VIRGINIA:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DUE PROCESS HEARING

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)	
	Complainants,)	
VS.		In Re:	
8	PUBLIC SCHOOLS,)	
	Respondent.)	

DECISION

This action arose as a request for a Due Process Hearing by the parents of Contest the appropriateness of Courrent Individual Educational Plan (hereafter IEP) placement. The have placed in a residential therapeutic school and seek reimbursement for the costs. The also seek reimbursement for the costs of two former private school placements on the basis of procedural violations of the Individuals with Disabilities Act, 20 USC § 1400 et seq. (hereafter IDEA).

The Public Schools (hereafter PS) contend that IEP is sufficient to meet the standards for a free appropriate public education (hereafter FAPE) as required by IDEA. PS denies that the are entitled to reimbursement for any of private school placements and that the parents have failed to meet some of the procedural requirements of IDEA.

Findings of Fact

special education services in as other health impaired (hereafter OHI). The has received various diagnoses which have included complex seizure disorder, bipolar disorder, mood disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, attention deficity hyperactivity disorder, cerebellar dysfunction and developmentally disordered central nervous system. The has displayed behavioral problems since an early age. The has, at various times, had temper tantrums, explosive outbursts, separation anxiety, disruptive behavior in class, used vulgar language excessively, physical altercations with peers and school staff, run away from school, thrown and broken objects, damaged walls and made verbal threats and threatening gestures. The have a high level of concern and affection for their only child and have been consistently and deeply involved in the process of education and development.

entered the System in kindergarten. During second grade year was	
placed in the Center, a special education school which deals with children who have	
emotional disabilities. was successful in elementary school. earned good grades and	
was promoted regularly. In grade was doing so well egan to add regular education	n
classes to schedule through the program at Center which operates cooperatively	
with School. In grade, was essentially mainstreamed to	
School and received support services. From to grade, IEPs	
were developed for participated and agreed to the IEPs. The we	re
provided with a written statement of their rights and procedures under IDEA.	

An IEP was developed for grade year. PS and the agreed to place in School (hereafter is a regular education school.

Support services were included in IEP. did not adjust well to and began to display significant behavioral problems. In had difficulty with peer relationships at was, at times, bullied and threatened and had great difficulty dealing with these issues. In was suspended from school after an incident in which left school grounds.

served a five day suspension from the incident in which left school. It also served a two day suspension on and for an incident which had occurred on the day before the incident in which left school. On the left school of the incident in which left school of the inciden

new IEP covered the time period from _______ o ____ The IEP provided _____ with homebound instruction. ______ completed _____ grade on homebound instruction and earned all As and Bs in the fourth guarter.

The felt! vas unwelcome at and enrolled in a private school for the beginning of grade year. IEP expired in nd no new IEP was developed at that time. The applied for enrollment at the private school on prior to the expiration of the IEP. PS and the had discussed placing in Center, a PS special education chool, however, this placement was not offered in writing or put in an IEP. The orally declined placement in the Center.

and the rogram were not a good match. had difficulty almost immediately. If requently refused to do school work and wanted to go home. The school staff found to be disruptive and were unable to deal with behavior in an effective manner. By the decision to ask to leave the school. The school deal with the dear the end of

On sent a notice to PS of intent to home school for grade year. On PS sent a letter authorizing home instruction and describing the requirements for testing and documentation for home schooled students. The letter also stated that remained eligible for special education services and an IEP meeting would be scheduled upon request. This same letter was sent to the again on in regard to the school year. completed ade through home instruction by parents.
The enrolled in School (hereafter) for the beginning of grade school year. began working in the program in and began attending the school in September. On was terminated from the program. had difficulty with peer and staff relationships, failed to do school work and had behavioral problems. was ultimately deemed a safety risk by staff when screamed obscenities, refused to stop inappropriate behavior and barricaded in a stairwell on
was out of school for approximately three weeks. During those three weeks, displayed severe behavioral problems at home. was destructive, abusive and violent. was admitted to the on and remained in until near the end of condition improved and was released with a "guarded" prognosis. attended the Program briefly.
In mid- did not have a current IEP. did not have a current evaluation. tri-annual evaluation was due in the preceived no notice in regard to a tri-annual evaluation by the process of th
On the screening committee met and recommended an evaluation of Evaluations were conducted in early On he eligibility committee met and was found eligible for special education services in the category "emotional disability, other health impairment." An IEP meeting was held on A tentative IEP was drawn up. attended the IEP meeting. Prequested time to think about the IEP and discuss it with A second IEP meeting was held. School was the proposed placement at both IEP meetings. The prejected the IEP at the second meeting.
was enrolled in PS in attended School from to PS and the agreed to the placement while the special education process was taking place. participation at School was minimal and did not return after leaving for the winter break.

