VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DIVISION OF INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES OFFICE OF DUE PROCESS AND COMPLAINTS

CASE CLOSURE SUMMARY REPORT

School Division	Name of Parent
SCHOOL DAVISION	
Name of Child	Date of Decision or Dismissal
Esq.	Esq.
Counsel Representing LEA	Counsel Representing Parent/Child
Parent	Public Schools
Party initiating Hearing	
Hearing Officer's Determination of Issu	re(s):
2. Whether the placement selected by Year provides with educational benefit 3. Whether or the	in the least restrictive environment? bear the burden of proof in this matter?
Hearing Officer's Orders and Outcome	of Hearing:
Having proposed an appropriate IEP and preimburse the for the placement at therefore, it is Ordered that this matter is I	at the School for the school year;
This certifies that I have completed this he the parties of their appeal rights in writing	earing in accordance with regulations and have advised The written decision from this hearing is attached.

cc: Parent(s)
School Division
State Education Agency

VIRGINIA:

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SPECIAL EDUCATION APPEAL DUE PROCESS HEARING

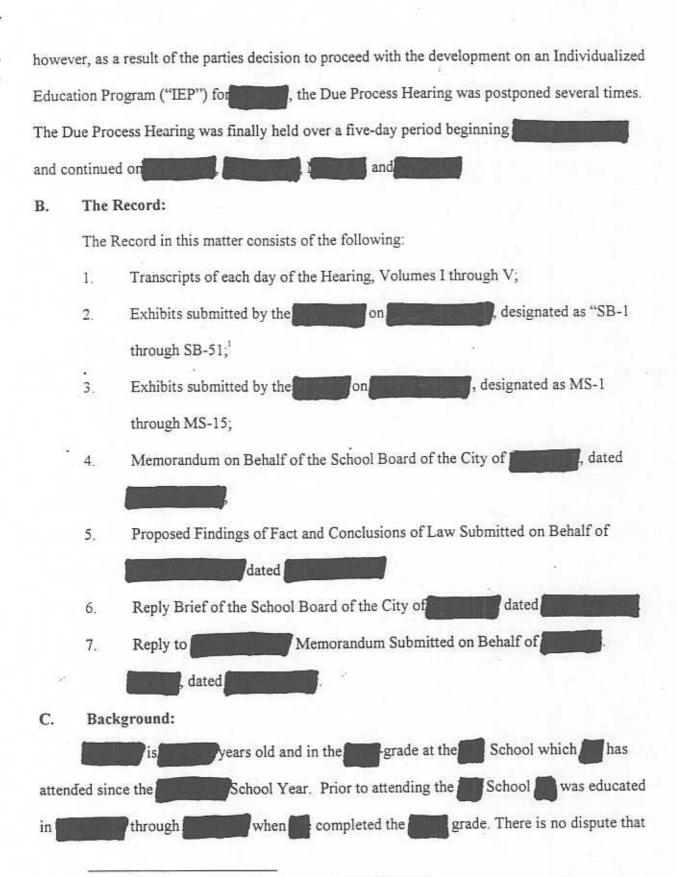
AND 1)	
Petitioners,)	
v.	78)) In Re:	
PUBLI	C SCHOOLS)	
	1)	
Respondents.		<u> </u>	
		í -	

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DECISION

I. INTRODUCTION:

A. Procedural History

The undersigned	was appointed by the	Public Sch	ools
(" as the hearing of	ficer to preside over a Due	Process Hearing conce	erning
(Hereinafter "")	. The letter of appointmen	nt is dated	, signed by
, Director	of Student Services.		
On	and (°	") through counsel	l, filed a
request for a Due Process Hearing	g seeking funding from	for placing	at the
School of ("	"), for the	School Year.	School is a
private school for the education of	of learning disabled studen	ts. In order to schedule	the Due
Process Hearing, pre-hearing con	aference calls were held on	and	



