Quick Guide to Transition Planning



Rockland Transition Consortium



This guide was created in collaboration by professionals at Rockland BOCES, Nyack Schools, East Ramapo Schools, Clarkstown Schools, PNW BOCES, The Guidance Center of Westchester, and ACCES-VR.

Rockland County Office for People with Disabilities

Mission Statement: The mission of the Rockland County Office for People with Disabilities is to provide advocacy and advance the independence and well-being for all people as we work towards full integration within the community.

Our Vision: Our vision is to support, enhance and assist in developing policies designed to meet the needs of people with disabilities, while working in close coordination with the community, community based organizations, and school districts to improve outcomes for participants and students. We are here to answer questions and serve as an informational resource and advocate for people with disabilities in all aspects of their lives while connecting them to available services.



"It is critical that the Office for People with Disabilities serve as a passionate advocate for the people of Rockland," said County Executive Ed Day. "We must ensure that everyone has fair access to the services of County Government, and I urge anyone with questions or concerns to reach out to this Office for assistance."

You can contact the Office for People with Disabilities at 845-638-5122 or by emailing the Director at ScottJ@co.rockland.ny.us

Support for this Guide was provided by Rockland County Executive Ed Day's Office and the Rockland County Office for People with Disabilities.

Table of Contents

IntroductionIntroduction	5
Timeline of Transition Activities	6
Assessing Readiness	
Parents of Teens Survival Checklist	7
Are you ready to work? Checklist	11
Preparing for Your Annual Review	
Nothing Without Me Brochure to Support Student Participation	13
"Student Draft IEP" Tool	15
CPSE/CSE Parent/Student Report Worksheet	17
Diploma and Credential Options in New York State	
Links to Diploma and Credential Options	19
Diploma and Credential Options Chart	20
Diploma and Credential Options Brochure	21
Resources	
How is College Different from High School?	23
Annotated IEP	25
IDEA 13 Classification Categories	39
Community Resources	41
Glossary	43
Acronyms Sheet	47

Introduction

Transition planning is the process of identifying adult goals in the areas of living, learning, and earning and getting ready to achieve those goals through appropriate skill acquisition, programs, services, and instruction. Transition planning is an on-going and collaborative process with the student, student's family, education team, and any appropriate outside agencies. In New York State, transition planning is reflected in a student's Individualized Education Program (IEP) document beginning in the year in which a student turns 15.

Transition planning begins by gathering information on a student's strengths, preferences, interests, and skills. Often, this information is gathered through conversations and transition assessments (informal or formal). This information is used to help the student identify appropriate adult goals in training/education, employment, and independent living skills after high school (measurable postsecondary goals). Once appropriate goals are articulated, the team will identify what the student needs in order to achieve their goals later in life (transition needs).

To address any transition-related needs, the team will collaboratively identify an appropriate course of study for high school and any needed activities each year. The course of study could include the courses necessary for graduation, additional electives related to the student's interest area, activities to support employment readiness, or career and technical education. The transition plan will also outline any necessary activities to support the student in achieving their goals later in life (Coordinated Set of Transition Activities). These activities could include instruction in required skills, career or college exploration, community experiences, transition assessments, or applying to additional support services. There are many, many kinds of activities that could be included in a student's transition plan. Which activities are included is based on the student's individual needs.

It is very important to start the transition planning process early. Transition planning is an ongoing process that occurs, ideally, over many years. The student should be a central member in these decisions and participate to the maximum extent possible. The team will provide support and information, as necessary, to aid the process. If additional support will be beneficial after high school, the student may also apply for adult services. There are different types of services that could be provided after high school. To access these services, an individual must be determined eligible through an application process. The team can help identify possible areas of support and help the student and family through the application process.

The documents and information in this guide are intended to help you as you navigate the transition planning process.

Suggested Timeline for Transition Planning

	Age Range
Administer initial career assessment	12*
Complete periodic transition assessments (at least annually)	12-21*
Develop a career plan and update annually (utilize goal setting & backward planning)	12-21
Participate in strength-based person-centered planning	12-21
Develop skills in self-determination & self-advocacy	12-21
Explore community leisure activities	12-21
Notify parents that transition services will be incorporated into the IEP (must be in IEP when student turns 15) Introduce and discuss transition services	14 (or younger if appropriate)* 14 (or younger if
	appropriate)*
Develop post-school outcomes with student	14-21*
Develop transition component of IEP and update annually	14-21
Assure that copies of work-related documents are available	14-17
Identify and discuss the Diploma &/or Credential options available to the student and their progress towards graduation at annual review meetings.	14-17*
Obtain parental consent for adult agency linkages	14-21
Consider employment/volunteer experience	14-21
Consider need for residential opportunities, including completing applications as appropriate	14-21
Obtain personal ID card/ driver's license	16-18
Develop transportation/mobility strategies	16-21
Investigate SSDI/SSI/PASS/Medicaid programs	16-18
Consider guardianship or emancipation	16-18
Involve ACCES-VR/NYSCB as appropriate, 2 years prior to school exit and consider OPWDD (if not already determined eligible)	t 16-20* (or younger if appropriate)
Investigate post-school opportunities (further educational or vocational training, college, military, etc)	16-21
Register to vote	18
Male students register for draft	18
Review health insurance coverage: Notify insurance carrier of disability 8 investigate rider of continued eligibility if needed	18 - 21

^{*}These activities are required of school districts by Federal and New York State Law

Adapted from L. Dearlove Transition Timeline

Name:		Date:	_
-------	--	-------	---

PARENTS OF TEENAGERS SURVIVAL CHECKLIST

PREPARE COOK	CED M	IEALS			COMPARISON	SHOP	PING		
Can your teenagers:	no	some	usually	always	Wearing Apparel				
set a table?					Can your teenagers:	no	some	usually	always
fry bacon?					plan a wardrobe that includes school, leisure,				
make toast?					and dress clothes?				
fry and scramble eggs?			<u></u> j	لـــا	buy shoes that fit?				
recognize basic food groups?					recognize types of materials?				
prepare a balanced diet for a day?					check the quality of items?				
prepare a balanced diet for a week?					check seams to see how well they are constructed?	\Box	П	П	
recognize if foods have			C1		realize bargains?			H	Ħ
spoiled?	님	님	님		take advantage of sales?	\exists	П	П	П
roast a variety of meats?					compare prices?	Ħ	ī		\Box
mash potatoes?		L1			know to keep sales slips?				
make salads? cook vegetables?	\exists			H	know how to return items?				
cook vegetables:			<u></u>		figure percentages on		_		paramag
COMPARISON	SHOF	PPING			sales items?				
Groceries									
Groceries					COMBABICAN	CHO	SIMIC		
Can your teenagers:	no	some	usually	always	COMPARISON	SHOF	PPING		
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and		some	usually	always	Appliances			usually	alwavs
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables?	no	some	usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers:	shOi □		usually	always
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply		some	usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices?			usually	always
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food?			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers:	no		usually	always
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget?			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality?	no		usually	always
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food?			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality?	no		usually	always
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats?			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts?	no	some	usually	
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats? compare prices? compare sizes? (can they recognize that a 12 ounce package of			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts? GEOGRA	no 	some		
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats? compare prices? compare sizes? (can they recognize that a 12 ounce package of bacon is more expensive			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts? GEOGRA Can your teenagers: navigate to most areas of your city? name surrounding towns	no	some		
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats? compare prices? compare sizes? (can they recognize that a 12 ounce package of			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts? GEOGRA Can your teenagers: navigate to most areas of your city? name surrounding towns and cities?	no	some		
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats? compare prices? compare sizes? (can they recognize that a 12 ounce package of bacon is more expensive than a one pound pack-			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts? GEOGRA Can your teenagers: navigate to most areas of your city? name surrounding towns and cities? use a road map?	no	some		
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats? compare prices? compare sizes? (can they recognize that a 12 ounce package of bacon is more expensive than a one pound package that is listed at the			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts? GEOGRA Can your teenagers: navigate to most areas of your city? name surrounding towns and cities? use a road map? tell you in which country they live?	PHY no	some		always
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats? compare prices? compare sizes? (can they recognize that a 12 ounce package of bacon is more expensive than a one pound package that is listed at the same price?) take advantage of sale			usually	always	Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts? GEOGRA Can your teenagers: navigate to most areas of your city? name surrounding towns and cities? use a road map? tell you in which country they live? read road signs?	PHY no	some		
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats? compare prices? compare sizes? (can they recognize that a 12 ounce package of bacon is more expensive than a one pound pack- age that is listed at the same price?) take advantage of sale items?			usually		Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts? GEOGRA Can your teenagers: navigate to most areas of your city? name surrounding towns and cities? use a road map? tell you in which country they live?	PHY no	some		always
Can your teenagers: select fresh fruits and vegetables? purchase a week's supply of food? buy within a budget? select quality meats? compare prices? compare sizes? (can they recognize that a 12 ounce package of bacon is more expensive than a one pound package that is listed at the same price?) take advantage of sale items? use coupons? determine what items			usually		Appliances Can your teenagers: compare prices? check for quality? evaluate discounts? GEOGRA Can your teenagers: navigate to most areas of your city? name surrounding towns and cities? use a road map? tell you in which country they live? read road signs?	PHY no	some		always