is currently at the	School (hereafter). The applied for
admission to on J	On	was accepted by
On began	the program.	s a certified special education
school which deals with emotionally disa	abled adolescents. James	in a campsite setting on 550
acres of woodland and is a full-time resi	dential school. with uses a	system called positive peer
culture to modify behavior and get stude	ents to develop emotionally	. Students live and work in
groups and are influenced by peer press	ure. Staff meets with stude	nts one on one as necessary
and a consulting psychologist is available	아이는 사람이 많아 이 얼마나가 아니라 아니라 아니라 내가 되었다면서 나라가 되었다면 하는데 없었다.	
requests the opportunity. # has had		
progress and has begun taking an Englis	sh class. The program typic	cally lasts 14-18 months.
is expected to modify behavior and r	eturn to high school for gra	aduation, earning some credits
toward that goal at		

The School (hereafter is part of the PS system and provides special education to high school students. has small classes all taught by qualified special education teachers. The program operates on a "block" system allowing students to complete a year long course in one semester. The school has emotionally disabled students and controls behavior by setting rules, giving reenforcements, earning benefits and arranging schedules as needed. Teachers are trained to prevent improper behavior from escalating and there is a full time psychologist on staff for one on one counseling as needed. Group counseling is also available on a voluntary basis. works in conjunction with local agencies to provide services at home.

Conclusions of Law

is an emotionally disabled child who suffers from a condition which has been identified by numerous diagnoses. is eligible for special education services under the provisions of IDEA and is entitled to FAPE as defined by IDEA.

I. Request for Reimbursement For Costs of

on the grounds that was denied FAPE because of procedural violations of IDEA. They cite Jaynes v. Newport News, 35 IDELR 1 (4th Cir. 2001) as authority for their position. The theory that procedural violations can be a basis for denial of FAPE is a long standing principal. Board of Education v. Rowley, 458 U.S. 176 (1982); Hall v. Vance County Board of Education, 774 F.2d 629 (4th Cir. 1985). However, demonstrating a procedural violation alone is insufficient to establish a child was denied FAPE, it must be shown that the procedural violation was serious and actually caused the child not to receive FAPE or denied a fundamental right under IDEA. Burke County Board of Education v. Denton, 895 F.2d 973 (4th Cir. 1990); Hall, supra.; Doyle v. Arlington Co. Sch. Bd., 806 F.Supp. 1253 (E.D. Va. 1992); Jennings v. Fairfax Co. School Board, 35 IDELR 158 (2001); Board of Frederick Co. v. JD, 33 IDELR 182 (2000). The argue that was denied FAPE because no new IEP was created when IEP expired on

and no offer of placement was made in writing to them at that time. It is clear from the evidence that LPS did not complete an IEP for to immediately follow IEP which expired on nor did LPS propose in writing placement at Center. However, to the extent these actions may be procedural violations they had no effect on educational program or the delivery of FAPE by PS. The evidence from both parties acknowledged that Center was discussed as a placement option for and was deemed unacceptable by the The made a unilateral decision to place at This decision was made prior to the expiration of IEP. There would be no purpose in naving LPS develop an IEP for a placement that would not be used. Having no IEP from LPS in no way altered or affected participation in the program at

PS's offer to place at ____ Center, even if only oral, demonstrates that PS was willing to work with the and provide with FAPE. The evidence indicates that the were unhappy with PS after the negative experience had at and wanted to try a private school alternative.

The also argue that was denied FAPE because they were not notified of their rights under IDEA between and Failure to provide notice of rights under IDEA can be a basis for denial of FAPE as a procedural violation. Javnes, supra. However, the effect of such a procedural violation must be shown. Denton, supra.; Doyle, supra.; Javnes, supra. In this matter there is no evidence that the would have done anything differently had they received a rights notice during the time frame. The had received detailed notices of their rights under IDEA previously. They were dedicated to their and deeply involved in the process of choosing educational placements and services. The were aware of IDEA and had been through the process of developing an IEP many times before. They were aware of the PS services available to and made a conscious decision to place in private school. Thus, was not denied FAPE based on procedural violations in regard to placement at S is not responsible for the costs associated with that placement.