School Board Exhibit 38 also includes Exhibit SB-38(a)

	q	ualifies for special education as a very bright learning disabled student; however,	the
par	ties disa	agree on the extent of learning disabilities and the appropriate placement for	enc.
		s contend that is severely learning disabled and therefore requires a full-	time
spe	cial edu	cation program in a private school setting.	CILLIC
		sabilities are not severe and that the Least Restrictive Environment for is to be	
		a public school setting where would be educated in special and general educated	
clas			atioi
D.	ISSI	UE(S)	
	1.	Whether proposed an IEP and placement appropriate for	in
the l	east rest	trictive environment for the School Year?	
	2	Whether the placement selected by the for the	
Scho	ol Year	provides with educational benefit in the least restrictive environment?	
	3.	Whether or the bear the burden of proof in this matter?	
		SUMMARY OF RELEVANT EVIDENCE:	
A.	Pare	nt's Case:	
	1.	The first witness to testify at the Hearing was the mother than the mother	of
		testified that and husband attended a IEP meeting	
sched	uled by	Described in the second	.5
uğ.	(SI	B-35)	

School had developed an IEP on

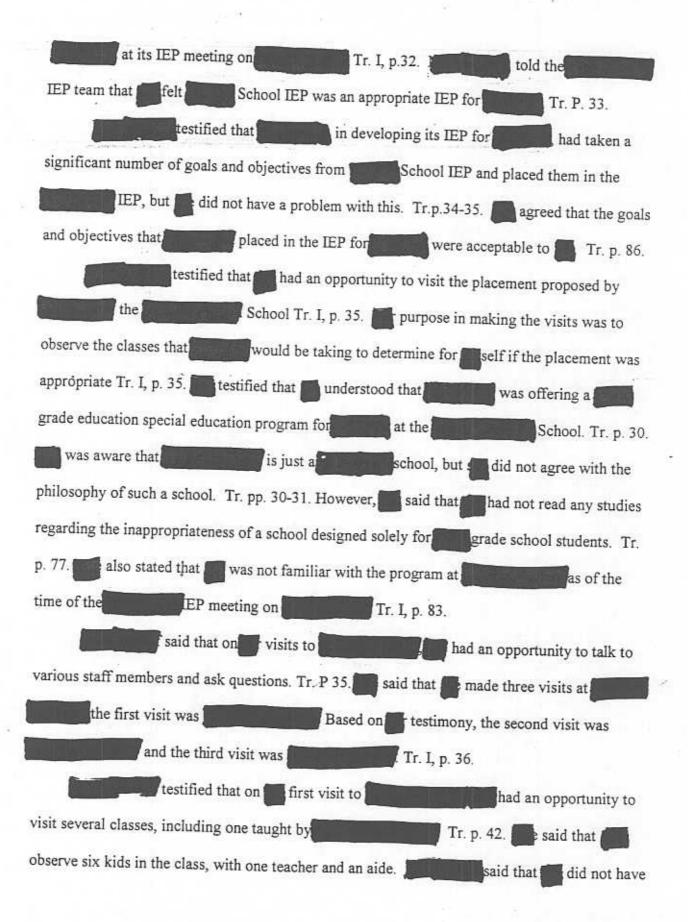
School IEP called for a full-time special

School IEP was made available to

testified that

had attended the meeting. Tr. p. 81.

education placement. (MS-1) Tr. I, p. 33.



