appropriate;
- . IEP teams use the most current IEP format;
- . Educational placement decisions are made in the proper IEP sequence, which is:
 1. Initial eligibility decision;
 2. Determine FAPE and design the program (i.e. IEP);
 3. Determine whether FAPE can be delivered in the regular classroom with the use of supplementary aids and services;
 4. If the answer to step #3 is “no,” then, move to the next step along the continuum of placement options to determine where FAPE can be delivered; and
 5. Correct LRE data is entered.

Administration, teachers and Staff shall be required to adhere to the following:

- . Be familiar with a wide array of supplementary aids and services.
- . Know the proper IEP decision making sequence.
- . Consider the whole range of supplementary aids and services when making placement decisions.
- . Understand that modifications to the regular curriculum may be an appropriate means of delivering educational benefit within the regular classroom.
- . Address services needed for a student in a single plan.

- . Be clear about the supports you need in order to implement any given student's IEP within your regular classroom.
- . Be familiar with the continuum of placement options.

TO THE EXTENT THAT ANYTHING IN THIS POLICY COULD BE CONSTRUED TO CONFLICT WITH THE SCHOOL'S CHARTER OR APPLICABLE STATE AND/OR FEDERAL LAWS, THE APPLICABLE STATE AND/OR FEDERAL LAWS AND/OR CHARTER CONTROL.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Independent Evaluations Policy

The Board of Trustees recognizes that in accordance with applicable state and federal laws, including Chapter 711 of Title 22 of the Pennsylvania Code, a parent has the right to obtain an independent educational evaluation (“IEE”) of his or her child if the parent disagrees with an evaluation by Education for New Generations Charter School (“Charter School”) to the extent permitted by law, including the right of Charter School, to file a due process complaint to show that its evaluation is appropriate and to contest the need for an independent evaluation.

If a parent requests an IEE, the CEO or his/ designee is directed to provide the parent with information about where the parent may obtain an IEE and about Charter School’s criteria that apply to IEEs. As this policy contains information about Charter School’s criteria, this policy should be provided to parents upon request.

An Independent Educational Evaluation or IEE is defined under applicable requirements as an evaluation conducted by a qualified examiner who is not employed by Charter School.

Public expense is defined as follows: Charter School either pays for the full cost of the evaluation or ensures that the evaluation is otherwise provided at no cost to the parent, consistent with the provisions of Part B of IDEA 2004.

A parent has the right to an IEE of his or her child at public expense if the parent disagrees with an evaluation of the child obtained by Charter School, SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

If a parent requests an IEE at public expense, Charter School must, without unnecessary delay, either: (1) File a due process complaint to request a hearing to show that its evaluation of the child is appropriate; or (2) Provide an IEE at public expense, unless Charter School demonstrates in a hearing that the evaluation obtained did not meet Charter School’s criteria.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to notify parents when declining the parent’s request for an IEE at public expense and the reason for denial of the IEE.

The CEO or his/her designee must not unreasonably delay either providing the IEE at public expense or initiating due process.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to ensure that the IEP team considers a valid IEE.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to maintain a list of qualified independent evaluators in each of the various disciplines commonly relied upon to provide education-related evaluations and assessments and shall make that list reasonably available to any parent who requests it.

If Charter School initiates a hearing and the final decision is that Charter School's evaluation is appropriate, the parent still has the right to an independent evaluation, but not at public expense.

If a parent requests an evaluation at public expense, Charter School shall ask in writing for the parent's reason why he or she objects to the public evaluation. However, it must be made clear that the explanation by the parent may not be required and the School may not unreasonably delay either providing the independent evaluation at public expense or initiating a hearing to defend its evaluation.

If a parent obtains an independent evaluation at private expense the results of the evaluation must be considered by Charter School, if it meets Charter School's criteria, in any decision made with respect to the provision of FAPE to the child and may be presented as evidence at a hearing relating to the child.

If an independent evaluation is at public expense, the criteria under which the evaluation is obtained including the location of the evaluation and qualifications of the examiner must be the same as the criteria that Charter School uses when it initiates an evaluation to the extent that those criteria are consistent with the parents' right to an independent evaluation. This criteria must be made known to the parent.

Charter School may not impose conditions or timelines related to obtaining an evaluation at public expense.

All evaluations performed must take into account the child's English language skills and ethnicity to ensure that the testing and evaluation will not be unfair or discriminatory. Tests must be given in the child's native language or mode of communication (such as Braille or sign language) of the child, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

Evaluations must also take into account the child's disability to be sure the test measures what it is supposed to measure.

The specific tests used in the evaluation process depend upon the problems the child is experiencing.

In most cases, the child will be given several tests to help find strengths and needs.

Teacher and IEP team member input must be considered.

Information that parents provide must also be included in the evaluation.

Evaluators must be properly certified and qualified to administer the tests, assessments and evaluation techniques used. Such certification and qualification requirements must meet those mandated in Pennsylvania.

Evaluation techniques must be consistent with the most up to date techniques commonly practiced in the evaluator's field.

Evaluations must not be racially, culturally or otherwise biased or discriminatory.

Recommendations must be based upon the child and must not be generalized.

A complete copy of the independent evaluation report must be made available to the IEP team.

Parents are to be given a release of records so that information from Charter School (including records, observations and other information gathered regarding the child) about the child may be disclosed to the independent evaluator.