MATHEN	IATICS	5				no	some	usually	always
Can your teenagers: add? subtract? multiply? divide? figure averages? figure percentages? make change for one dollar?		some	usually	always	replace a fuse? replace a door hinge? replace a door knob? hang a picture? paint a room? paint trim on a house? clean out guttering? mow the yard? trim around walks?				
make change for ten dollars? make change for one hundred dollars? tell time? measure in inches?					use insecticides safely? store tools? put up a shelf? set a thermostat? replace and clean furnace				
measure in feet? measure in yards? recognize common measurements and compare them? Such as:									
a teaspoon? a tablespoon? a cup? a pint?					clean the house: dust, vacuum, mop, wax? clean and disinfect a bathroom?				
a quart? a gallon?					make a bed? get rid of roaches? tell which clothing should				
READI					be laundered and which	r	L1		
Can your teenagers read: a novel? the daily newspaper?		some	usually	always	dry-cleaned? wash and iron clothing? tell which cleaning fluids are best for what jobs?				
directions on medicine bottles? directions on detergent					do simple mending and sew on buttons?				
boxes? cookbook instructions? monthly statements? traffic signs and symbols?					contact the landlord or a professional for more serious problems?				
an index in a book?					Can your teenagers operate:			the	
and use a telephone book? and use the white pages? and use the yellow pages? and use the encyclopedia? and use a library?					a toaster? a stove? a vacuum sweeper? a dish washer? a clothes washer? a clothes dryer?			usually	
HOME MAIN					a lawn mower? a garbage disposal?			님	님
Can your teenagers: replace a light switch? check the safety of an extension cord?		some	usually	always	an electric mixer? [an oven? [an iron? [(con	itinues)

CARPEN	TRY					no	some	usually	always
Can your teenagers use a: hammer? screwdriver?	0 	some	usually	always	realize the importance of making a neat, well- groomed appearance? realize the importance				
pliers? hand drill? hand saw?					of clean clothing and shined shoes?				
level? square?				Ä	know how to manicure their fingernails?				
•					SEXUA	LITY			
HEALT	Ή				Do your teenagers:	no	some	usually	always
Can your teenagers:	no	some	usualiy	always	know the biological basics			_	
apply a tourniquet?	님		닉	님	of sex?			<u></u> i	
clean a cut? apply simple bandages?		H	 		understand their own sexual drives?		П		
stop someone from	ш	LI		Ll	accept responsibility for	LJ	i1	اـــا	ш
choking on food?					their own sexuality?				
give mouth to mouth resuscitation?					understand birth-control measures?				
recognize symptoms of colds?					understand basics of sexual hygiene?				
recognize the cause of certain pains?					know where to seek professional advice?				
treat a minor burn? decide when to use home	П	П	П		feel they can discuss problems with you?				
remedies? decide when to go to the	L_J	لسا	LJ		COMMUN	IC ATI	ON:		
decide when to go to the	_				COMMON	CAIR	O FR		
doctor?					Can your toonagers:	20	come	ulenally	always
doctor? administer simple medication?					Can your teenagers: dial a long-distance number?	no	some	usually	always
administer simple					dial a long-distance	no	some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer?					dial a long-distance number?	no	some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with					dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station?	no	some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program					dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers?		some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins?					dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a		some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program					dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a personal letter and		some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program of physical exercise? PERSONAL GI Do your teenagers:					dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a personal letter and thank you note?		some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program of physical exercise? PERSONAL Gill Do your teenagers: know how often to					dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a personal letter and		some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program of physical exercise? PERSONAL G Do your teenagers: know how often to bathe, wash hair, brush teeth, etc.?					dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a personal letter and thank you note? converse well in private		some	usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program of physical exercise? PERSONAL G Do your teenagers: know how often to bathe, wash hair, brush teeth, etc.? know the importance of					dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a personal letter and thank you note? converse well in private conversations? state opinions backed by reason and fact?			usually	always
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program of physical exercise? PERSONAL G Do your teenagers: know how often to bathe, wash hair, brush teeth, etc.?	no	AING some		always	dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a personal letter and thank you note? converse well in private conversations? state opinions backed by			usually	
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program of physical exercise? PERSONAL G Do your teenagers: know how often to bathe, wash hair, brush teeth, etc.? know the importance of using a deodorant? know how to buy toiletries: razor blades, deodorant,	no	AING some		always	dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a personal letter and thank you note? converse well in private conversations? state opinions backed by reason and fact? CURRENT Can your teenagers:	EVEN			
administer simple medication? identify minor infections? use a thermometer? supplement diet with needed vitamins? carry out a proper program of physical exercise? PERSONAL Gi Do your teenagers: know how often to bathe, wash hair, brush teeth, etc.? know the importance of using a deodorant? know how to buy toiletries: razor blades, deodorant, toothpaste, shampoo, etc.?	no	AING some		always	dial a long-distance number? dial station-to-station? dial person-to-person? call collect? readily find emergency numbers? organize and compose a personal letter and thank you note? converse well in private conversations? state opinions backed by reason and fact? CURRENT Can your teenagers: read the newspaper? watch the evening news	EVEN			

TRANSPORTATION

ΕN	1PI	OY.	M	FI	TΙ
EIV			171	-	41

Can your teenagers: use public transit systems? drive a car safely?	no	some	usually	always	Do your teenagers know how to: apply for employment?	no	some	usually	always
recognize minor mechan- ical problems?					fill out an application form? write a business letter?				
take the car to a rep- utable mechanic?					mail packages?				
change a tire? check the oil, water, transmission fluid and			LJ		obtain a social security card? use a credit card?				
the windshield washer? be responsible for seeing					pay monthly bills? balance a checkbook?				
that the car receives proper maintenance?					open a checking account? keep a bank account? open a savings account?				
					apply for a loan? write checks?				
					fill out income tax forms?				

Source: A Slice of Life, by Fremont Union High School, 1980, Sunnyvale, CA: Fremont Union School District. Copyright 1980 by Fremont Union School District. Reprinted with permission.

	WORK-BASED LEARNING REA	ADY TO WO	RK A	188	SES	SM	ENT	Г		
NAME					7.	r 3	<u>+</u>	Jt.		
PROGRAM				che	che	eacher	Parent	Student		
QUARTER				Teacher	Teacher	- ea	Ра	Stu		
OVERALL S	CORE			_	 -	<u> </u>				
	CORL									
ZEST									I	
1	Actively participates									
2	Shows enthusiasm									
3	Invigorate others									
GRIT						ı	ı	ı		
4	Finishes whatever he or she begins									
5	Tries very hard even after experiencing failure									
6	Works independently with focus									
SELF-CONT	ROL SCHOOL WORK									
7	Comes to class prepared									
8	Pays attention and resists distractions									
9	Remembers and follows directions									
10	Gets to work right away rather than procrastina	uting								
	ROL INTERPERSONAL	19				<u> </u>				
11	Remains calm even when criticized or otherwis	o provokod								
		se provoked								
12 13	Allows others to speak without interruption									
14	Is polite to adults and peers									
	Keeps his/her temper in check									
OPTIMISM	Outro and a station and bartle state will								I	
15	Gets over frustrations and setbacks quickly	_								
16	Believes that effort will improve his or her future	9								
GRATITUDE						l		I	1	I
17	Recognizes and shows appreciation for others									
18	Recognizes and shows appreciation for his/her	opportunities								
	ELLIGENCE					I	I			I
19	Is able to find solutions during conflicts with oth	ners								
20	Demonstrates respect for feelings of others									
21	Knows when and how to include others									
CURIOSITY						l		Ī	ı	l
22	Is eager to explore new things									
23	Asks and answers questions to deepen unders	tanding								
24	Actively listens to others									
ACADEMIC	PERFORMANCE					ı	T 1		1	ı
25	Completes all assignments with quality and time	eliness								
26	Uses tools appropriately and safely									
COMMITME	NT									
27	Attends class with one or less absences per qu	ıarter								
28	Demonstrates loyalty & appreciation to the program									
	SCA		_							
	ke the Student	140-120= Very		dy						
2= Unlike the		119-101= Rea								
	at like the student	100-90 = Nee				uppo	ort			
4= Like the S		89-79 = Nee			ort					
5= Very Muc	h Like the Student	78-0 = Not	Read	ly						
6.2019									1	1

Sour Future shil nuoy si sidT ti nal9 -

Alease complete this with your parent or another adult who is important to act ting it is in to won and bring it to ...

VOMICSE Meeting

Location:

:smiT\stpd

Isnutut nuoy szuszib ot...

y	
-	
	:sətoN

Road Map for Decision Making

By age 14

Be prepared to discuss types of diplomas/credentials:

- Regents
- Local
- CDOS Credential
- Skills & Achievement
- Commencement Credential

Know the requirements and what the degree/credential will mean after high school.

Ask yourself, "Will I be able to do what I want with this diploma/credential?"

Find out what Transition Services you will need next year...such as help with housing, recreation/leisure, medical services, self-advocacy, transportation, etc.

•	
•	
•	
Who	nt agencies provide these services?
	agailaisa promas missa sa masa.
•	
•	
•	

<u>Prepare for your meeting by knowing the</u> <u>answers to these questions:</u>

What job(s) would I like to have after finishing High School?
What kind of training would I like to pursue after High School?
What kind of additional educational experience would I like to have after High School? (College/University, Trade School) and in what field would I like to gain a degree?
How would I like to live after High School (dorm, apartment, with family, etc.)
What are my strengths and talents?
What obstacles or challenges might I need to overcome?
RememberBring this to the meeting!

	List the people who will support you as you plan for Transition (parents, guardians, school counselors, ACCES-VR counselors,				
•					
	achers, adult service providers, friends				
Уо	u may invite these people to your				
me	eting.				
<u> </u>	Parents/Guardians: Please answer these questions:				
•	What are your goals for your child as an adult?				
_					
•	What skills do you think your child with				
	need to learn in order to be a				
	successful and independent adult?				

Student "Draft IEP" Interactive Tool



Research indicates that students who are involved in their special education program planning are more successful in school. However, many students do not even attend their IEP meetings, and of those who do, few participate in a meaningful way. Most report boredom and feeling uncomfortable – even wishing they were back in class!! The IEP meeting is solely devoted to the individual student and it is critical that their voice be heard and impact the decisions made. Like the other members of the IEP team, student participation will only be meaningful if they understand the purpose and what is going on. Preparation is important. The more knowledge students have of the process, the more engaged they will be.