roblem with the class size (Tr. I, pp. 48-49) and felt that was a good teacher. Tr. ſ, p. 71. testified that on third visit to the school, the Associate Principal, accompanied through all the classes saw. talked with about a Science classes because was taking a Science class at School and a Spanish class, but did not have a special education class in these subjects. Tr. I, p. 38. that also testified that observed a class where the students were reading a world literature book that thought was above level. Tr. I, p. 47. testified that prior to the IEP meeting had advised School that would be returning to School for the School Year and had paid a deposit for attendance. testified that was already in attendance at School at the time of first visit to Tr. p. 83. testified that has a college degree in visual communication, but is not a certified teacher and has not taught at a public school. Tr. I, p. 77. The next witness to testify was 2. the coordinator of the high school program at for the last nine years. Tr. I, p. 134, 136. testified that had been at School for over twenty years and among other things, has been a special education teacher. Tr. I, p. 136. current responsibilities include participating in IEP testified that was certified in learning disabilities in the District of meetings. Columbia and testified at the Hearing as an expert in learning disabilities. Tr. p. 139. said that knew who was from communication from the junior high. Tr. I, p. 144, 145. testified that the IEP developed by School on

and that it requires a full-time specialized program. Tr. I, pp. 162, was appropriate for 163. as having tremendous Math and Science strengths and described acknowledged that was in gifted class in these subject areas as well as Spanish. Tr. I, pp. 147, 148, 153. said that is doing great at School that described difficulty was in written language and English. Tr. I, p. 163. testified that had no familiarity with the School, either through observation or discussion with teachers. Tr. I, p. 168. also said that proposed IEP. Tr. I, p. 169. It was popinion that familiar with benefit from instruction by a regular education math teacher. Tr. I, p. 175, but that there was no opportunity at School for to participate in classes with regular education peers. with "the best that T. I, p. 181. Also, stated that School program provided can possibly get." Tr. 1, p. 164. class schedule prior testified that School had not prepared IEP meeting. Tr. I, p. 145. said that begins to develop one to in August after summer vacation. Tr. I, p. 145. s a senior speech and After 1 testified. 3. School where has been employed since Tr. II. language pathologist at p. 8. stated that is certified in the District of Columbia and Virginia and with the American Speech Language and Hearing Association. Tr. II, p 10. testified as an expert in speech/language pathology. Tr. II, p. 11. for two years, in school year

was in the

described

grade.

testified that had worked with

when

and school year

as comprehending in the above average to superior range and as having weaker
retrieval of information skills. Tr. II, p. 22. agreed with that written
language was the most difficult area for Tr. II, p. 23. It was recommendation that
be in small special education classes and integrated speech and language therapy. Tr.
II, pp. 31-34.
At the time of the Hearing, had not observed at School
during the school year. Tr. II, p. 46. had no familiarity with
proposed placement 6
described as having a number of strengths that were average or above, p.
57, 58.
described strength as including comprehension of reading,
figurative language, receptive language and expressive language. Tr. II, pp. 51-55. However,
Tr. II, p60, 61.
had not reviewed IEP prior to the Hearing, but participated
by telephone in the development of the
of concerns any
TEP meeting. Tr. II,
4. Following testified. is the general
administrator for School. duties include overseeing the coordinators of each of the
divisions and heads of the related service departments. Tr. III, p. 9. testified as an
expert in special education. Tr. III, p. 9.

Maryland and the District of Columbia. It serves learning disabled children from ages six to nineteen. Tr. III, p. 11.

School. Tr. III, p. 10, but it was recommendation that be taught in small classes.

Also, has never taught Tr. III, p. 26 and has not been intimately involved in 's education for at least two and a half years. Tr. III, p. 27.

said that has no familiarity with the School and none of Staff had any contacts with the School. Tr. III, pp. 28-29.

is the coordinator for the program at School. Tr. IV, pp. 4-5. testified that has been involved in special education as a teacher and administrator for 25 years. Tr. IV, p 5. has been in charge of the program at School since 1994. duties include coordinating the curriculum, the program and hiring teachers.

testified that has known since was in the grade School. said that has been involved in the development of **IEPs** Tr. Iv, p. 8. described as being very bright with a high intellect. testified that is one of the best students in math, but was one of the weakest students in reading. Tr. IV, p. 9. further described as having difficulty with written language. described s needs as requiring a small class setting. Tr. IV, p. 18. testified that had not worked with since was in the grade. Tr. IV, p. 23.