Charter School will comply with and monitor changes in all state and federal time lines, procedures and due process requirements throughout the entire independent evaluation process. In the event that there are changes in state or federal law with regard to any part of this policy, Charter School will comply with state and federal law.

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ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Intensive Interagency Policy

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") or his/her designee shall ensure that Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") identifies, reports and provides FAPE for all students with disabilities including those students needing intensive interagency approaches.

Charter School must identify any students currently on instruction conducted in the home or students with disabilities on homebound instruction.

The CEO or his/her designee shall have procedures to ensure that services are located for difficult to place students.

The CEO or his/her designee shall utilize the Regional Interagency Coordinators to assist in interagency planning and to mitigate and/or eliminate barriers to placement.

The CEO or his/her designee shall ensure that training is provided regarding interagency approaches.

Where appropriate, other child serving systems, such as mental health, mental retardation, child protective services, juvenile probation, and drug-alcohol treatment services are used for difficult to place students.

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ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Least Restrictive Environment

The Board of Trustees of the Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") directs the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") or his/her designee to ensure that, in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations, to the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities are educated with children who are nondisabled and that special classes, separate schooling, or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular education environment occurs only if the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to ensure that a continuum of alternative placements is available to meet the needs of children with disabilities for special education and related services. The continuum of alternative placements may include but is not limited to: instruction in regular classes with or without supplementary aids and services, special classes, special schools, approved private schools, home instruction and instruction in hospitals and institutions to the extent the IEP team determines such placements are appropriate.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to provide training opportunities for school personnel regarding inclusion.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to make opportunities available for students to interact with nondisabled peers when they need to be removed for any amount of time from the regular education environment.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to support participation of students with disabilities in nonacademic and extracurricular activities where appropriate (including transportation).

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Education for New Generations Charter School

BOARD OF TRUSTEES POLICY

Nonacademic Services and Settings Policy

In accordance with applicable state and federal regulations regarding students with disabilities, the Board of Trustees of Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") recognizes and directs as follows:

(a) The Charter School must take steps, including the provision of supplementary aids and services determined appropriate and necessary by the child's IEP and/or Section 504 Team, to provide nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities in the manner necessary to afford children with disabilities an equal opportunity for participation in those services and activities as their nondisabled peers. Children with disabilities shall participate with nondisabled children in those services and activities to the extent appropriate under applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

(b) Nonacademic and extracurricular services and activities may include counseling services, athletics, transportation, health services, recreational activities, special interest groups or clubs sponsored by the Charter School.

(c) The Charter School must ensure that each child with a disability has the supplementary aids and services determined by the child's IEP Team to be appropriate and necessary for the child to participate in nonacademic settings when same are required to afford a student with equal opportunity or are otherwise required under IDEA 2004 and/or Section 504.

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ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2012

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Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Physical Education Policy

Physical education services, specially designed if necessary, must be made available to every child with a disability receiving FAPE, unless the charter school enrolls children without disabilities and does not provide physical education to children without disabilities in the same grades to the extent allowed by applicable laws and regulations.

Each child with a disability must be afforded the opportunity to participate in the regular physical education program available to nondisabled children unless the child is enrolled full time in a separate facility; or the child needs specially designed physical education, as prescribed in the child's IEP.

If specially designed physical education is prescribed in a child's IEP, the Education for New Generations Charter School must provide the services directly or make arrangements for those services to be provided through other public or private programs.

The child with a disability who is enrolled in a separate facility must receive appropriate physical education services.

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Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Positive Behavioral Support Policy and Procedures

In accordance with applicable state regulations, including Title 22 Pa. Code Chapter 711.46, Education for New Generations Charter School's ("Charter School") Board of Trustees has established this policy to effectuate a program of positive behavior support at Charter School. Some procedures have been included.

DEFINITIONS:

Aversive techniques--Deliberate activities designed to establish a negative association with a specific behavior.

Positive behavior support plan--A plan for students with disabilities who require specific intervention to address behavior that interferes with learning. A positive behavior support plan shall be developed by the IEP team, be based on a functional behavior assessment and become part of the student's IEP. These plans include methods that utilize positive reinforcement and other positive techniques to shape a student's behavior, ranging from the use of positive verbal statements as a reward for good behavior to specific tangible rewards.

Restraints –

(i) The application of physical force, with or without the use of a device, for the purpose of restraining the free movement of a student's body. The term does not include briefly holding, without force, a student to calm or comfort him, guiding a student to an appropriate activity, or holding a student's hand to safely escort him from one area to another.

(ii) Excluded from this definition are hand-over-hand assistance with feeding or task completion and techniques prescribed by a qualified medical professional for reasons of safety or for therapeutic or medical treatment, as agreed to by the student's parents and specified in the IEP. Devices used for physical or occupational therapy, seatbelts in wheel chairs or on toilets used for balance and safety, safety harnesses in buses, and functional positioning devices are examples of mechanical restraints which are excluded from this definition.

POSITIVE BEHAVIOR SUPPORT:

Positive rather than negative measures shall form the basis of positive behavior support programs to ensure that all of Charter School's students shall be free from demeaning treatment, the use of aversive techniques and the unreasonable use of restraints.

Positive techniques required for the development, change and maintenance of behavior shall be the least intrusive necessary.

RESEARCH-BASED PRACTICES:

Behavior support programs must include research based practices and techniques to develop and maintain skills that will enhance an individual student's opportunity for learning and self-fulfillment.

FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR ASSESSMENT:

Behavior support programs and plans shall be based on a functional assessment of behavior ("FBA") and utilize positive behavior techniques. When an intervention is needed to address problem behavior, the types of intervention chosen for a particular student must be the least intrusive necessary.

RESTRAINTS:

The use of restraints is considered a measure of last resort, only to be used after other less restrictive measures, including de-escalation techniques.

Restraints to control acute or episodic aggressive or self-injurious behavior may be used only when the student is acting in a manner as to be a clear and present danger to himself, to other students or to employees, and only when less restrictive measures and techniques have proven to be or are less effective.

NOTIFICATION OF USE OF RESTRAINT AND PROCEDURES:

The use of restraints to control the aggressive behavior of an individual student shall cause Charter School to notify the parent of the use of restraint and shall cause a meeting of the IEP team within 10 school days of the inappropriate behavior causing the use of restraints in order to review the effectiveness and appropriateness of the current IEP, unless the parent, after written notice, agrees in writing to waive the meeting. At this meeting, the IEP team shall consider whether the student needs a functional behavioral assessment, reevaluation, a new or revised positive behavior support plan or a change of placement to address the inappropriate behavior.

INCLUSION OF USE OF RESTRAINTS IN A STUDENT'S IEP:

The use of restraints may only be included in a student's IEP when:

- (i) Utilized with specific component elements of positive behavior support.
- (ii) Used in conjunction with the teaching of socially acceptable alternative skills to replace problem behavior.
- (iii) Staff are authorized to use the procedure and have received the staff training required.
- (iv) There is a plan in place for eliminating the use of restraint through application of positive behavior support.

The use of restraints may not be included in the IEP for the convenience of staff, as a substitute for an educational program or employed as punishment.

PROHIBITION AGAINST PRONE RESTRAINTS:

The use of prone restraints is **prohibited** in educational programs. Prone restraints are those in which a student is held face down on the floor.

RESTRAINT REPORTING AND PROCEDURES:

Charter School shall maintain and report data on the use of restraints as prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of Education. The report is subject to review during cyclical compliance monitoring conducted by the Department.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS:

Mechanical restraints, which are used to control involuntary movement or lack of muscular control of students when due to organic causes or conditions, may be employed only when specified by an IEP and as determined by a medical professional qualified to make the determination, and as agreed to by the student's parents. Mechanical restraints must prevent a student from injuring himself or others or promote normative body positioning and physical functioning.

PROHIBITION AGAINST AVERSIVE TECHNIQUES:

The following aversive techniques of handling behavior are considered inappropriate and **shall not** be used in educational programs:

- (1) Corporal punishment.
- (2) Punishment for a manifestation of a student's disability.
- (3) Locked rooms, locked boxes or other locked structures or spaces from

which the student cannot readily exit.

- (4) Noxious substances.
- (5) Deprivation of basic human rights, such as withholding meals, water or fresh air.
- (6) Suspensions constituting a pattern.
- (7) Treatment of a demeaning nature.
- (8) Electric shock.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

The Board of Trustees hereby directs that school personnel be trained each school year on the general use of positive behavior support, de-escalation techniques, and emergency responses.

In addition to general positive behavior support training, when students are identified as in need of these supports, individual teachers and teacher groups are notified and trained accordingly so that they can act in accordance with the student's specific Positive Behavior Support Plan and de-escalation techniques, and respond appropriately in emergencies.

Per guidance from the Pennsylvania Department of Education, the core training components the positive support plan and de-escalation (restraint reduction) staff trainings should include:

- The growing concern and potential legal issues surrounding physical restraints;
- How to create a commitment to the reduction of the use of physical restraints;
- Creating a safe environment where positive rather than negative measures form the basis of behavior management programs;
- How staff can avoid taking conflict personally; avoiding power struggles;
- Prevention of problem behaviors through a system of recognition of signs of anxiety and distress in students and staff;
- Identification of the phases of crisis events and matching behaviors to interventions;

- Demonstration and modeling of the de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to physical restraint;
- Effective positive behavior support plans that include methods of utilizing positive reinforcement and other positive techniques to shape replacement behavior(s);
- Research-based practices that develop and maintain replacement behaviors that enhance student learning and skills for life;
- Risks associated with the use of physical interventions including the signs of physical distress, positional asphyxiation, and the psychological effects of restraint;
- Safe techniques for the use of physical restraints (prone restraints prohibited);
- Documentation of the incident and compliance with notification procedures; and
- Post intervention debriefing with student and staff.

REPORTING

Administration is directed to write internal procedures that detail who is responsible for reporting restraints, who is responsible for notifying key administrators regarding the use of a restraint, and who is responsible for entering restraints in any PDE system to reporting on the use of restraints. Administration is further directed to comply with PDE guidelines regarding the reporting of the use of restraints.

Staff trained and/or certified in a program of positive behavioral supports and de-escalation techniques, and safe physical management techniques will be designated as the individuals to intervene in crisis management situations that might require restraint of a student. Physical interventions should only be undertaken by staff persons who have successfully completed a comprehensive crisis management course that covers: crisis definition and theory; the use of de-escalation techniques; crisis communication; anger management; passive physical intervention techniques; the legal, ethical, and policy aspects of physical intervention use; decision making related to physical interventions and debriefing strategies.

Parental notification should occur within one school day of a restraint incident unless other procedures are written in the student's IEP.