This interactive tool helps students prepare information that is relevant to IEP development. It will assist them to develop their own "draft IEP" to be shared with the rest of the IEP team and serve as a helpful resource to facilitate their participation in the discussion.

The *Student "Draft IEP" Interactive Tool* was created by Naomi Brickel, Director of the Community Support Network at WIHD, with assistance from Kaitlyn Stillwagon, Heather Manley, and Kerry McKenna.

http://hvsepc.org/student-draft-iep-interactive-tool/









Parent - Student IEP Planning Report Worksheet:

Studen	t's Name:	School:	
Comple	eted by:	_ Date of CPSE/CSE Meeting:	
an indivare disc the con the follo	vidualized program are built upon the identif cussed and determined at the CPSE/CSE mee nmittee and information they provide is as c	mprehensive information about the student. Go fied strengths, needs, and functioning levels of t sting by the team. The parents – and student - a ritical as that of any other member. Take some PSE/CSE at or before your child's meeting. Include	he student that re members of time to consider
Parent	Report:		
1. My	child's strengths are:		
2. I ha	Academic:		
	Everyday functioning and/or behavior (inclu	uding daily living skills):	
	Social:		
	Physical:		
3. The	e components of the program that have worl	ked for my child this year:	



4.	I have the following concerns about my child's skills and/or school program:
5.	My child's goals for life after high school are:
(Lis	I will submit the following information for the CPSE/CSE to consider at my child's meeting: st any reports from doctors, private therapists, or providers. (Attach copies of reports to this cument):
	udent Report: The things that are working best about school this year are:
8.	The things that are not helpful, or that I do not like about school this year are:
9.	The things I am best at:
10	. The things I need more help with:
Oi	ther Information or Concerns:
	www.hvsepc.org



Resources for Understanding the Pathways

Graduation Requirements Chart April 2019 update

www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/diploma-and-credentials-summary-requirements.pdf

New York State Diploma Requirements Applicable to All Students Enrolled in Grades 9-12

http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/diplomarequirementsfinal011019.pdf

Safety Net Options Available to Students with Disabilities to Graduate with a Local Diploma

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/gradrequirements/documents/safety-net-options-students-disabilities-graduation-local-diploma.pdf

Diploma Requirements Video Series

http://www.nysed.gov/curriculum-instruction/diploma-requirements-video-series

Multiple Pathways

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/ciai/multiple-pathways/

http://www.nysed.gov/memo/curriculum-instruction/process-approval-cte-pathway-assessments

Regents Appeal March 2018

http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/3-18appealformincludingell-swdmarch2018.pdf

Compensatory Option

Memorandum and Checklist June 2017

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/gradrequirements/documents/safety-net-scenarios-june-2017.pdf

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/gradrequirements/documents/compensatory-option-checklist-for-eligibility-june-2017.pdf

Superintendent Determination for a Local Diploma Updated August 2018

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/publications/superintendent-determination-option-august-2018.html

Superintendent Determination for a Local Diploma Updated Form January 2018

 $\underline{http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/gradrequirements/superintendent-determination-form-jan-2018.docx}$

CDOS Commencement Credential

Webinars and Information

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/gradrequirements/home.html

Pathway Option

http://www.p12.nysed.gov/ciai/multiple-pathways/memos/cdos-graduation-pathway-option.html

June 2016 CDOS Memo

http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/cdos-field-memo-june-2016.pdf

CDOS Credential Q & A September 2018 Revision

http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/curriculum-instruction/cdos-pathwayq-9-18.ose .pdf

Skills and Achievement Credential

 $\underline{\text{http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/publications/SACCmemo.htm}}$

Diploma Options for Puerto Rican Students

 $\frac{http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/bilingual-ed/diploma-options-for-puerto-rican-students-displaced-by-hurricanes-irma-o. .pdf$

Information on the High School Equivalency Diploma/Test Assessing Secondary Completion (TASC) http://www.acces.nysed.gov/what-hsetasc-test

Policies that Allow All Students to participate in a High school Graduation Ceremony

http://www.nysed.gov/memo/curriculum-instruction/chapter-32-laws-2018-relating-policies-allow-all-students-participate

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High School DIPLOMA

<u>Regents Diploma</u>: 65 Pass on 4 Regents Exams (ELA, Math, Science, History) + 1 Multiple Pathway assessment

*Appeal of 1 Score of 60-64

Non-

Regents

Pathway

assessments

are not

subject to

the appeal

Parent

must

request

this

option

Local Diploma via Appeal for all students:

*Appeal of 2 Scores of 60-64

Local Diploma via Appeal for Students who are ELL:

*65 Pass on 4 Regents AND 55-59 on ELA OR *65 Pass on 3 Regents, 60-64 Appeal on 1 Regents and 55-59 on ELA

Local Diploma via Safety Net for SWDS:

*Low Pass 55-64, or successful appeal of Score 52-54 for 1-2 Regents Exams

Local Diploma Compensatory Option for SWDs

*Student may score 45-54 on one or more of the required exams (excluding ELA and Math) if they compensate with scores higher than 65 on other exams AND meet district attendance and course requirements.

*English and Math scores must be ≥ 55, or appealed from 52-54 Local Diploma via Superintendent Determination for Students w/IEPs

- * Student did not meet graduation requirements listed above
- * Course and credit requirements for graduation are met
- * ELA and Math scores must be ≥ 55, OR appealed from 52-54, OR Student met requirements for CDOS Credential
- * Student participated in exams required for graduation, but did not pass in one or more subject areas.
- * Superintendent determines student has demonstrated graduation level proficiency in the subject area.

High School Equivalency Diploma

Test Assessing Secondary Completion (TASC)

- Aligned with NYSED standards and Common Core
- Computer-based assessment
- In place as of 1/1/2014



Student Exit

College and Career Ready

> Updated November 2018

CREDENTIALS

(NOT High School Diplomas)

Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS) Credential

(Multiple Pathway assessment or exiting credential)

Students MUST be provided appropriate opportunities to earn a diploma and have access to the general education curriculum.

*Option 1

- * Career Plan completed annually
- * Minimum 2 units (216 hours) of study in CTE coursework/and or work-based learning (CTE coursework must contain at least 54 hours of work-based learning) *Commencement level attainment of the
- CDOS Learning Standards.

 * Completion of Employability Profile
- *Option 2: Attainment of a nationally recognized work readiness credential.

Skills and Achievement Commencement Credential

- *Began 2013-2014 school year
- *NYSAA eligible and assessed
- *Attend 12 years of school, excluding kindergarten, or is exiting at the end of year in which student turns 21
- *Accompanied by Student Exit Summary form

Regents Diploma

Earn 22 credits: 4 ELA, 4 social studies, 3 science, 3 mathematics, ½ health, 1 arts, 1 language other than English (LOTE), 2 physical education, 3 ½ electives as well as fulfill attendance requirements and any other district requirements.



- Pass 5 required Regents exams with a score of 65 or higher on each exam, or
- Pass 4 required Regents exams (including one social studies) and either a Pathway Assessment or CDOS Commencement Credential

Appeal: One Regents exam (score between 60-64) may be appealed at the district level. Eligibility requirements include:

- Regents exam taken 2 times
- Student has taken advantage of schoolprovided academic intervention
- Have a passing course average in subject under appeal
- Recommendation by teacher or department chairperson

A Regents or Local diploma is proof that a student has met the standards for graduation from high school in New York. Once the student earns a diploma he or she is no longer eligible to attend high school.

Non-Diploma Credentials

There are exiting certificates available that document students' levels of work-readiness.

These credentials are aligned with the NYS learning standards for Career Development and Occupational Studies, which are State standards focusing on vocational preparation.

Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS) Commencement Credential

Available to all students except those who take the NYS Alternate Assessment

Option 1:

- Master Commencement Level CDOS standards
- Complete 216 hours of CTE coursework and/or work-based learning activities (minimum of 54 hours of work-based learning required)
- Complete *Career Plan* documenting student vocational goals and preparation
- Complete Employability Profile documenting student skills and experiences

Option 2: Student must pass a NYS Commissioner-approved National Work-

Readiness Exam

Skills and Achievement Commencement Credential

Available to students with severe disabilities who take the NYS Alternate Assessment

- -Students must attend school for at least 12 years, excluding kindergarten
- -Documentation of the student's skills, strengths and levels of independence needed for post-school living, learning and working

A non-diploma credential is not a high school diploma.

Most colleges, the military and many jobs, including union
and civil service, require high school diplomas.

Diploma and Credential Options



Did you know

- High school diplomas represent achievement of NYS learning standards, required tests and course credits.
- There are two different diplomas Regents and Local.
- There are several ways to earn diplomas and different requirements for each.
- Some students may also earn credentials – Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS) or Skills and Achievement Commencement Credentials.





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Superintendent Determination and

tnəmbnəmA

Students with IEPs ylno

Local Diploma

Upon written request from the parent or guardian, the superintendent may conduct a review of the student's coursework to determine whether he or she has achieved graduation level proficiency in the subject area where the student was not able to obtain a passing score using was not able to obtain a passing score using

In order to qualify students must:

- Earn 22 credits
- Participate in 4 required Regents exams and either 1 Pathway Assessment or earn the CDOS Commencement Credential
 Add and Elbar in math and Elbar exams
- Score a 55 or higher in math and ELA
 (Note: Scores of 52-54 may be appealed.)

Or (amendment)

- Earn 22 credits
- Participate in 4 Required Regents exams
 (this may include a Pathway Assessment)

and earn the CDOS Commencement Credential

English Language Learners

General Education Students and Students
with IEPs or 504 Plans
Triploma (Through Appeal):

Local Diploma (Through Appeal):

Required exams with score of 65 or higher and

 1 Required exam with a Score of 60-64 and

• ELA exam score of 55-59

Local Diploma

Earn 22 credits: 4 ELA, 4 social studies, 3 science, 3 mathematics, ½ health, 1 arts, 1 language other than English (LOTE), 2 physical education, 3 ½ electives as well as fulfill attendance requirements and any other district requirements.