II. Request for Reimbursement For Costs of The School

The seek reimbursement for the costs of sending on the grounds that was denied FAPE because of procedural violations of IDEA. The raise the same arguments as they did for the annual evaluation in o show was denied FAPE.

At the time entered had been out of the PS system for over one year.

The had unilaterally placed in private school for grade and followed up with home instruction to finish the year by their own choice when was terminated from

At the time this decision was made the were aware that PS had special education facilities available and were willing to convene an IEP meeting to develop

an educational program. The chose, with the advice of the professionals they employed, to place in Not having an IEP from PS did not alter or affect participation in the program. It is unreasonable to expect the school system to develop an IEP for a student who was removed from the school system, who has not been enrolled and is not going to be enrolled. To the extent there is a procedural violation by PS in not producing an IEP for while was not enrolled in PS system, it had no effect which denied FAPE while was at was simply another voluntary placement by parents attempting to do the best thing for reducation. Unfortunately, it was unsuccessful but that failure is not attributable to PS.

The argument that was denied FAPE because they were not notified of their rights between is without merit in regard to reimbursement for the costs of In and again in PS sent letters to the advising them that they could have an IEP meeting and seek special education services from PS. PS directly offered the opportunity for to get FAPE through PS. Any failure to provide notice in the time period is irrelevant to the period when was at and did not deny FAPE.

The evidence shows that did not receive a tri-annual evaluation in S did not send a notice of the event or make a request to have one performed. While this may be interpreted as a procedural violation, it must still be shown that it had the effect of denying FAPE. Denton, supra.; Dovle, supra.; Board of Frederick Co. v. JD, supra. The consistently provided with medical and psychiatric care. The educational placement choice they made for was made with the information they had from doctors and their own experience. At all times relevant to the placement, the were conscious that had special needs. was essentially being evaluated constantly. It is highly unlikely that another evaluation by PS would have influenced their decision making process. The already rejected the recommendations of PS and set out to find private sector alternatives for Based upon PS's offer of for in school and S's current offer of for high school, it can be inferred that a evaluation would have resulted in a recommendation for one of the S special education centers for t These placements have not been acceptable to the since left by PS would have only identified issues which were already evaluation in known to the and a recommendation for a school placement which was unacceptable to them. Thus, the failure of S to perform a tri-annual evaluation of had no effect on the educational placements or services received. was not denied FAPE as a result of not having the tri-annual evaluation.

The procedural violations alleged by the did not deny FAPE in regard to educational placement at PS is not responsible for the costs associated with that placement.

III. Current Placement for

was enrolled in PS at the time was placed at by parents. The placement was a unilateral decision by parents which PS does not agree with. Thus, the bear the burden to establish that is an inappropriate placement for and that is an appropriate placement for as defined by IDEA. Sch. Comm. of Town of Burlington, Mass. v. Dept. of Educ. of Mass., 471 US 359 (1985); Bales v. Clarke, 523 F. Supp. 1366 (E.D. Va. 1981). To establish that is an inappropriate placement the must establish that cannot receive FAPE in that facility. Rowley, supra. The standard for FAPE is that the student be able to make some educational progress. Rowley, supra.; Dovle, supra.