Any restraint that results in an injury to a student and/or staff person must be reported to the CEO who will comply with any requirement to report the injury to the Bureau of Special Education.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to ensure that behavior support programs administered at Charter School are in accordance with Title 22 Pa. Code Chapter 711, including the training of personnel for the use of specific procedures, methods and techniques, and for having written procedures on the use of behavior support techniques and obtaining parental consent prior to the use of restrictive or intrusive procedures or restraints.

The CEO or his/her designee may convene a review, upon Board approval, including the use of human rights committees, to oversee the use of restrictive or intrusive procedures or restraints; only to the extent the use of such procedures is allowed by law and this policy.

The CEO or his/her designee is further directed to make professional development opportunities provided by the Bureau of Special Education available to train staff regarding Positive Behavior Support.

The CEO or his/her designee is charged with using the most updated forms available through the Bureau of Special Education related to positive behavior support, including the use of any forms promulgated for functional behavior assessments and behavior support plans.

REFERRALS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

Subsequent to a referral to law enforcement, for a student with a disability who has a positive behavior support plan, an updated functional behavior assessment and positive behavior support plan shall be required.

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ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Program Options Policy

In accordance with applicable state and federal regulations regarding students with disabilities, the Board of Trustees of the Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") recognizes and directs as follows:

It is the Charter School's policy that children with disabilities have available to them the variety of educational programs and services available to nondisabled children.

The Chief Executive Officer or his/her designee is directed to implement all procedures in accordance with this policy.

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Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Psychological Services

The Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") directs that the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") or his/her designee ensure that psychological services be made available to eligible students in accordance with Chapter 711 of Title 22 of the Pennsylvania Code as follows:

Psychological services may include:

- (1) Administering psychological and educational testing, and other assessment procedures;
- (2) Interpreting assessment results;
- (3) Consulting with other staff members in planning school programs to meet the special educational needs of children as indicated by psychological tests, interviews, direct observation, and behavioral evaluations;
- (4) Planning and managing a program of psychological services;
- (5) Obtaining, integrating and interpreting information about child behavior and conditions related to learning; and
- (6) Assisting in developing positive behavioral intervention strategies.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to maintain a listing of what services are available both within the school setting and of school-funded services obtained from outside agencies.

Parents are not to be charged for psychological services that students require as a related service in accordance with applicable laws.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to advise the Board regarding psychological service needs of the school's students as well as related services needs, such as transportation.

Administration is directed to ensure appropriate psychological services are obtained for students in accordance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

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Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

RELATED SERVICES

The Board of Trustees of Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") recognizes that charter schools must comply with Chapter 711 of Title 22 of the Pennsylvania Code regarding the provision of related services.

It is the intent of the Board of Trustees to ensure that all students with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and to prepare them for further education, employment, and independent living.

Pursuant to 34 CFR § 300.34, related services are transportation and those developmental, corrective and other supportive services that are required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education. Such services may include (depending upon the child's need and applicable state regulations):

- (1) speech-language pathology and audiology services,
- (2) interpreting services,
- (3) psychological services,
- (4) physical and occupational therapy,
- (5) recreation, including therapeutic recreation,
- (6) early identification and assessment of disabilities in children,
- (7) counseling services, including rehabilitation counseling,
- (8) orientation and mobility services, and
- (9) medical services for diagnostic or evaluation purposes.

Related services may also include school health services and school nurse-services, social work services in schools, and parent counseling and training.

Related services do not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, the optimization of that device's functioning (e.g., mapping), maintenance of that device, or the replacement of that device. However, nothing:

(i) Limits the right of a child with a surgically implanted device (e.g., cochlear implant) to receive related services that are determined by the IEP Team to be necessary for the child to receive FAPE.

(ii) Limits the responsibility 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; or

(iii) Prevents the routine checking of an external component of a surgically implanted device to make sure it is functioning properly, as required in Sec. 300.113(b) of Title 34 CFR.

Charter School will provide related services to include those services which the IEP team determines are necessary for a student after a comprehensive evaluation and the development of an IEP.

The types of services provided by Charter School include, but are not limited to the following types of services:

- (1) Audiology includes:
 - (i) Identification of children with hearing loss;
 - (ii) Determination of the range, nature, and degree of hearing loss, including referral for medical or other professional attention for the habilitation of hearing;
 - (iii) Provision of habilitative activities, such as language habilitation, auditory training, speech reading (lip-reading), hearing evaluation, and speech conservation;
 - (iv) Creation and administration of programs for prevention of hearing loss;
 - (v) Counseling and guidance of children, parents, and teachers regarding hearing loss; and
 - (vi) Determination of children's needs for group and individual amplification, selecting and fitting an appropriate aid, and evaluating the effectiveness of amplification.
- (2) Counseling services mean services provided by qualified social workers, psychologists, guidance counselors, or other qualified personnel.