General Education Students and Students with IEPs or 504 Plans

Local Diploma Through Appeal:

• 3 Required Exams with scores of 65 or

higher **and**2 Required Regents Exams with scores of 60-64, successfully appealed

Students with IEPs and 504 Plans

Low Pass Safety Net

 5 required Exams with scores of 55 or better

Low Pass Safety Net and Appeal

 3 required exams with scores of 55 or better and two Regents exams with scores of 52-54, successfully appealed

Compensatory Safety Net/Appeal

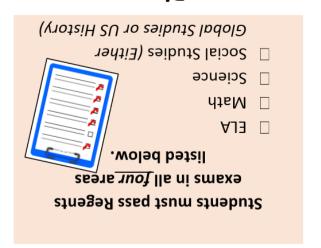
Must score a 55 on math and ELA exams. (Note: Appeal may apply allowing student to score 52.)
 If student scores a 65 or higher on any scores as 65 or higher or any scores as 65 or higher or any scores as 65 or higher or any scores are scores as 65 or higher or any scores as 65 or higher or any scores as 65 or higher or any scores are scores as 65 or higher or any scores as 65 or higher or any scores are scores are scores as 65 or higher or any scores are s

required exam, the score may compensate for another exam score between 45-54.

Multiple Pathways Options and the CDOS Commencement Credential may be used.

Multiple Pathways (4+1)

To Earn Regents and Local Diplomas



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Students choose <u>one</u> Multiple Pathway option from below:

Math (Different from Math exam above)

Science (Different from Science exam above)

Career and Technical Education (CTE) (Approved programs and assessments)

Languages Other Than English (LOTE)

sħA

CDOS Commencement Credential

The Multiple Pathway option replaces one Social Studies exam.

Differences between High School & Postsecondary for Students with Disabilities

APPLICABLE LAWS				
High School	College/Postsecondary			
I.D.E.A. (Individuals with Disabilities Act)	A.D.A. (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990)			
Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and Free and Appropriate Public Education	Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973			
I.D.E.A. is about APPROPRIATELY AMBITIOUS PROGRESS	A.D.A. is about ACCESS			
REQUIRED DO	CUMENTATION			
High School	College/Postsecondary			
I.E.P. (Individualized Education Plan) and/or 504 Plan which outlines what the student needs to have meaningful progress in the curriculum.	High School I.E.P. and 504 Plans are not sufficient. Documentation guidelines specify information needed for each category of disability or adult services. https://dsp.sa.ucsb.edu/prospective-students/documentation			
School provides evaluation at no cost to student.	Student must get evaluation at own expense.			
Documentation focuses on determining whether student is eligible for services based on specific disability categories in I.D.E.A (IEP) or a disability that affects major life functions (504).	Current documentation must provide information on specific nature of condition or disability, functional limitations, and it must demonstrate the need for specific accommodations.			
SELF-AI	DVOCACY			
High School	College/Postsecondary			
Student is identified by the school, and is supported by parents and teachers.	Student must self-identify to the Office of Accessibility/Disability Services, their employer, or adult services.			
Primary responsibility for arranging accommodations belongs to the school	Primary responsibility for self-advocacy and arranging accommodations belongs to the student/young adult.			
Teachers approach you if they believe you need assistance or remind you about assignments.	Professors/supervisors are usually open and helpful, but most expect you to initiate contact (self-disclose) if you need assistance.			
Your time is usually structured by others.	You will need to manage your own time.			
School counselors ensure that you have the necessary classes to graduate.	You must identify the classes needed to graduate and fulfill the requirements of your program.			

PARENTAL ROLE				
High School	College/Postsecondary			
Parents/family have access to student records and they participate in the accommodation process.	Parents do not have access to student records without the student's written consent			
Parents/family advocate for student.	Student advocates for self			
Personnel talk freely with parent/family about student progress and planning	Personnel cannot discuss student with parent/family without student's written permission			
CLA	ASSES			
High School	College/Postsecondary			
Classes generally have no more than 35 students and support is often provided.	Classes may have over 100 students and are not always taught by the professor, teaching assistants may teach some classes.			
You may study 0-3 hours each week and receive support in resource room.	You need to study 2-3 hours outside of class for each hour in class and advocate for your own support.			
Students may participate in guided reading in class and minimal additional reading outside of class.	You are assigned substantial amounts of reading and writing which may not be directly addressed in class. Research papers that are 10-20 pages can be assigned and some classes may require over 100 pages of reading in a week.			
Assignments can be completed in class or resource room.	Assignments are completed on your own time outside of class.			
Expectations, assignments, and learning standards are clear and stated in each class.	The expectations may only be listed in the syllabus and you must find the important points from each reading/assignment/lecture.			
Testing is frequent and covers small amount of material. Teachers often provide review sessions, pointing out the most important ideas.	Testing is usually infrequent and may be cumulative covering large amounts of material. You, not the professor, need to organize the material to prepare for the test. A particular course may have only 2 or 3 tests in a semester. Professors rarely hold review sessions and you are expected to identify the most important material and prepare your own study guides.			
Extra credit is often available to raise your grade.	Extra credit assignments are rarely available.			

ANNOTATED IEP GUIDE

INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM (IEP)

STUDENT NAME:	DISABILITY CLASSIFICATION:
DATE OF BIRTH: LOCAL ID #:	
PROJECTED DATE IEP IS TO BE IMPLEMENTED:	PROJECTED DATE OF ANNUAL REVIEW:

PRESENT LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE AND INDIVIDUAL NEEDS

DOCUMENTATION OF STUDENT'S CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND ACADEMIC, DEVELOPMENTAL AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

EVALUATION RESULTS (INCLUDING FOR SCHOOL-AGE STUDENTS, PERFORMANCE ON STATE AND DISTRICT-WIDE ASSESSMENTS)

Refer to "General Directions" Document http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/formsnotices/IEP/home.html

In this section evaluation information will be added and described; may need to coordinate with psychologists and/or secretaries. It CANNOT be left blank. Include title of assessment (this is not required, but is best practice and usually included), date, and results. A summary of interpretation of the scores, including the instructionally relevant information understandable to the parent and educational team, could be included in this section. Instructional implications of an assessment can be summarized or included in the applicable section of the SPAMs.

Psychological assessment

Educational assessment

Speech & Language, PT, OT, & other related service assessments

Physical Examination, Medical assessment

Classroom Observation

Functional Behavior Assessment (FBA)

Level I/Transition Assessment

LAB-R, NYSESLAT (for LEP/ELLs)

State & District-wide Assessments; Transcript Information, Credits earned

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE AND LEARNING CHARACTERISTICS

LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN SUBJECT AND SKILL AREAS INCLUDING ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING, LEVEL OF INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING, ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR, EXPECTED RATE OF PROGRESS IN ACQUIRING SKILLS AND INFORMATION, AND LEARNING STYLE:

REFER TO NYSED GUIDE TO QUALITY INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM (IEP) DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/formsnotices/iepguidance/IEPguideFeb2010.pdf

Provide Description of Student's CURRENT Level of Performance. This is **BASELINE DATA** - the "CAN DO" in the "CAN'T DO" Areas; Include Progress toward meeting Annual Goals; "WHAT WORKS" – (Specific Strategies, Supports and Instructional Methodologies that Support Progress made); Describe Manifestations or Characteristics of the Disability that have been Observed.

Expected rate of progress (includes current grades, effort, motivation, assessment implications, etc.)

FUNCTIONAL performance

Activities of Daily Living

Communication/Language

Reading & Writing

Math

Organization & Attention

Transition between/among activities

Learning Style

STUDENT STRENGTHS, PREFERENCES, INTERESTS: (Can use a bulleted list)

Include student's academic strengths, preferences and interests; consider student's post secondary goals. Be sure to include student voice!

ACADEMIC, DEVELOPMENTAL AND FUNCTIONAL **NEEDS** OF THE STUDENT, **INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF STUDENT NEEDS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE PARENT:** (Can use a bulleted list)

Identify student's SPECIFIC skills deficits as noted in the current performance areas;

Do **NOT** include recommendations for services or management needs.

Parent's / student's voice regarding student's needs/skill deficits is clearly stated; provide parents with multiple opportunities to provide input; document (in student file) multiple attempts to contact parent (parent/teacher conferences, phone contact, e-mail, parent survey/questionnaire)

Best practice is to include a "null" statement (e.g. "Parent does not identify any concerns at this time") if no parent concerns are indicated.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

THE DEGREE (EXTENT) AND QUALITY OF THE STUDENT'S RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEERS AND ADULTS; FEELINGS ABOUT SELF; AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT TO SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTS:

Give examples of what specific behaviors look like (include data) and possible strategies that work.

Student's relationship with adults and peers, social skills,

Ability to accept guidance, direction, and/or assistance from others:

Student's feelings of self, level of maturity:

Self determination, self – advocacy skills:

Play skills, taking turns, sharing (for preschoolers, early elementary)

Ability to work cooperatively with peers

Adjustment to School and Community

(Refer to SCANS and CDOS Skills for post-secondary training)

STUDENT STRENGTHS: (CAN USE BULLETED LIST)

Identify the student's strengths, social skills; consider recreation and community experiences.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE STUDENT, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF STUDENT NEEDS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE PARENT:

(Can use bulleted list)

Identify the skills deficits as noted in the current level of ability.

Include the parent's voice relating to concerns noted.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

THE DEGREE (EXTENT) AND QUALITY OF THE STUDENT'S MOTOR AND SENSORY DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH, VITALITY AND PHYSICAL SKILLS OR LIMITATIONS WHICH **PERTAIN TO THE LEARNING PROCESS**:

Include information related to gross, fine, & grapho-motor skills, sensory needs; medical conditions and/or medications as they impact educational performance, physical limitations or endurance. Can describe medical equipment (wheelchair, crutches, braces, AFO's, splints, etc); if applicable in this section.