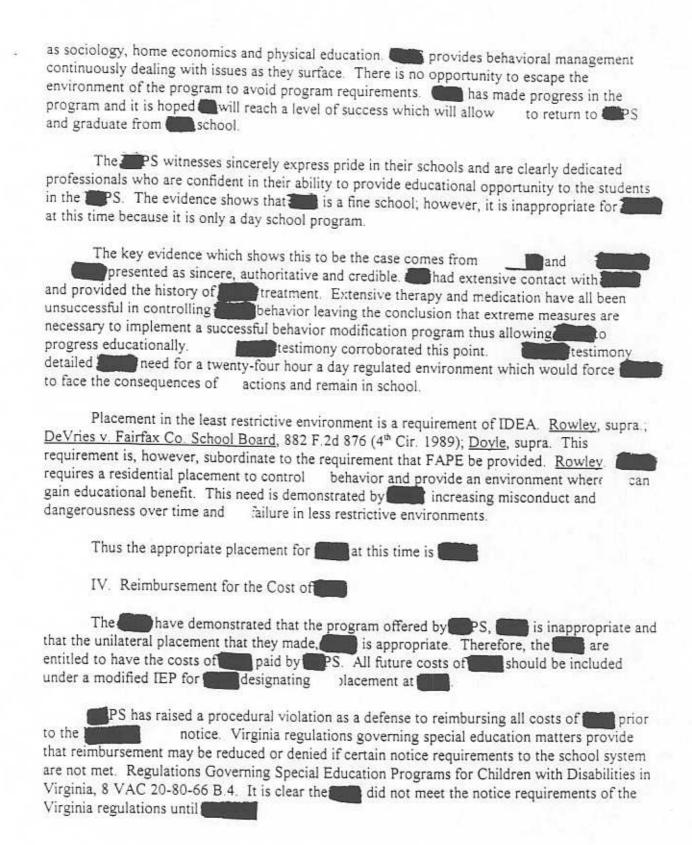
The evidence presented shows that coffers many services which can needs. Is a highly structured program taught by trained special education professionals who have skills which allow them to manage emotionally disturbed children. A psychologist is available full time for crisis management and one-on-one counseling. A system of rewards is used to promote and stimulate academic achievement. When compared to the principals of the two programs are actually very similar. The methodology differs but this is not a factor which can be used to make a decision by law. Rowley, supra.; Springer v. Fairfax Co. School Board, 134 F. 3d 659 (4th Cir. 1998); Alexander K. v. Virginia Board of Education, Fairfax Co. School Board, et al., 30 IDELR 967 (1999). The significant difference between the two programs is that it is a day school program and its a full time residential program. For this is a significant difference.

As that grown and entered adolescence behavior has deteriorated and become more dangerous. In middle school and into first year of high school has engaged in several violent acts. his no longer a small who is easily controlled physically. behavior threatens the safety of parents, school staff and students. Behavior modification is essential for to remain in any school setting where can derive educational benefit.

School presents many stressful situations for Dealing with personal relationships, academics and transitioning environments all create stresses for which often lead to emotional breakdown. To escape the stress of school has repeatedly sought refuge by removing from school, often by request and frequently by acting out with intolerable behavior. Having a day school program with a home to escape to when stress is high has been unsuccessful for since leaving elementary school. The acts in dangerous ways which have compelled school authorities to remove from school. The brings issues with from one environment to the other creating disturbance both at school and at home. The result is gets removed from school and makes no progress.

The twenty-four hour a day control by of behavior provides with an environment which can modify and control behavior so that can make educational progress.

PS does not argue that is an inappropriate facility, only that is adequate. The evidence presented by the demonstrates that is appropriate for provides educational benefit through academic classes and credits for various other activities which qualify



The began the process of placing in the placed of there in the yet did not inform PS of this until after the fact. The requested an IEP meeting in the after already placing in the It is clear from the timing that the that already decided educational placement prior to the IEP meeting. The failure to notify PS of their plans for the was improper. The Virginia regulations specifically require ten days advance notice of placement so that the school system can take appropriate action or modify its recommendations in regard to a student. The was denied this opportunity.

On , an IEP meeting was held and PS became aware of the desire to have PS place in through IEP and fund education there.

For the above stated reasons, this Hearing Officer finds that the large entitled to reimbursement for the cost of dated back to

Pursuant to the Virginia regulations, PS obligation to pay reimbursement to the for costs of are properly reduced by the amount accrued prior to

Order

Upon the findings of fact and the conclusions of law previously set forth it is hereby ordered that PS shall modify IEP to place at the PS shall be responsible for the costs of that placement. PS shall pay reimbursement to and for the costs of from forward.

Upon request of either party a further hearing will be conducted to determine the exact amount of the reimbursement.

The requests for reimbursement for the costs of the and are denied.

Notice

Either party has the right to appeal this decision by filing the appropriate action in a Virginia Circuit Court or U.S. District Court with jurisdiction. Any party wishing to appeal is advised to consult with legal counsel about procedures and deadlines.

Date Hearing Officer