- (3) Early identification and assessment of disabilities in children means the implementation of a formal plan for identifying a disability as early as possible in a child's life.
- (4) Interpreting services include –
 - (i) The following, when used with respect to children who are deaf or hard of hearing: Oral transliteration services, cued language transliteration services, sign language transliteration and interpreting services, and transcription services, such as communication access real-time translation (CART), C-Print, and TypeWell; and
 - (ii) Special interpreting services for children who are deaf-blind.
- (5) Medical services means services provided by a licensed physician to determine a child's medically related disability that results in the child's need for special education and related services.
- (6) Occupational therapy –
 - (i) Means services provided by a qualified occupational therapist; and
 - (ii) Includes –
 - (A) Improving, developing, or restoring functions impaired or lost through illness, injury, or deprivation;
 - (B) Improving ability to perform tasks for independent functioning if functions are impaired or lost; and
 - (C) Preventing, through early intervention, initial or further impairment or loss of function.
- (7) Orientation and mobility services –
 - (i) Means services provided to blind or visually impaired children by qualified personnel to enable those students to attain systematic orientation to and safe movement within their environments in school, home, and community; and

(ii) Includes teaching children the following, as appropriate:

(A) Spatial and environmental concepts and use of information received by the senses (such as sound, temperature and vibrations) to establish, maintain, or regain orientation and line of travel (e.g., using sound at a traffic light to cross the street);

(B) To use the long cane or a service animal to supplement visual travel skills or as a tool for safely negotiating the environment for children with no available travel vision;

(C) To understand and use remaining vision and distance low vision aids; and

(D) Other concepts, techniques, and tools.

(8) (i) Parent counseling and training means assisting parents in understanding the special needs of their child;

(ii) Providing parents with information about child development; and

(iii) Helping parents to acquire the necessary skills that will allow them to support the implementation of their child's IEP or IFSP.

(9) Physical therapy means services provided by a qualified physical therapist.

(10) Psychological services include —

(i) Administering psychological and educational tests, and other assessment procedures;

(ii) Interpreting assessment results;

(iii) Obtaining, integrating, and interpreting information about child behavior and conditions relating to learning;

(iv) Consulting with other staff members in planning school programs to meet the special educational needs of children as indicated by psychological tests, interviews, direct observation, and behavioral evaluations;

(v) Planning and managing a program of psychological services, including psychological counseling for children and parents; and

(vi) Assisting in developing positive behavioral intervention strategies.

(11) Recreation includes –

(i) Assessment of leisure function;

(ii) Therapeutic recreation services;

(iii) Recreation programs in schools and community agencies; and

(iv) Leisure education.

(12) Rehabilitation counseling services mean services provided by qualified personnel in individual or group sessions that focus specifically on career development, employment preparation, achieving independence, and integration in the workplace and community of a student with a disability. The term also includes vocational rehabilitation services provided to a student with a disability by vocational rehabilitation programs funded under the Rehabilitation Act.

(13) School health services and school nurse services mean health services that are designed to enable a child with a disability to receive FAPE as described in the child's IEP. School nurse services are services provided by a qualified school nurse. School health services are services that may be provided by either a qualified school nurse or other qualified person.

(14) Social work services in schools include –

(i) Preparing a social or developmental history on a child with a disability;

(ii) Group and individual counseling with the child and family;

(iii) Working in partnership with parents and others on those problems in a child's living situation (home, school, and community) that affect the child's adjustment in school;

(iv) Mobilizing school and community resources to enable the child to learn as effectively as possible in his or her educational program; and

(v) Assisting in developing positive behavioral intervention strategies.

(15) Speech-language pathology services include –

(i) Identification of children with speech or language impairments;

(ii) Diagnosis and appraisal of specific speech or language impairments;

(iii) Referral for medical or other professional attention necessary for the habilitation of speech or language impairments;

(iv) Provision of speech and language services for the habilitation or prevention of communicative impairments; and

(v) Counseling and guidance of parents, children, and teachers regarding speech and language impairments.

(16) Transportation includes –

(i) Travel to and from school and between schools;

(ii) Travel in and around school buildings; and

(iii) Specialized equipment (such as special or adapted buses, lifts, and ramps), if required to provide special transportation for a child with a disability.

Charter School may provide related services to students in the home to students who require related services in the home as part of the IEP. When related services are not provided in the school, Charter School arranges transportation to and from the location of related services in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.

Related services are provided to students during normal school hours during Charter School's regular school year as dictated by the student's IEP or during times and hours as otherwise agreed upon by the student's IEP team. Related services are provided during the extended school year to the extent extended school year services are applicable for a particular student pursuant to state regulations and the student's IEP.

TO THE EXTENT THAT ANYTHING IN THIS POLICY COULD BE CONSTRUED TO CONFLICT WITH THE SCHOOL'S CHARTER OR APPLICABLE STATE AND/OR FEDERAL LAWS, THE APPLICABLE STATE AND/OR FEDERAL LAWS AND/OR CHARTER CONTROL.

ADOPTED this day _____ of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Section 504 Policy

The Board of Trustees recognizes that all qualified persons with disabilities in the Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") are entitled to a free and appropriate public education under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

The Section 504 regulations define a person with a disability as any person who (i) has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities, (ii) has a record of such an impairment, or (iii) is regarded as having such an impairment.

A "physical or mental impairment" may include:

(A) Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory; including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or (B) any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.

Per the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) guidance regarding "Protecting Students with Disabilities", the regulations "do not set forth an exhaustive list of specific diseases and conditions that may constitute physical or mental impairments."

"Major life activity" may include: functions such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning and working. According to the OCR, this list is also not exhaustive.

A qualified person with a disability is a person with a disability who is of an age during which it is mandatory under state law to provide such services to persons with disabilities; of an age during which persons without disabilities are provided such services; or a person for whom a state is required to provide a free appropriate public education under IDEA 2004.