STUDENT STRENGTHS:

Consider student's health, fitness and nutritional status; attendance, recreational interests, participation in physical education, sports or extracurricular activities.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE STUDENT, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF STUDENT NEEDS THAT ARE OF CONCERN TO THE PARENT:

Include skill deficits impacted by the student's disability; If disability does not impact this (or any other) area – include null statement: There are no disability related needs at this time.

Parent/student concerns

MANAGEMENT NEEDS

The nature (Type) and degree (extent) to which environmental and human or material resources are needed to address needs identified above: (Can use a bulleted list) ONLY needs are included in this section. Include supports, strategies to be provided by the teachers, related services, and support staff. Needs should relate to the information (what works) and needs identified in the previous PLP sections. Do NOT include programs and services (1:1 aide) but WHAT that service is needed for (e.g. adult prompting and redirection).

Environmental Resources – adapted routine or schedule, preferential seating (describe), size of group during instruction, additional transition time

Human Resources – adult supervision, guidance or assistance to provide support, strategies, accommodations noted in PLP, assistance in developing self-regulatory strategies

Material Resources – adaptive equipment/furniture, alternate instructional materials, assistive technology (high and low tech), graphic organizer, study guide, copy of notes, health care plan, etc

EFFECT OF STUDENT NEEDS ON INVOLVEMENT AND PROGRESS IN THE GENERAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM OR, FOR A PRESCHOOL STUDENT, EFFECT OF STUDENT NEEDS ON PARTICIPATION IN APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES (Discuss student's barriers to success in general education).

Manifestation of disability in GEN ED SETTING ("appropriate activities" ONLY refer to preschoolers). Describe characteristics of the disability observed consistently that impact the student's ability to participate and show progress in the general education curriculum. This provides support for the least restrictive environment (LRE). Consider issues related to the environment, instructional methodologies, content, materials, and the student's ability to demonstrate what he/she has learned.

"What does it look like?"

STUDENT NEEDS RELATING TO SPECIAL FACTORS
Based on the identification of the student's needs, the Committee must consider whether the student needs a particular device or service to address the special factors as indicated below, and if so, the appropriate section of the IEP must identify the particular device or service(s) needed. Must Address all areas with either yes/no/na see attachment 2 in Guide to Quality I EP Development and Implementation
Does the student need strategies, including positive behavioral interventions, supports and other strategies to address behaviors that impede the student's learning or that of others? Yes No
Does the student need a behavioral intervention plan? No Yes: If yes, list behaviors addressed on BIP
For a student with limited English proficiency, does he/she need a special education service to address his/her language needs as they relate to the IEP?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable
For a student who is blind or visually impaired, does he/she need instruction in Braille and the use of Braille? Yes No Not Applicable
Does the student need a particular device or service to address his/her communication needs? Yes No
In the case of a student who is deaf or hard of hearing, does the student need a particular device or service in consideration of the student's language and communication needs, opportunities for direct communications with peers and professional personnel in the student's language and communication mode, academic level, and full range of needs, including opportunities for direct instruction in the student's language and communication mode?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable
Does the student need an assistive technology device and/or service? Yes No If yes, does the Committee recommend that the device(s) be used in the student's home? Yes No Consider Any Devices/Equipment Identified in Management Section

BEGINNING NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST IEP TO BE IN EFFECT WHEN THE STUDENT IS AGE 15 (AND AT A YOUNGER AGE IF DETERMINED APPROPRIATE)

MEASURABLE POSTSECONDARY GOALS

LONG-TERM GOALS FOR LIVING, WORKING AND LEARNING AS AN ADULT

Write: "The student's "goal is to", shall or will. (Keep in mind.... These are POST high school goals.)

EDUCATION (2 OR 4 YEAR DIPLOMA OUTCOME)/TRAINING (ON THE JOB TRAINING, COMMUNITY/ADULT EDUCATION, CERTIFICATE PROGRAM)

EMPLOYMENT: (COMPETITIVE, SUPPORTED, SHELTERED WORKSHOP)

INDEPENDENT LIVING SKILLS (WHEN APPROPRIATE): (LIVE INDEPENDENTLY IN COMMUNITY, COLLEGE DORM, SUPPORTED APARTMENT, GROUP HOME; OBTAIN DRIVER'S LICENSE)

TRANSITION NEEDS

In consideration of present levels of performance, transition service needs of the student that focus on the student's courses of study, taking into account the student's strengths, preferences and interests as they relate to transition from school to post-school activities:

Transition Needs relate to the student needs to address with the support of the school in order to achieve MPSGs

- Barriers to post secondary goals consider skills related to self determination, advocacy or academic areas.
- Can make bulleted list of needs for this section

Course of study statement is narrative

- Should contain diploma student is going to achieve (must match with transcript section & with participation in state/local assessments).
- Should list courses/instruction related to post secondary goals

This will help you to determine Coordinated Set of activities (and Annual Goals) needed for the coming year

MEASURABLE ANNUAL GOALS

THE FOLLOWING GOALS ARE RECOMMENDED TO ENABLE THE STUDENT TO BE INVOLVED IN AND PROGRESS IN THE GENERAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM, ADDRESS OTHER EDUCATIONAL NEEDS THAT RESULT FROM THE STUDENT'S DISABILITY, AND PREPARE THE STUDENT TO MEET HIS/HER POSTSECONDARY GOALS. COLLABORATE WITH GENERAL EDUCATION TEACHERS, RELATED SERVICE PROVIDERS, AND PARENTS.

ANNUAL GOALS WHAT THE STUDENT WILL BE EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE BY THE END OF THE YEAR IN WHICH THE IEP IS IN EFFECT. THE GOAL(S) MUST BE MASTERED IN ONE YEAR.	CRITERIA MEASURE TO DETERMINE IF GOAL HAS BEEN ACHIEVED	METHOD HOW PROGRESS WILL BE MEASURED	SCHEDULE WHEN PROGRESS WILL BE MEASURED
Student will do what (skill, behavior), to what extent- (anticipated level – relates to baseline identified in PLP), under what conditions (across settings, in a specific situation) or givens (graphic organizer, equipment, strategies, etc).	How well and over what period of time will student perform skill/behavior to indicate mastery of skill. (must be possible to	Identify the procedures or methods used to collect data to monitor progress.	How often methods will be used to review the data so progress can be monitored.
 Reasonable in number – to achieve in one year. Average # of goals depends on the severity of student needs. ALL teachers and providers working with the student are responsible for Instruction & progress monitoring of annual goals. Team Goals - No service-specific goals (Ex. No 	achieve in one year).	Must be tangible – charts, checklists, rubric, student work samples, teacher made tests, etc. (teacher observation is not tangible).	Evaluation schedule should be frequent enough to allow adjustments to instruction; it could be different for each goal.
 OT, PT, or Speech goals) – must be educationally based, not medically or curriculum related. Must correspond to need/skill deficit in PLP. Must be skill-based, not curriculum-based. Must not be a GenEd expectation or a curriculum requirement for all students. 			THIS IS NOT WHEN YOU REPORT PROGRESS TO PARENTS

ALTERNATE SECTION FOR STUDENTS WHOSE IEPS WILL INCLUDE SHORT-TERM INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES AND/OR BENCHMARKS

(REQUIRED FOR PRESCHOOL STUDENTS AND FOR SCHOOL-AGE STUDENTS WHO MEET ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA TO TAKE THE NEW YORK STATE ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT)

MEASURABLE ANNUAL GOALS

THE FOLLOWING GOALS ARE RECOMMENDED TO ENABLE THE STUDENT TO BE INVOLVED IN AND PROGRESS IN THE GENERAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM OR, FOR A PRESCHOOL CHILD, IN APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES, ADDRESS OTHER EDUCATIONAL NEEDS THAT RESULT FROM THE STUDENT'S DISABILITY, AND, FOR A SCHOOL-AGE STUDENT, PREPARE THE STUDENT TO MEET HIS/HER POSTSECONDARY GOALS.

ANNUAL GOALS WHAT THE STUDENT WILL BE EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE BY THE END OF THE YEAR IN WHICH THE IEP IS IN EFFECT	CRITERIA MEASURE TO DETERMINE IF GOAL HAS BEEN ACHIEVED	METHOD HOW PROGRESS WILL BE MEASURED	SCHEDULE WHEN PROGRESS WILL BE MEASURED
Student will do what (skill, behavior), to what extent- (anticipated level – relates to baseline identified in PLP), under what conditions (across settings, in a specific situation) or givens (graphic organizer, equipment, strategies, etc). Reasonable in number – to achieve in one year. Average # of goals depends on severity of student needs. ALL teachers and providers working with the student are responsible for Instruction & progress monitoring of annual goals. Team Goals - No service-specific goals (Ex. No	How well and over what period of time will student perform skill/behavior to indicate mastery of skill. (must be possible to achieve in one year).	Identify the procedures or methods used to collect data to monitor progress. Must be tangible – charts, checklists, rubric, student work samples, teacher made tests, etc. (teacher observation is not tangible).	How often methods will be used to review the data so progress can be monitored. Evaluation schedule should be frequent enough to allow adjustments to instruction and might be different for each goal.
 OT, PT, or S/L goals) – must be educationally based, not medically or curriculum related. Must correspond to need/skill deficit in PLP. Must be skill-based, not curriculum-based. Must not be a GenEd expectation or curriculum requirement for all students. 			THIS IS NOT WHEN YOU REPORT PROGRESS TO PARENTS

SHORT-TERM INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES AND/OR BENCHMARKS (INTERMEDIATE STEPS BETWEEN THE STUDENT'S PRESENT LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE AND THE MEASURABLE ANNUAL GOAL): **NYSAA** students & **preschool** students must have objectives/benchmarks (3-4) for each goal

Objective: (task analysis) – identify sub-skills that will support the achievement of the annual goal; may be specific to a related service.

Benchmark: incremental steps of the same skill identified in the annual goal; may include decreasing levels of support with increasing levels of skill ability; timeline for progress.