IV, p. 19 and was not familiar with proposed IEP for Tr. IV, p. 23.

B. s Case:

1. The first witness to testify for was _______, the guidance counselor at the _______ School. Tr. IV, p. 30. (SB-46). was also employed at _______ School and taught children there with learning disabilities for seven years. Tr. IV, p. 31. testified as an expert in special education, specifically learning disabilities and guidance counseling. Tr. IV, p. 31.

who are transferring to from a private school program. Tr. IV, p. 36. (SB-33).

Also, has a teacher advisory period, which provides the student with support throughout the school year in the academic program and other issues that come up during the school day. Tr. IV, pp. 39-40; (SB 39).

program, but providing opportunity for the object of have contact with regular education peers during physical education and teacher advisory. Tr. IV, p. 44.

participated in the IEP meeting convened by when so classes were being discussed. It described the meeting as frustrating because there was limited participation from the said that the did not request at the meeting a Science class, an Algebra I class or a Spanish class. Tr. IV, pp. 44-45. If further testified that had the sasked for those classes, a special education class could have been set up. Tr. IV, pp. 44-46. If also stated that a proposed reading class for would have a reading specialist and a special education teacher with no more than 10 students. An English

class would have been taught by a special education teacher (and an instructional assistant who is a teacher and would have had no more than eight to ten students in the class. Tr. IV, pp. 48-49. The special education classes would not have been larger than eight to ten students. The physical education class would have been as large as 16 students with two teachers. Tr. IV, p. 61.

offered opinion that the proposed program that It was s needs and would have provided School adequately met at school career. Tr. IV, p. 50. with a strong foundation for would benefit greatly being in the least was of the opinion that restrictive program that allowed to participate with non-disabled peers and to develop selfalso observed esteem and self-confidence. Tr. IV, p. 57. School (SB30). is very bright with learning disabilities. It was stated that would benefit greatly being in a less restrictive program with in nonopinion that disabled classes. testified that there was no schedule of classes for available

when developed the IEP on Tr. IV, p. 66. Is stated that if needed a special education Spanish class one would have been offered to Tr. IV, p. 68.

School out of a total of 750 students. Tr. IV, p. 89.

2. The next witness for was lise licensed Mathematics and Sociology. (SB-47) has 38 years of teaching experience and has been a teacher at School for ten years. Tr. IV, p. 138. testified

as an expert in Mathematics. Tr. IV, p. 38. testified that has taught learning disabled students for many years and has observed Tr. IV, p. 139. (SB-40). participated in the IEP meeting on and recalls that the did not ask for a Geometry class and agreed on scheduling an Algebra class. Tr. IV, p. 142.

- is the Assistant Principal at School. (SB-45). 3. has a master's degree in learning disabilities and is certified K-12 in learning disabilities and in administration. Tr. IV, p. 170. testified at the Hearing as an expert in special education, specifically learning disabilities and school administration. Tr. IV, p. 171. It was point on that 's proposed IEP was appropriate because it addressed areas of weakness and provided with all the necessary support. Tr. IV, p. 175. testified that the IEP course work that was proposed for property of the state of the s grader, Tr. said that has a background in teaching students with learning IV, p. 181. visited the when also met with 1 disabilities. Tr. IV, p. 171. School (AB-42).
- r. (SB-50). was I The next witness to testify for 4. is a learning disabilities teacher with 23 years' experience. Tr. V, p. 5. had the benefit of has all of course work for a Ph.D. Tr. V, p. 6. said School. Tr. V, p. 9 (SB-41). described as being a observing bright learning disabled student with strong receptive language abilities, comprehension abilities and weaker expressive abilities. Tr. V, pp. 10-11. also has trouble expressing self is a typical bright learning in writing. Tr. V, p. 11. According to is able to understand concepts and make disabled child. Because of intelligence, inferences so is able to understand grade level work. Tr. V, pp. 11-12.

when teaches English, generally starts with a phonetics so that the children are familiar with their letter sounds, so that they can decode prefixes, suffixes, root words. said that the class works as a team and the kids encourage each other. Tr. V, p. 14.

reading is held back as a result of decoding deficits. Tr. V, p 15. If felt would succeed in the program and that the proposed program was an excellent program for Tr. V, p. 16. was of the opinion that six on the same level with other students in class. Tr. V, p. 17.

assistant for all classes. This would have included the classes that had with Tr.