All school-age children who are individuals with disabilities as defined by Section 504 are entitled to a free and appropriate public education ("FAPE"). According to the OCR, an appropriate education includes: education services designed

to meet the individual education needs of students with disabilities as adequately as the needs of nondisabled students are met; the education of each student with a disability with nondisabled students, to the maximum extent appropriate to the needs of the student with a disability; evaluation and placement procedures established to guard against misclassification or inappropriate placement of students, and a periodic reevaluation of students who have been provided special education or related services; and establishment of due process procedures that enable parents and guardians to receive required notices, review their child's records, and challenge identification, evaluation and placement decisions, and that provide for an impartial hearing with the opportunity for participation by parents and representation by counsel, and a review procedure.

To be appropriate, education programs for students with disabilities must be designed to meet their individual needs to the same extent that the needs of nondisabled students are met. An appropriate education may include regular or special education and related aids and services to accommodate the needs of individuals with disabilities.

The quality of education services provided to students with disabilities must equal the quality of services provided to nondisabled students. Teachers of students with disabilities must be trained in the instruction of individuals with disabilities. Facilities and classrooms must be comparable, and appropriate materials and equipment must be available.

Students with disabilities may not be excluded from participating in nonacademic services and extracurricular activities on the basis of disability. Persons with disabilities must be provided an opportunity to participate in nonacademic services that is equal to that provided to persons without disabilities. These services may include physical education and recreational athletics, transportation, health services, recreational activities, special interest groups or clubs sponsored by the school, and referrals to agencies that provide assistance to persons with disabilities and employment of students.

Students with disabilities and students without disabilities must be placed in the same setting, to the maximum extent appropriate to the education needs of students with disabilities.

A person with a disability must be placed in the regular education environment, unless it is demonstrated that the student's needs cannot be met satisfactorily with the use of supplementary aids and services. Students with disabilities must participate with nondisabled students in both academic and nonacademic services to the maximum extent appropriate to their individual needs.

As necessary, specific related aids and services must be provided for students with disabilities to ensure an appropriate education setting. Supplementary aids may include interpreters for students who are deaf, readers for students who are blind, and equipment to make physical accommodations for students with mobility impairments to the extent required in a cyber setting.

Section 504 requires the use of evaluation and placement procedures.

An individual evaluation must be conducted before any action is taken with respect to the initial placement of a child who has a disability, or before any significant change in that placement.

The CEO or his/her designee must establish standards and procedures for initial and continuing evaluations and placement decisions regarding persons who, because of a disability, need or are believed to need special education or related services. Procedures must ensure that tests and other evaluation materials: have been validated for the specific purpose for which they are used, and are administered by trained personnel in conformance with the instructions provided by their producer; are tailored to assess specific areas of education need and are not designed merely to provide a single general intelligence quotient; and are selected and administered so as best to ensure that, when a test is administered to a student with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, the test results accurately reflect the student's aptitude or achievement level or whatever other factor the test purports to measure, rather than reflecting the student's impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills (except where those skills are the factors that the test purports to measure).

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to draw upon a variety of sources in the evaluation and placement process so that the possibility of error is minimized. All significant factors related to the learning process must be considered. These sources and factors include aptitude and achievement tests, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social and cultural background, and adaptive behavior.

Information from all sources must be documented and considered by a group of knowledgeable persons, and procedures must ensure that the student is placed with nondisabled students to the greatest extent appropriate.

Periodic reevaluation is required.

The CEO or his/her designee must have in effect procedural safeguards regarding the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of persons who, because of disability, need or are believed to need special instruction or related services. Parents must be told about these procedures. In addition, parents or guardians must be notified

of any evaluation or placement actions, and must be allowed to examine the student's records. The due process procedures must allow the parents or guardians of students to challenge evaluation and placement procedures and decisions.

If parents or guardians disagree with the school's decisions, they must be afforded an impartial hearing. A review procedure also must be available to parents or guardians who disagree with the hearing decision.

It is the policy of the Board to provide a free and appropriate public education to each qualified disabled student within Charter School, regardless of the nature or severity of the disability. Consequently, it is the intent of the Board to ensure that students who are disabled within the definition of Section 504 are identified, evaluated and provided with appropriate educational services.

PROCEDURES

Students who are in need or are believed to be in need of services under Section 504 may be referred for evaluation by a parent/guardian, teacher, or other certified school employee. Requests should be directed to Charter School's CEO AT:

SCHOOL ADDRESS.

Charter School will consider the referral, and based upon a review of the student's records, including academic, social, testing, and behavioral records, determine whether an evaluation is appropriate. Any student, who, because of a disability, needs or is believed to need special services, will be referred for evaluation. If a request for evaluation is denied, Charter School will inform the parents or guardian of this decision and of their procedural rights.

EVALUATION

The purpose of a student evaluation shall be to determine eligibility for accommodations as a disabled person under Section 504.

Charter School's Section 504 evaluation procedures must ensure that:

Evaluation materials have been validated for the specific purpose for which they are used and are interpreted and/or administered by trained personnel in conformance with the instructions provided by their producer.

Tests and the evaluation materials include those tailored to assess specific areas of educational need and not merely those which are designed to provide a single general

intelligence quotient.

The eligibility determining team will take into account all records, test results, evaluations, teacher input, counselor input and consider the following when discussing eligibility and possible accommodations:

Determine if there are reasonable accommodations that can enable the student to participate in learning in the school environment.

Do not provide different or separate aid unless it is necessary to make benefits or services as effective as those being provided to all other students in the class.