REPORTING PROGRESS TO PARENTS

Identify when periodic reports on the student's progress toward meeting the annual goals will be provided to the student's parents: This is where you identify when parents will receive progress reports on Annual Goals.

RECOMMENDED SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Special Education Program/Services	SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS*	FREQUENCY HOW OFTEN PROVIDED	DURATION LENGTH OF SESSION	LOCATION WHERE SERVICE WILL BE PROVIDED	PROJECTED BEGINNING/ SERVICE DATE(S)
SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM: Should NOT be filled in prior to CSE. Drop down menu – special ed programs identified in regs: Preschool § 200.16/200.9 and school-age § 200.6.	Identify group size, native language, etc.			Where in the building (not name of school). Identify gen ed. (specific academic area) OR special ed. setting	
RELATED SERVICES: Drop down menu – not finite list; see definition § 200.1(qq)					
SUPPLEMENTARY AIDS AND SERVICES/PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS/ACCOMMODATIONS: Must correspond to PLP - Identify specific supports noted in Management: (teacher aide, preferential seating, verbal prompts, etc).					
Transition Considerations:					
- Are they increasing or decreasing student independence?					
- Are they available to student in post-school settings?					
- Is the student aware of them and able to advocate for them in all settings?					

Assistive Technology Devices and/or Services:					
Include equipment noted in PLP & Special Factors section (do not include medical equipment)	p.)				
SUPPORTS FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL ON BEHA OF THE STUDENT: (services for staff)	LF				
e. g. training on specific disability such as autism, on assistive technology, behavior interventions, etc.					
* Identify, if applicable, class size (maximum stud- teacher services or other service delivery recommendation)	, 0 0	if other than Eng	lish, group or inc	lividual services, direct and/or	indirect consultant
12-MONTH SERVICE AND/OR PROGRAM – Stude No Yes	ent is eligible to receive spec	cial education serv	ices and/or prog	ram during July/August: Can	not be left blank
Services can be provided to students with dis	abilities who				
 Have intensive management needs Have severe multiple disabilities Are in home, hospital, or residential p Require ongoing instruction to avoid If yes: 		n (as defined by	/ NYSED ESY	policy 2006)	
Student will receive the same special education program/services as recommended above.					
OR					
Student will receive the following special e	ducation program/services	S:			
SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM/SERVICES	SERVICE DELIVERY RECOMMENDATIONS	FREQUENCY	DURATION	Location	PROJECTED BEGINNING/ SERVICE DATE(S)
Can be different from what was provided during school year.					
Name of school/agency provider of services during	July and August:				
For a preschool student, reason(s) the child requires services during July and August:					

TESTING ACCOMMODATIONS (TO BE COMPLETED FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ONLY IF THERE IS AN ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR NONDISABLED PRESCHOOL CHILDREN):

INDIVIDUAL TESTING ACCOMMODATIONS, SPECIFIC TO THE STUDENT'S DISABILITY AND NEEDS, TO BE USED CONSISTENTLY BY THE STUDENT IN THE RECOMMENDED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AND IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF DISTRICT-WIDE ASSESSMENTS OF STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND, IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY, STATE ASSESSMENTS OF STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT - DO NOT USE **DIRECTIONS READ** AS A TEST ACCOMMODATION UNLESS YOU KNOW SPECIFICALLY THAT DIRECTIONS WILL NOT BE READ TO THE STUDENT.

TESTING ACCOMMODATION	CONDITIONS*	IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS**
None		
What accommodation is needed.	When accommodation will be provided: (tests	How accommodation will be provided; specific
Drop Down Menu – <u>not</u> a finite list	requiring at least one written paragraph) – NOT as needed, when requested, or for specific tests (regents). Can indicate the type of test (e.g. all timed tests).	recommendations for implementation (e.g. amount of extended time).
Refer to NYSED guide from May 2006 Test Access and Accommodations for Students with Disabilities	www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/policy/testaccess/policyguide.htm	

^{*}Conditions – Test Characteristics: Describe the type, length, purpose of the test upon which the use of testing accommodations is conditioned, if applicable.

^{**}Implementation Recommendations: Identify the amount of extended time, type of setting, etc., specific to the testing accommodations, if applicable.

BEGINNING NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST IEP TO BE IN EFFECT WHEN THE STUDENT IS AGE 15 (AND AT A YOUNGER AGE, IF DETERMINED APPROPRIATE). COORDINATED SET OF TRANSITION ACTIVITIES (MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE DURATION OF THIS IEP) NEEDED ACTIVITIES TO FACILITATE THE SCHOOL DISTRICT/ STUDENT'S MOVEMENT FROM SCHOOL TO POST-SERVICE/ACTIVITY AGENCY RESPONSIBLE **SCHOOL ACTIVITIES** MUST list activities for this one Instruction MUST list district and role (not Identify instruction student will be getting THIS DO NOT USE DROP DOWN STATEMENTS name) of person responsible. "Student will be provided the opportunity to... YEAR (the year IEP is in effect) to support List courses as related to MPSGs achievement of MPSGs. Can be bulleted statements Related Services MUST list agency responsible if Can be bulleted- at least one statement per service Identify what related services are going to be agency is paying for/providing Should correspond to related service section provided THIS YEAR and how they will Identify activity/skill that will be addressed that relates service (agency must be invited support the transition plan. to MPSG to CSE with parent permission). If none then write... "Considered, but not needed." Community Experiences Consider job shadow for 11th /12th graders? Describe any community-based experiences School Clubs? Sports? that will be provided to the student THIS Cannot be experiences that are not supported by the district (church, Boys/Girls club, etc...) YEAR. If none then write... "Considered, but not needed." Development of Employment and Other Post-school MUST list activities for this one Adult Living Objectives Include ACCESS (formerly VESID) application/ Identify activities that school will provide connection for seniors only Cannot be experiences that are not supported by the district student to support college/training, (volunteer experiences, work obtained on their own). employment, and/or independent living goals. Acquisition of Daily Living Skills (if applicable) Think about - SCANS for skill areas Identify activities to assist student in functional Organization? Time management? skills (Dressing, hygiene, self-care, health If none then write... "Considered, but not needed," care, cooking, budgeting, etc.). Functional Vocational Assessment (if applicable) Do NOT list Level I Assessments - State prefers the phrase Only identified in this area if going to be done this "Considered, but not needed" for any of these 6 areas in which school year. Should only identify Level 2 or Level 3 no activity is required.

(more intensive assessment assessments that must be

completed by trained individual).

PARTICIPATION IN STATE AND DISTRICT-WIDE ASSESSMENTS					
(To be completed for preschool students only if there is an assessment program for nondisabled preschool students)					
The student will participate in the same State and district-wide assessments of student achievement that are administered to general education students.					
The student will participate in an alternate assessment on a particular State or district-wide assessment of student achievement.					
Identify the alternate assessment:					
Statement of why the student cannot participate in the regular assessment and why the particular alternate assessment selected is appropriate for the student: Include information specific to the student's needs related to eligibility criteria for the NYSAA –student's limited cognitive abilities combined with physical limitations. e.g. "She is nonverbal and uses a picture communication device to communicate basic needs. She requires direct care for personal needs. Her chronological age is 12 but her instructional levels are at the Kindergarten level."					
PARTICIPATION WITH STUDENTS WITHOUT DISABILITIES					
REMOVAL FROM THE GENERAL EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT OCCURS ONLY WHEN THE NATURE OR SEVERITY OF THE DISABILITY IS SUCH THAT, EVEN WITH THE USE OF SUPPLEMENTARY AIDS AND SERVICES, EDUCATION CANNOT BE SATISFACTORILY ACHIEVED.					
FOR THE PRESCHOOL STUDENT:					
Explain the extent, if any, to which the student will not participate in appropriate activities with age-appropriate nondisabled peers (e.g., percent of the school day and/or specify particular activities):					
FOR THE SCHOOL-AGE STUDENT:					
Explain the extent, if any, to which the student will not participate in regular class, extracurricular and other nonacademic activities (e.g., percent of the school day and/or specify particular activities):					
If the student is not participating in a regular physical education program, identify the extent to which the student will participate in specially-designed instruction in physical education, including adapted physical education:					
EXEMPTION FROM LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH DIPLOMA REQUIREMENT: No Yes - The Committee has determined that the student's disability adversely					
affects his/her ability to learn a language and recommends the student be exempt from the language other than English requirement.					

6.2019

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION				
Transportation recommendation to address needs of the student relating to 1	HIS/HER DISABILITY			
None.				
Student needs special transportation accommodations/services as follows:				
Consider:				
 Special seating – e.g., near window, individual seat Vehicle and/or equipment needs – e.g., harness, lift Adult supervision or training Type of transportation – e.g., small bus, door to door, curb to curb, individual tra Other accommodations – e.g., permission to bring personal items or to use iPod 	·			
Student needs transportation to and from special classes or programs at another site: another for services or programs to be provided.	Consider if student needs transportation from one site to			

PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATION

The identification of placement must specify where the student's IEP will be implemented and should indicate the type of setting where the student will receive special education services. Determined by student NEED, not disability or availability of program.

For example:

- Public school district
- BOCES
- Approved private school or Special Act School District
- Home / Community Setting

NYSED

6.2019

13 Classification Categories of IDEA

1. Specific learning disability (SLD)

The umbrella term "SLD" covers a specific group of learning issues. The conditions in this group affect a child's ability to read, write, listen, speak, reason, or do math. Here are some of the issues that could fall in this group:

Dyslexia Auditory Processing Disorder
Dysgraphia Nonverbal Learning Disability

Dyscalculia

2. Other health impairment

The umbrella term "other health impairment" covers conditions that limit a child's strength, energy, or alertness. One example is an attention issue like ADHD.

3. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)

ASD is a developmental disability. It covers a wide range of symptoms and skills, but mainly affects a child's social and communication skills. It can also impact behavior.