V, p. 17. Also, class size consists of eight to ten students all taught with an assistant and that the size of class is similar to that at School. Tr. V, p. 18. said that has computers in class and other types of assistive technology, including a Kurzweil Reader, that will read a text to a student. Tr. V, p. 19.

It was popinion that would benefit from having interaction with non-disabled students. Tr. V, pp. 29-30. Confirmed that the did not ask for Spanish or Science at the IEP meeting Tr. V, p. 34. It was belief that would benefit from a Spanish class with 19 students and two teachers because that would have been the same staff to student ratio as at School. Tr. V, p. 37.

testified as an expert in school psychology. Tr. V, p. 76. said that conducted a psychological evaluation of school in School in as part of an reevaluation

process. Tr. V, p. 77. (SB-15) Additionally, reviewed file and participated in the IEP meeting. Tr. V, p. 77.

opinion there is a significant discrepancy between cognitive abilities, problem solving skills and areas of academic functioning. Tr. V, p.78. said that also has phonological processing deficits and that has had an impact on processing of text and in the generation of written text. Tr. V, p.78. said that functions in the superior range of intellect. verbal and non-verbal thinking skills are highly developed. has excellent problem solving skills, good reasoning skills, and good perceptual organizational skills. Tr. V. p. 79. weaknesses are in the decoding aspect of reading and in the production of written language. Tr. V, pp. 79-80. It was ppinion that did not have a severe learning disability because processing deficits are not across the board and has not had a significant impact in the area of math, where skills are well above average. Tr. V, p. 81. 's profile indicates that would benefit from some also said that learning in a regular education setting. Tr. V, p. 82. It was opinion that able to function at grade level. Tr. V, p. 82 and that needed to be at School because, if is not allowed to demonstrate competence, will not develop it. Tr. V, p. will grow socially if is allowed to interact with a variety of individuals. Tr. V, p. 85. said that the did not ask for specific classes for IEP meeting and that it was understanding that they were to get back to with information about classes. However, testified that to knowledge the did not following the IEP meeting to request specific elective classes and other get back to

classes. Tr. V, p. 90.

IEP offered opinion that the he appropriate It was amount of support services, an excellent transition to a less restrictive environment and would needs. Tr. V, p. 96.

is a speech and language pathologist and member of the 6. assisted technology team. (SB-43). Tr. V, p. 114. coordinates speech and language services said that has been involved with observations and IEP development for approximately six years. Tr. V, p. 115. (SB-17). and on three occasions in the last five years at in the classrooms in observed was of the opinion that profile is similar School. Tr. V, p. 116. now to what it was when was attending school in l. Tr. V, p. 116. said that phonetic weaknesses have not been remedied since has been at School. still struggles with the same weaknesses in decoding Tr. V, pp. 117-118 and that learning disability as moderate. Tr. V, p. 138. fluency. Tr. V, p. 120. describes provides estified that the IEP proposed by comparable speech and language services to what is being offered at the Tr. V, p. believes the proposed IEP to be appropriate because it gives the needed

special education and related services. Tr. V, pp. 120-121. The speech and language program at integrates services in the classes.

has a Kurzweil reader, which would allow e to said that said that has have textbooks read aloud to Tr. V, pp. 125-126. other devices available to read information to to accommodate for poor decoding skills. Tr. V, pp. 126-127.