Do not require the identical result or level of achievement as other students; rather, provide equal opportunity.

If the education of a person, in a regular environment with the use of reasonable supplementary aids, cannot be achieved satisfactorily, then the implementation of an IEP may be considered.

Other students' educational rights may not be significantly impaired by the accommodations.

The accommodations must be reasonable, must not fundamentally alter the school program, or present undue burden to the school.

The accommodations being considered are for the child's current placement only.

No final determination of whether the student is a disabled individual within the meaning of Section 504 will be made without informing the parent or guardian of the student concerning the determination. With regard to a student who is determined to be disabled under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, but who is not determined to be disabled under IDEA, Charter School shall periodically conduct a reevaluation of the student as required by law.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to develop procedures necessary to implement this policy in a school setting.

PORTIONS OF THIS POLICY HAVE BEEN EXCERPTED FROM OCR'S WEB GUIDANCE ON SECTION 504 STUDENTS.

TO THE EXTENT THAT ANYTHING IN THIS POLICY COULD BE CONSTRUED TO CONFLICT WITH THE SCHOOL'S CHARTER OR APPLICABLE STATE AND/OR FEDERAL LAWS, THE APPLICABLE STATE AND/OR FEDERAL LAWS AND/OR CHARTER CONTROL.

ADOPTED this day _____ of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Special Education Policy

The Board of Trustees of the Education or New Generations Charter School (“Charter School”) recognizes that charter schools must comply with Chapter 711 of Title 22 of the Pennsylvania Code, Charter School Services and Programs for Children with Disabilities.

The Board of Trustees of Charter School also recognizes that charter schools are not exempt from federal special education laws or regulations included in Chapter 711. These include but are not limited to enumerated provisions the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (2004) (“IDEA”) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Charter School shall ensure that all children with disabilities enrolled in the charter school, regardless of the severity of their disabilities, and who are in need of special education and related services, are identified, located, and evaluated and a practical method is developed and implemented to determine which children with disabilities are currently receiving needed special education and related services.

Charter School must be able to document that children with disabilities, who are in need of special education programs and services, are identified and evaluated through child find activities. Child find includes public awareness activities that are sufficient to inform parents of the special education programs and services that are available and how to request those services.

Charter School must conduct systematic screening activities that lead to the identification and evaluation of children with disabilities. Basic screening procedures might include but are not limited to hearing and vision tests as well as grade level tests of academic performance.

Charter School must also have a system to evaluate the overall success and effectiveness of public awareness and child find activities.

Charter School recognizes that:

- Children with disabilities must be admitted on the same basis as children without disabilities.

- Upon admitting a child with a disability, the school must provide services to address the child's specific needs.
- When a student with a disability transfers to the school, the school is responsible for ensuring that the student receives services that are described in an Individualized Education Program (IEP), either by adopting the old IEP or by developing a new IEP.
- Charter School will use the most current and appropriate versions of Special Education Formats.
- To meet the requirements of federal law, Charter School may provide the services itself, or contract with another entity, such as an intermediate unit or school district, to provide the services, respecting the least restrictive environment requirements.

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ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Students with Specific Learning Disabilities Policy

The Board of Trustees directs the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") or his/her designee to develop procedures for the determination of specific learning disabilities that conform to the criteria in Section 711.25 of Title 22 of the Pennsylvania Code. These procedures are to be included in the school's annual report and any charter renewal application to the extent that a charter renewal application is required to be submitted:

To determine that a child has a specific learning disability, the Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") shall:

(1) Address whether the child does not achieve adequately for the child's age or meet State-approved grade-level standards in one or more of the following areas, when provided with learning experiences and scientifically based instruction appropriate for the child's age or State-approved grade-level standards:

- (i) Oral expression.
- (ii) Listening comprehension.
- (iii) Written expression.
- (iv) Basic reading skill.
- (v) Reading fluency skills.
- (vi) Reading comprehension.
- (vii) Mathematics calculation.
- (viii) Mathematics problem solving.

(2) Use one of the following procedures:

(i) A process based on the child's response to scientific, research-based intervention, which includes documentation that:

- (A) The student received high quality instruction in the general education setting.
- (B) Research-based interventions were provided to the student.
- (C) Student progress was regularly monitored.

(ii) A process that examines whether a child exhibits a pattern of strengths and weaknesses, relative to intellectual ability as defined by a severe discrepancy between intellectual ability and achievement, or relative to age or grade.

(3) Have determined that its findings are not primarily the result of any of the following:

- (i) A visual, hearing or orthopedic disability.
- (ii) Mental retardation.
- (iii) Emotional disturbance.
- (iv) Cultural factors.
- (v) Environmental or economic disadvantage.
- (vi) Limited English proficiency.

(4) Ensure that underachievement in a child suspected of having a specific learning disability is not due to lack of appropriate instruction in reading or mathematics by considering documentation that:

(i) Prior to, or as a part of, the referral process, the child was provided scientifically-based instruction in regular education settings, delivered by qualified personnel, as indicated by observations of routine classroom instruction.

(ii) Repeated assessments of achievement were conducted at reasonable intervals, reflecting formal assessment of student progress during instruction, which was provided to the child's parents.

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ADOPTED this day _____ of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Surrogate Parent Policy

Education for New Generations Charter School (“Charter School”) must ensure that an individual is assigned to act as a surrogate of a child when no parent or person acting as the parent can be identified, or Charter School, after reasonable efforts, cannot locate the parent, or the child is an unaccompanied homeless youth as defined in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 11434 a(6).