4. Fmotional disturbance

Children covered under the term "emotional disturbance" can have a number of mental health needs. They may include anxiety disorder, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and depression (Some of these issues may be covered under "other health impairment.")

5. Speech or language impairment

The umbrella term "speech or language impairment" covers a number of communication problems. Those include stuttering, articulation difficulties, language impairment, or voice impairment.

6. Visual impairment, including blindness

A child who has vision problems is considered to have a visual impairment. This condition includes both partial sight and blindness. If eyewear can correct a vision problem, then it does not qualify.

7. Deafness

Children with a diagnosis of deafness have a severe hearing impairment. They are not able to process language through hearing.

8. Hearing impairment

The term "hearing impairment" refers to a hearing loss not covered by the definition of deafness. This type of loss can change or fluctuate over time. Remember that being hard of hearing is <u>not the same thing</u> as having <u>auditory processing disorder</u>.

9. Deaf-blindness

Children with a diagnosis of deaf-blindness have both hearing and visual impairments. Their communication and other needs are so great that programs for the deaf or blind can't meet them.

10. Orthopedic impairment

Any impairment to a child's body, no matter what the cause, is considered an orthopedic impairment.

11. Intellectual disability

Children with this type of disability have below-average intellectual ability. They may also have poor communication, self-care, and social skills. Down syndrome is one example of an intellectual disability.

12. Traumatic brain injury

This is a brain injury is caused by an accident or some kind of physical force.

13. Multiple disabilities

A child with multiple disabilities has more than one condition covered by IDEA. Having multiple issues creates educational needs that cannot be met in a program for any one condition.

From https://www.understood.org/en/school-learning/special-services/special-education-basics/conditions-covered-under-idea

NAVIGATING ADULT SERVICES

	ACCES-VR 1-888-652-7062	NYSCB (716) 847-3516	OPWDD 1-800-487-6310	OMH (716) 816-2001	College Disability Services	ILC (716) 836-0822	Other Services
Contact Information	Adult Career and Continuing Education Services-Vocational Rehabilitation www.acces.nysed.qov/vr	New York State Commission for the Blind www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/cb	Office for People with Developmental Disabilities www.opwdd.ny.gov/	Office of Mental Health www.omh.ny.gov	Individual college websites Collegiate Consortium of Disability Advocates http://www.wnyccda.org/ WNY College Connection www.wnycollegeconnection.com	Independent Living Center http://www.acces.nysed.gov/vr //sn/ilc/about.htm	Department of Labor www.labor.state.ny.us (716) 851-2600 Department of Health www.health.state.ny.us/ (716) 858-7690
Target Population	Adults (post-secondary) with a documented permanent disability that impacts their ability to seek, secure and maintain employment	Children and adults who are legally blind are eligible for vocational rehabilitation services	Children and adults with a documented developmental disability	Children and adults with a documented mental health diagnosis.	Adult college students who have a documented disability that requires they need accommodations in order to have equal access to education	Individuals with disabilities and Elderly individuals	DOL – Youth and adults looking for employment. DOH – Anyone with a health- related concern.
Eligibility	Physical or mental impairment Impairment impedes employment Ability to benefit from services Services are necessary to overcome employment barriers	Legally blind visual acuity is 20/200 or less in the better eye Or Vision field of 140 degrees or less in the better eye Have one or more physical or mental impairments that keep them from working Need rehabilitation services to get or keep employment Benefit from services	Documented developmental disability (prior to age 22) Intellectual Disability Autism Cerebral Palsy Epilepsy Neurological Impairment Closely related conditions that limit intellectual functioning	Children (before 18): 1. Severity of Problem Presentation 2. Immediate need based on following dimensions: Psychosis, ADHD/Impulse Control, Depression/Anxiety, Oppositional Behavior, Anti-Social Behavior, Trauma 3. Persistent home and school problems (2 yrs) Risk Behaviors Caregiver strengths/needs Adults (over 18): Diagnosed SPMI (Severely and Persistently Mentally III) by a licensed mental health professional	Self-declare disability Documentation of disability, that includes: a diagnosis of your current disability the date of the diagnosis how the diagnosis was reached the credentials of the professional how your disability affects a major life activity and how the disability affects your academic performance	Independent Living Center All disabilities – check with local provider regarding documentation requirements.	NYS Department of Labor Universal access. NYS Department of Health Services are available based on an individual's disability or medical concern.

NAVIGATING ADULT SERVICES

	ACCES-VR	NYSCB	OPWDD	ОМН	College Disability Services	ILC	Other Services
Cost	No cost to determine eligibility. Sponsorship in some services may be based on income and/or family resources	No cost to determine eligibility.	Services available through Medicaid	Services available through Medicaid	No Cost (Although College Tuition and Admission Fees still apply)	No cost	NYS Department of Labor No cost NYS Department of Health No cost
Services Offered	Vocational counseling Assessment Vocational education (e.g., college or technical/ business school) Job placement services Job skills training Driver evaluation training Supported Employment Work related books, tools, licenses, and rehab technology Referral to outside agencies for additional supports	Rehabilitation services Training for Employment Business Enterprise Programs Programs for older adults Programs for children Services provided in home, community, and private rehabilitation services Counseling and guidance to family Advocacy services Educational consultation Vocational coordination	Parent advocacy training Service coordination Family supports services and financial counseling Residential Support Supported Employment Community support services (in-home support, respite) Self-determination Environmental Modifications (adaptive equipment) Healthcare (Medicaid)	Children and Adult Services: Clinic Treatment Day Treatment Family Support Services Functional Family Therapy Home and Community-Based Services Waiver Intensive Case Management (Medicaid) School-Based Mental Health Services Single Point of Access Supportive Case Management	Accommodations Examples Note taker Enlarged print material Extra time on tests Tape record classes Textbooks on tape Computer voice input/output Alternate test locations Test/ assignments in electronic format	Independent Living Centers Client Assistant Program Peer counseling Housing assistance Advocacy Information and referral Living skills training	NYS Department of Labor Unemployment Benefits Career Services Finding a job Planning your career One Stop services Worker Protection NYS Department of Health STD Clinic Obesity prevention Eating disorders Substance abuse prevention Pregnancy planning Traumatic Brain Injury
How to Access Services	Complete signed application Documentation of disability Availability to participate in assessment and training process Comply with requests of VR counselor	Complete signed application Documentation of disability Participate in initial interview Provide necessary reports If eligible, work with a counselor to develop a plan for services and/or employment	Phone call to DDRO Documentation of a developmental disability Complete Admission packet submit to local DDRO eligibility determination	Application to County Department of Mental Health	Self- declare disability at the Office of Disabilities Services at the college Documentation of disability	Contact your local ILC	NYS Department of Labor Contact local office NYS Department of Health Contact local office

Developed by Parent Network of WNY & RSE-TASC Western Region; Update 7-6-15

Glossary

Academic Accommodations: Modifications provided so that a student with a disability can participate in class, complete assignments, and share knowledge and ideas.

Accuplacer: Placement test used by most community colleges to determine the academic level of incoming students. Covers 3 subject areas: reading, writing, and math.

Assistive Technology: Technology that helps people with disabilities to participate in activities as independently as possible. This can include a whole range of resources: timer, magnifiers, hearing aids, communication tools, APPs, Velcro, calculators, IPADs, wheelchairs, etc.

Benefits Counselor: A professional, often employed by a state agency, who assists Social Security Administration disability beneficiaries with making choices about work.

Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS) Credential: A commencement credential available to all students in New York State (Except those who are eligible for alternate assessment) that signifies entry-level employability skills.

Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS) Standards: A set of educational standards available in New York State that measure competencies and skills related to Career Development, Integrated Learning, Universal Foundation Skills, and Career Specific Skills.

Developmental Disability: A disability of a person which is attributable to intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, neurological impairment, autism, or a similar disability that causes impairment in adaptive functioning that occurs before the age of 22 and is expected to last over the course of an individual's life.

Disability/Accessibility Support Office: The office responsible for supporting students with disabilities enrolled at a college.

Department of Labor: The federally/state funded agency that provides job support services, training opportunities, and guidance to job seekers.

Dual Enrollment: Enrolling in postsecondary education and secondary education simultaneously. Usually done by high school students with disabilities to use local education funds to pay for postsecondary education.

Eligibility: The qualifying status of an individual required by state agencies providing services to individuals with disabilities. Each agency has a list of requirements which must be fulfilled in order to access their services.

Entitlement: A legal right, typically used when discussing a student's Individual Education Plan, or IEP. Depending on a student's age and where he or she attends school, the student may be legally entitled to services written in the IEP that are provided and/or monitored by the school system. In other cases, a student may be entitled to an IEP, but receiving services is not an entitlement (i.e., services are not guaranteed).

Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA): The federal law that states the requirements to provide a free and appropriate education to all students in the United States. It includes accountability measures for all state education agencies.

Fiscal Intermediary: An agent that provides administrative and billing support to a person who chooses to access services through OPWDD with self-direction.

Full-time Student: A student enrolled for 12 or more semester credit hours (usually 4 classes, but it depends on the school).

Functional Vocational Assessment: Identifies an individual's vocational interests and potential using actual job tasks in a variety of environments.

Inclusive Higher Education (IHE): Specialized post-secondary programs at colleges or universities that provide integrated educational and experiential opportunities for students with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA): Federal law mandating free and appropriate public education for all students. Includes specific requirements for planning the transition from high school to adult life for students with disabilities.

Intellectual Disability: A disability characterized by significant limitations both in cognitive functioning and in adaptive behavior as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills.

Natural Supports: Helpful relationships among individuals with disabilities and those around them, including co-workers, classmates, activity participants, and neighbors. These relationships can help someone with disabilities succeed on the job or in the classroom.

One-Stop Career Centers: Federally sponsored community centers created to serve people seeking employment. Also called American Job Centers.