said that botained t School's class schedule for School. Tr. V, pp. 129-130. said that visit to on a was in Spanish and Science classes. it was on this visit that learned that IEP meeting. Tr. V. had not asked for those classes at the recalled that the also recalled that the parents were supposed to get back with the personnel in p. 131. School Year, but they never about proposed schedule for the did. Tr. V, p. 139.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Based on the evidence presented in this matter, I find that:

- Even though intelligence has been measured in the superior range, learning disability including language processing deficits and problems with attention and organization, have affected academic skills, primarily reading and writing.
- disabled; however, they disagree as to the type and intensity of the special education services requires. The contend that requires a full-time learning disabilities placement at School; however, contends that it has an appropriate program for at its School, which is a unique public school designed to serve only grade students.
- 3. On the filed a Due Process Hearing Request seeking funding from for placing in School for the School Year.

 The parties agreed however, that would proceed with drafting an IEP for for

2 111	School Year, before proceeding with a Due Process Hearing, the IEP meeting was
convened on	
4.	The participated in the development of the IEP as well as in
the developm	nent of an IEP by School. School IEP was developed on
prior to	the filing of the Due Process Hearing Request and prior to the IEP developed by
-	Also, the request for the due process hearing was initiated prior to asking for and
developing th	The second secon
5.	According to a stipulation between the parties at the Hearing on
the h	and no objections to the present level of performance or the goals and objectives of
	proposed IEP. Tr. I, pp. 105-106.
6.	said that had no familiarity with the program at
the time of the	IEP meeting. Tr. I, p. 83. visited three times
however, thes	e visits occurred after the filing of the request for a Due Process Hearing, and
before the dev	
had begun, wh	
7.	f stated that was committed to attending School
for the	school year and had paid a deposit to insure attendance there prior to
	EP meeting on at which meeting and the
finalized an IE	P for School for the School for the
school year.	
8.	The IEP developed by for for placement at developed by
(SB-35), consi	sted of receiving Reading, English, Study Skills, World Civilization and
	special education setting. was to receive Speech Language services of

90 minutes a week and occupational therapy consultation of sixty minutes monthly. The special education classes would have been no larger than eight to ten students with an aide. The aide in the main special education class was a certified teacher. Tr. V, pp31, 38.

- The IEP was developed through a cooperative effort on the part of and the representatives of School who participated in the IEP meeting by telephone. The were present at the meeting but did not provide comments about the draft IEP that had developed.
- 10. Many of the goals and objectives in the School IEP were incorporated from School IEP developed for school year, primarily because requested and was provided with a copy of School IEP in preparation for the meeting.
- (SB-36) referring to the IEP meeting and the draft IEP. The letter also requested that the provide any comments to and another IEP meeting could be arranged; however, the made no comments about the IEP and no additional IEP meeting was requested.
- 12. At the IEP meeting the participants discussed proposed classes for however, the did not request that particular classes such as Science or Math.

 Also, School had not finalized class schedule at the time of the IEP meeting. School class schedule was not developed until prior to the start of the school year.
 - 13. The parties agree that the size, setting and the number of students around impacts ability to learn; thus, there is no disagreement that requires a small class

setting, which some offered at the School; however the contend that School can more appropriately provide this kind of setting.

- that they felt that the IEP School had developed was appropriate for and that it should be implemented at School in a full-time special education program.
- and objectives as stated in the IEP, at the Due Process Hearing, expressed concern with whether or not the IEP could be implemented at and whether or not could benefit from contact with regular education students. However, the witnesses on behalf of who testified as experts, were of the opinion that is not severely learning disabled and would benefit in a program that includes contact with regular education students.
- 16. Based on the testimony of expert witnesses, the IEP developed by could be implemented at and that would receive appropriate services at considering learning disabilities and that
- or Science classes at appropriate for Based on class schedule at School, among other things, is taking Spanish 1 and a Science class.

 However, the did not request that provide these classes for at the
- 18. Request, and prior to the development of the TEP, that the TeP had already

a deposit for attendance. School for the school Year and had paid also participated in the development of an IEP for at School. (Tr. Pp. 81,82,89,90)

students. Was not familiar with the School at the time of the IEP meeting (Tr. 1, p.83). Even so, testified that was a good teacher. TR. 1,p.71.