Charter School must have a method of determining whether or not a child needs a surrogate parent, and for assigning a surrogate parent to the child as well as ensuring that surrogates are trained and have adequate knowledge to serve in this capacity.

Charter School may select a surrogate parent in any way permitted under State law, but must ensure that a person selected as a surrogate is not an employee of the State Educational Agency (“SEA”), Charter School or any other agency that is involved in the education or care of the child. For a child who is a ward of the State, a surrogate may be appointed by a judge overseeing the child’s care or by Charter School. The surrogate must have no personal or professional interest that conflicts with the interest of the child the surrogate parent represents. The surrogate parent must have knowledge and skills that ensure adequate representation of the child. The surrogate parent may represent the child in all matters relating to the identification, evaluation, educational placement and provisions of FAPE to the child.

For a homeless youth, not in the physical custody of the parent or guardian, Charter School must appoint a surrogate. Reasonable efforts are to be made by the SEA to ensure the assignment of a surrogate not more than thirty (30) days after there is a determination by Charter School that the child needs a surrogate.

The IDEA of 2004 contains language about seeking parental permission for initial evaluations when a child is a ward of the State. If a child is designated a ward of the State, the whereabouts of the parent is not known or the rights of the parent have been terminated in accordance with State law; someone other than the parent has been designated to make educational decisions for the child. Therefore, Charter School must obtain consent for an initial evaluation from the individual designated to represent the interests of the child.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to develop procedures that may be necessary to implement this policy.

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ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2012

President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Special Education Training Policy

Personnel

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") or his/her designee shall ensure that in-service training appropriately and adequately prepares and trains personnel to address the special knowledge, skills and abilities to serve the unique needs of children with disabilities in the school, including those with low incidence disabilities.

Personnel must be fully informed about their responsibilities for implementing applicable state and federal special education laws in the school environment and are provided with technical assistance and training necessary to assist them in this effort.

Training must be a part of Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") Professional Development Plan and Act 48 credits are to be made available.

Trainings are to be administered in areas including but not limited to: behavior support, reading, FAPE in the LRE, Transition, and At/Low Incidence, confidentiality, FBAs/Manifestation Determinations, use of positive behavior support, de-escalation techniques and emergency responses.

Appropriate instructional changes must take place as a result of the trainings.

Personnel should be asked about their training needs on a regular basis.

Instructional paraprofessionals are to receive 20 hours of staff development activities related to their assignment each year.

Personal care assistants are to receive 20 hours of staff development activities related to their assignment each school year (the 20 hours of training may include training required by any school-based ACCESS program, if applicable).

Educational interpreters are to receive 20 hours of staff development activities relating to interpreting or transliterating services annually.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to implement procedures necessary to ensure:

- (1) Personnel training needs are addressed;
- (2) General education and special education personnel receive training and professional development;
- (3) Personnel are to have the skills and knowledge necessary to meet the needs of students with disabilities.
- (4) Educational research, materials and technology are to be acquired and disseminated to teachers, administrators, and related services personnel as needed.

Parent Training: Administration is further directed to make training opportunities available to parents or students who require same as part of any IEP and to the extent appropriate under applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

Administration is directed to maintain appropriate documentation of trainings offered and attendance.

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President

Secretary

Education for New Generations Charter School

Board of Trustees Policy

Transition Services Policy

For students who are 14 years of age or older, Education for New Generations Charter School ("Charter School") shall include a transition plan in the student's IEP, which includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals related to training, education, employment and, when appropriate, independent living skills.

If determined appropriate by the IEP team, transition planning may begin prior to 14 years of age.

The student must be invited to the IEP team meeting where transition planning is being considered.

If the student does not attend the IEP meeting, the school must take other steps to ensure that the student's preferences and interests are considered.

Transition services are a coordinated set of activities for a student with a disability designed to be within a results oriented process, that is focused on improving the academic and functional achievement of the student with a disability to facilitate the student's movement from school to post school activities, including postsecondary education, vocational education, integrated employment (including supported employment), continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation that is based on the individual student's needs taking into account the student's strengths, preferences, and interests as well as the fact that the student has been educated in a school setting.

Based on age appropriate assessment, the student's IEP team is to define and project the appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that address education and training, employment, and as needed, independent living. Such postsecondary goals or goals covering education, training, employment or independent living, will be updated annually.

The services/activities and courses of study that support that goal are to be included in student IEPs. For each service/activity, the location, frequency, projected beginning date, anticipated duration, and person/agency responsible are also to be included.

The specific courses of study which facilitate the student's successful move from school to the student's expressed post-school goal must be included in the IEP. If specific transition services are required, based upon the student's skill deficit area(s), to assist the student in realizing his/her goal(s), these must be set forth in the IEP. Each post-school goal should contain information as to the instruction, related service(s), community experience and if appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills that are necessary for meeting the post-school goal(s).

Overall, for each post-school goal, there must be at least one annual goal included in the IEP which contains the student's name, clearly defined behavior and performance criteria. Lastly, there should be means by which to measure progress towards the post-school goal(s) and indication of adjustment to the transition plan if the progress monitoring data does not support achievement of the goal and/or positive movement towards achievement of same.

The CEO or his/her designee is directed to inform the Board of any new requirements regarding Transition Planning and any need to obtain additional services, training and/or assessment tools related to Transition Planning.

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