Person Centered Planning: Planning that focuses on the individual and his/her interests, strengths, and needs. There are numerous models of this type of planning available (e.g. Whole Life Planning, MAPS, Essential Lifestyles Planning, COACH, etc.).

Postsecondary Education: Any type of school or training beyond the high school level (e.g., community college, four-year University, vocational training program).

Reasonable Accommodations: Changes in an environment to meet the access needs of an individual in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Section 504: Federal law guaranteeing individuals whose disability has a major life impact are provided with the necessary accommodations. (Unlike an IEP, this is not specific to K-12 or the 13 classification categories).

Self-Determination: Understanding and addressing one's wants and needs through decision-making, problem solving, and goal setting.

Self-Disclosure: The process through which an individual identifies or reveals that they have a disability.

Service Learning: A type of work-based learning in which learning opportunities come from structured service activities connected to the academic curriculum.

Superintendent's Determination for a Local Diploma: A graduation option available to students with current IEPs in New York State, with the request of a parent, that allows a Superintendent to review a

6.2019

collection of coursework in a required academic area in which a student cannot pass the corresponding Regents Examination to certify that they have met the commencement level academic standards in that subject area.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): A federal benefits program, administered by the Social Security Administration. Helps people who are older, are blind, or have other disabilities, and also have little or no income. Provides cash to meet basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter.

Support Broker: Provides guidance and oversight to the service budget allocated to an individual as part of the OPWDD self-direction option.

Supported Employment: Ongoing supports from an external source (e.g., a state agency) to an individual in a paid, community-based setting, where the majority of the workers do not have disabilities. Teaches the person specific job tasks as they occur.

Transition Planning: The ongoing process of articulating goals for life after high school and the steps necessary to achieve them. Transition planning is an important component of the educational program for all ages, but the first regulatory requirement in New York State related to Transition begins at age 12 for students with disabilities.

Universal Design for Learning: A method of teaching that takes into consideration various learning styles during the course development phase to ensure that all students are engaged in the material.

Vocational Rehabilitation: A set of services to individuals that are designed to provide the skills, resources, attitudes, and expectations needed to be successful in gaining competitive employment.

Commonly Used Acronyms (While not an exhaustive list, the following may be of assistance.)

ACCEC VD	Adult Consequent Continuing Education Commisses Vacational Debabilitation		
ACCES-VR	Adult Career and Continuing Education Services-Vocational Rehabilitation	FACS	Family And Consumer Sciences
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	FAPE	Free Appropriate Public Education
ADD	Attention Deficit Disorder	FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
ADHD	Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	FBA	Functional Behavioral Assessment
ADL	Activities for Daily Living	FERPA	Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
AIM	Alternate Instructional Materials	HH	Health Home (OPWDD)
AIS	Academic Intervention Services	HI	Hearing Impairment, Home Instruction
AMO	(Effective) Annual Measurable Objective	HIPPA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
APR	Annual Performance Report (State report on SPP performance) Annual Professional Performance Review (for teacher performance)	HLQ	Home Language Questionnaire
APPR ASVAB		HOH/HH HSE	Hard of Hearing (sometimes written as HH)
	Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery	IAES	High School Equivalency
AT AU	Assistive Technology Autism	ICT	Interim Alternative Educational Setting Integrated Cooperative Teaching
AYP	Adequate Yearly Progress	ID	Intellectual Disability
BEDS	Basic Educational Data System	IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
BIP	Behavioral Intervention Plan	IDEIA	
BOCES	Board of Cooperative Educational Services	IEE	Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (December 2004) Independent Educational Evaluation
BOELS	Board of Education	IEP	Individualized Education Program
CCLS	Common Core Learning Standards	IESP	Individualized Education Program Individualized Education Services Program
CCO	Care Coordination Organization (OPWDD)	IFSP	Individualized Education Services Frogram Individualized Family Service Plan
CDOS	Career Development and Occupational Studies Learning Standards	IHE	Institution of Higher Education
CEIS	Comprehensive Early Intervening Services	IHO	Impartial Hearing Officer
COTA	Certified Occupational Therapy Assistant	IIT	Integrated Intervention Team
CP	Cerebral Palsy	ILC	Independent Living Center
CPSE	Committee on Preschool Special	IPE	Individual Plan for Employment (used by ACCES-VR)
CSA	Coordinated Set of Activities (in IEP)	IRA	Individualized Residential Alternative
CSE	Committee on Special Education	ISP	Individual Service Plan (used by OPWDD)
CSEIS	Comprehensive Special Education Information System	IST	Instructional Support Team
СТ	Consultant Teacher	IQ	Intelligence Quotient
CTE	Career and Technical Education	LD	Learning Disability
DB	Deaf-Blindness	LEA	Limited English Proficiency
DBQ	Document Based Question	LOTE	Language Other Than English
DCMH	Department of Community Mental Health	LOFE	Lapse of Formal Education
DD	Developmental Disability	LPT	Language Proficiency Team
DF	Deafness	LRE	Least Restrictive Environment
DOH	Department of Health	MAPS	Management, Academic, Physical, Social (4 required areas in PLPs)
DOL	Department of Labor	MD	Multiple Disabilities
EBP	Evidence-Based Practice	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
ECDC	Early Childhood Direction Center	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
ED	Emotional Disturbance	MPSG	Measurable Postsecondary Goal
EI	Early Intervention (Program)	MSC	Medicaid Service Coordinator (OPWDD)
EIO	Early Intervention Official	MTSS	Multi-Tiered System of Support
ELA	English Language Arts	NCLB	No Child Left Behind Act, 2002
ELL	English Language Learner	NYSAA	New York State Alternate Assessment
ENL	English as a New Language	NYSABE	New York State Association for Bilingual Education
ESSA	Every Student Succeeds Act	NYSED	New York State Education Department, Office of Preschool-12 Grade
ESY	Extended School Year	NYSESLAT	New York State English as a Second Language Achievement Test

State Educational Agency NYSITELL New York State Identification Test for English Language Learners SEA **NYU-TAC-D** SED State Education Department New York University-TAC-Disproportionality 0 & M Orientation and Mobility SEIT Special Education Itinerant Teacher OASAS Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services **SEMP** Supported Employment Services (OPWDD) **OCFS SEPTA** Office of Children and Family Services **Special Education Parent Teacher Association** OHI Other Health Impairment **SEQA** Special Education Quality Assurance Unit, SED OI Orthopedic Impairment SES Student Exit Summary ОМН Office of Mental Health **SESIS** Special Education School Improvement Specialist **OPWDD** Office for People with Developmental Disabilities SI Speech/Language Impairment OT SIFE Occupational Therapist/Occupational Therapy Students with interrupted formal education Part 100 New York State Education regulations for all students SIRS Student Information Repository System Part 154 NY State Education regulations on for English Language Learners SLP Speech Language Pathologist SP Part 200 Services Plan New York State Education Special Education regulations **PBIS** Positive Behavioral Intervention and Supports SPC **Special Class PCP** Person Centered Planning **SPOA** Single Point of Access PD SPP State Performance Plan **Professional Development PDD** Pervasive Developmental Disorder **SRO** State Review/Resource Officer PDD-NOS Pervasive Developmental Disorder-Not Otherwise Specified SSA Social Security Administration **PINS** Person In Need of Supervision SSDI Social Security Disability Insurance PLC SSI **Professional Learning Center** Supplemental Security Income PPS **SSIP** Pupil Personnel Services (Directors of Special Education) State Systemic Improvement Plan **SWD** Pre-ETS Pre-Employment Transition Services (ACCES-VR) Student with a Disability **PST Pupil Services Team TANF** Temporary Assistance for Needy Families PΤ Physical Therapist/Physical Therapy TA Teacher Assistant **PTA** Physical Therapy Assistant TAC **Technical Assistance Center** PTA **Parent Teacher Association** TASC **Test Assessing Secondary Completion** The Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 P.L.94-142 TBI Traumatic Brain Injury PLP Present Level of Performance (also PLEP or PLOP) **TESOL** Teachers of English for Speakers of Other Languages Pre-K Pre-Kindergarten TRE **Technology Resources for Education PWD** Preschooler with a Disability UDL Universal Design for Learning **PWN Prior Written Notice UCPA** United Cerebral Palsy Association OIP UPK **Quality Improvement Process** Universal Pre-Kindergarten **RBERN** Regional Bilingual Education Resource Network USDOE **United States Department of Education** ۷I Visual Impairment RA Regional Associate (see SEQA) RFP VR **Request for Proposals** Vocational Rehabilitation RR Resource Room WAIS Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale RT **Recreational Therapist WBL** Work Based Learning RTI Response to Intervention WIDA World Class Instructional Design Assessment **RTF** Residential Treatment Facility **WIOA** Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act RS Related Service WISC Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children RSE-TASC YES Youth Employment Services (ACCES-VR) Regional Special Education Technical Assistance Center

504

RSETS

SCANS

SDI

Regional Special Education Training Specialist

Specially Designed Instruction

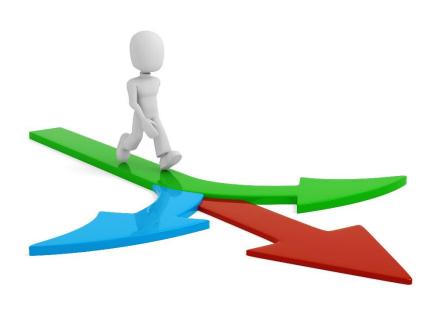
Secretary's Commission of Achieving Necessary Skills for Employment

6.2019

Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-112, Section 504); provides

accommodations/modifications for students

Thank you for using this guide. If you have more specific questions about transition planning, you can contact the school counselor, committee on special education chairperson, social worker, or case worker at your school. Community-based support is also provided through your local parent center, independent living center, or regional partnership center.



This guide was created in collaboration by professionals at Rockland BOCES, Nyack Schools, East Ramapo Schools, Clarkstown Schools, PNW BOCES, The Guidance Center of Westchester, and ACCES-VR.