20. testified that visited School three times, the first time on then two subsequent visits, which based on testimony occurred on and sestified that during visits observed a World Literature class, an English class and a Spanish class Tr. 1, pp. 36, 37, 82.

CONCLUSION

A. Whether proposed an IEP and placement appropriate for in the least restrictive environment for the School Year?

The IDEA entitles disabled students to a Free and Appropriate Public Education

("FAPE). See 20 U.S.C. § 1412(a) (1997). Specifically, Section 1412(a) provides that, "[a] free appropriate public education is available to all children with disabilities residing in the State between ages 3 and 21, inclusive" Similarly, the accompanying regulation at 34 C.F.R. § 300.121(a) also requires each state to have "[i]n effect a policy that ensures that all children with disabilities aged 3 through 21 residing in the State have the right to FAPE "

The IDEA does not require a maximal educational opportunity. See Board of Educ. v.

Rowley, 458 U.S. 176, 189 (1982) (holding that the school board was not required to provide an

interpreter to a deaf child who was progressing adequately without one). In fact, "the requirement that a State provide specialized educational services to handicapped children generates no additional requirements that the services be sufficient to maximize each child's potential 'commensurate with the opportunity provided other children." Id. at 198. Rather, FAPE only requires that a disabled student receive personalized instruction with sufficient support services to enable the handicapped child to benefit educationally from that instruction." Hessler v. State Bd. of Educ., 700 F.2d 134, 139 (4th Cir. 1983).

Based on the evidence, even the agree with the goals and objectives of the IEP and did not present any evidence through testimony or otherwise that they disagreed with the IEP that was drafted on This is largely due to the fact that the IEP incorporated goals and objectives of the IEP for] School IEP meeting. had drafted prior to the School is the placement offered by grade students and among other things, is designed to assist these school contains only students in transitioning from a junior high school environment to high school. This school has approximately 120 special education student out of a student body of approximately 750. Based on the evidence, staff and facilities are appropriate for students who do not require a full-time special education program. Although it is evident from the record that School is prepared to accommodate and learning disabled, the weight of the evidence is that does not require a full-time special education placement. may support that School can provide The evidence presented by the with the best education can get, but that is not what IDEA requires. with the basic floor of opportunity that it is obligated to provide and has made provided

FAPE available to through developing an appropriate IEP and determining an appropriate placement for for the school year. В. Whether the placement selected by the for for the School Year provides with educational benefit in the least restrictive environment? School divisions make FAPE available to students through the implementation of an IEP. See 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1997); see also 8 VAC 20-80-60(B) (1999). Here, tuition reimbursement is not appropriate unless the prove I inappropriate and that School's program is appropriate. See Martin v. Sch. Bd, 348 S.E.2d 857 (Va. Ct. App. 1986); see also Burlington Sch. Comm. v. Department of Educ., 471 U.S. 359 (1985); Florence County Sch. Dist. Four v. Carter, 510 U.S. 7 (1993). Reimbursement is not appropriate in this case because had an appropriate program for The. TEP that the IEP team designed for educational and related services to that were designed to enable to receive appropriate services at the School. In preparing to draft the IEP. had access to the goals and objectives from School IEP and other information regarding educational progress and needs that had been compiled by during attendance there. was able to incorporate these goals and objectives in its IEP for implementation at the School. There was no evidence presented that the staff at could not implement the IEP offered appropriate classes and the staff was prepared to provide additional Science and Math classes that was taking at School; however, the had not requested those classes. Accordingly, the offered FAPE to in the least restrictive environment; whereas the IEP offered by the

School requires a full-time placement in only special education classes and no opportunity for to participate in activities with non-disabled peers.

The IDEA requires that

[t]o the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities, including children in public or private institutions or other care facilities, are educated with children who are not disabled, and special classes, separate schooling, or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only when the nature or severity of the disability of a child is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(5)(a); see also 34 C.F.R. § 300.550(b); 8 VAC 20-80-10.

The Record in this matter makes it clear that could achieve an appropriate education at the School. School offered special education resources as well as the opportunity to interact with non-disabled peers in elective classes, at lunch and in physical education. On the other hand School services only disabled students. Placement at School would eliminate opportunity to interact with non-disabled peers.

In view of the testimony of and land it is apparent that does not require a full-time special education program that School developed for accordingly, School is the least restrictive environment for under the IDEA and supporting regulations.

3. Whether or the bear the burden of proof in this matter?

Based on the Record in this case, on participated in the development of an IEP at School. Subsequent to that, the authorized their

counsel to file for a Due Process Hearing on requesting that notwithstanding School year. On School for the the pending Due Process Hearing, the parties agreed that would develop an IEP for which IEP was in fact developed. At the time of the IEP meeting, the had not School. In fact, no such visit visited the proposed placement for and followed up with two additional visits in occurred until and had committed to testified that had limited knowledge of School even before participating in the EP meeting. placing had the burden of proving that In view of these facts, the Hearing Officer concludes the required a full-time special educational placement.

As stated above, school systems are obligated to provide students with a FAPE. The right to a FAPE under the IDEA consists of two parts, compliance with appropriate procedural requirements and a substantively appropriate individualized education program. As the Supreme Court observed in Board of Education of Hendrick Hudson Sch. Dist. V. Rowley, 458 U.S. 177, 206-7 (1982), a court must answer two questions to determine whether a child has been denied a free and appropriate public education under the requirements of the IDEA. The first questions is concerned with whether the State complied with the procedures set forth in the Act. Here there were no allegations that had violated any procedural requirements.

The second question is concerned with whether the individualized educational program developed is appropriate. Based on the testimony of the second the second goals and objectives that were acceptable to and except for class scheduling, was substantially the same as School IEP. School IEP. primary concern was not with the IEP, but a questions as to whether or not the IEP could be implemented at

Even though implementation was raised as a concern,] primary teacher was a good teacher. Other who would have served as than to raise the question of an inability to implement the IEP, no evidence was presented that could not implement IEP. In fact, the would indicate that the staff at Hearing Officer concludes that the contrary was proved; that staff is quite capable of implementing an appropriate special education program for Furthermore, it was clear from the testimony of that the parents were School for the school year, even while the returning to committed to IEP was being developed. Also, even prior to the filing of the hearing request on I School had already been developed in the IEP of Furthermore, was not familiar with and had not even visited I In fact, visits did not take place before rejecting it as an appropriate placement for until approximately six weeks after the school year had started while had already started attending School. expert witnesses, who the Hearing Officer Based on the testimony of the was appropriate for found to be credible, the IEP developed by appropriately dealt with learning disabilities. Furthermore, the School is s needs, including courses desires to take, small classes and equipped to meet sufficient staffing in the classrooms to further assist therefore, Also, as testified by I School program appropriate placement for was the "the best that tan possibly get." Tr. p. 164, a standard that is not required to meet. .

Accordingly, in view of the Findings of Fact in this case, the Hearing Officer determines that had the burden to prove that it had developed an appropriate IEP and determined an appropriate placement for As held in Weast v. Schaffer, 38 IDELR 124 (D. Md 2002) school district have the burden of proving its initial IEP offered FAPE to the child. Here, met that burden.

On the other hand, the had the burden of proving that the placement offered by was inappropriate for had a burden they did not meet.

ORDER

Having proposed an appropriate IEP and placement for some is not required to reimburse the for the placement at School for the school year; therefore, it is hereby ORDERED that this matter is DISMISSED.

APPEAL INFORMATION

This decision is final and binding unless the decision is appealed by a party in a state circuit court within one year of the issuance of the decision or in a federal district court.

