

Parent Training and Information Program

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High School Transition and Graduation



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Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA)

The purpose of IDEA is to ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment and independent living.

Federal Definition of Transition (IDEA) 300.43 Transition Services

- (a) Transition services means a coordinated set of activities for a child with a disability that -
 - (1) Is designed to be within a results-oriented process, that is focused on improving the academic and functional achievement of the child with a disability that facilitates the child's movement from school to post-school activities, including post-secondary education, vocational education, integrated employment (including supported employment), continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation;
 - (2) Is based on the individual child's needs, taking into account the child's strengths, preferences, and interests; and includes
 - (i) Instruction;
 - (ii) Related services:
 - (iii) Community experiences;
 - (iv) The development of employment and other post-school adult living objectives; and
 - (v) If appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills and provision of a functional vocational evaluation.
- (b) Transition services for children with disabilities may be special education, if provided as specially designed instruction, or a related service, if required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education.

Washington State Administration Code of Transition (WAC) WAC 392-172A-01190 TRANSITION SERVICES

(a) Transition services means a coordinated set of activities for a student eligible for special education that –

- (1) Is designed to be within a results-oriented process, that is focused on improving the academic and functional achievement of the student to facilitate his or her movement from school to post-school activities, including post-secondary education, vocational education, integrated employment, supported employment, continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation;
- (2) Is based on the individual student's needs, taking into account the students strengths, preferences, and interests; and includes
 - (a) Instruction;
 - (b) Related services:
 - (c) Community experiences;
 - (d) The development of employment and other post-school adult living objectives; and
 - (e) If appropriate, acquisition of daily living skills and provision of a functional vocational evaluation.
- (b)Transition services for students eligible for special education may be special education, if provided as specially designed instruction, or a related service, if required to assist a student eligible for special education to benefit from special education.

*Note that the only difference between IDEA and WAC is the term child with a disability vs. student eligible for special education.

1. In layman terms what does it all mean?

In general, transition is a set of goals, objectives and services that layout a plan of action that address the skills necessary for the students success upon graduation and beyond, i.e.: post-secondary education, life skills, financial, graduation, transportation, vocational, housing, employment, etc.

2. When are transition services required to be on the students IEP?

IDEA 300.320/WAC 392-172A-03090(J) state that transition services are required to begin not later than the first IEP to be in effect when the student turns 16, or younger if the IEP team determines it to be appropriate.

3. Why should a student's IEP focus on transition?

Transition goals focus on a particular course of study and a coordinated set of activities that enable a student to meet graduation requirements. This makes for a productive fulfilling high school experience that prepares the student for options and opportunities after high school.

4. What do you do to get prepared for transition?

School personnel should be conducting transition assessments related to training, education, employment, and where appropriate, independent living skills. One example of this assessment could be a Functional Vocational Evaluation (FVE). (Note that there are several tools to use to conduct assessment that looks at all areas of the student's need.)

Parents and students can do informal assessments at home by asking questions like:

What are my child's dreams?

What are my dreams for my child?

What supports or training does my child need or already have in order to learn in the areas of home living,

employment, education, recreation and leisure, and community use?
What classes does my child need or is interested in that are needed to graduate?
What are my child's strengths?

5. What is involved in a Functional Vocational Evaluation? (FVE)? IDEA 300.43(2) (v)/WAC 392-172A-01190(B) (v)

A FVE has many different components that can be used. Typically teachers will conduct a student interest inventory. This helps narrow a student's interest in a particular career related area. Students, parents and teachers will either, in writing or orally, address strengths and areas of needs that the student has. Observations should be conducted to see the student's behavior and learning styles in different settings. In addition there is a large variety of formal assessments that the school can conduct such as the COMPASS, the CAPS, the DAT, etc. Ask your team what assessment tools would be appropriate for your student and why they were recommended.

6. Who should be on the IEP team regarding transition?

IDEA 300.321/WAC 392-172A-03095(2)(A)

The same participants of any IEP should be in attendance (parents, general education teacher, special education teacher, a school representative who is knowledgeable about available resources, a person who can interpret evaluations, other agencies that have knowledge of the student, and the student <u>must</u> be invited to the IEP meeting when discussing transition). It is also appropriate for outside agencies such as Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR), a Disability Coordinator from a local college, or other professionals that may be able to assist in meeting the student's needs.

7. What is required to be on the IEP regarding transition?

IDEA 300.320(7)(1)/WAC 392-172A-03090

Appropriate measurable post secondary goals based upon age appropriate transition assessments related to training, education, employment, and when appropriate independent living skills and a specific course of study to assist the student in reaching goals and in the transfer of rights at age of majority.

8. What is an appropriate measurable post secondary goal?

Goals or outcomes should guide the student's statement of "transitional service needs" (the course of study). Course work is a specific set of classes or studies that assist a student in meeting the needs that are outlined in the student's high school plan and path to graduation. An example would be the student's schedule of required classes like English, Math, life skills, cooking, etc. (this course could be determined as early as 6th or 7th grade) and "needed transition services" (the coordinated set of activities). An example would be Employment: Name the activity, such as working in the student store, and name the agency responsible for the activity, the school. You repeat this step in the IEP using each area of the student's need that was determined by the assessment, such as independent living skills, education and training of a skill. Remember to name the "who, what and when."

^{*}See the transition checklist, self-determination planning and high school plan in the back of this packet for more information.

From this, the course of study and coordinated set of activities, you can write the goal(s). The goal(s) should clearly describe the desired post-school outcomes on the student's IEP and link the student's needs. Preferences and interests, along with the services, supports and resources needed by the student to make the most out of the high school experience and the desired post-school outcomes should guide the entire IEP and educational program for the student.

9. Do I need to have goals and objectives on a transition IEP?

That is determined by the team and is based on how the student will graduate. A student who is graduating by taking some form of the HSPE would not have objectives on the IEP, only goals. A student who is taking some alternative measure to meet State standard like a portfolio would be required to have both goal and objective. (IEP transition goal example)

Goal: Perform the required job skills necessary to work in the student store.

Objective 1: Tony will have on task behavior while at work with no more than 3 reminders. (See attached behavior plan with current levels.)

Objective 2: Tony will utilize his current level (3rd grade) math skills, with use of a calculator to appropriately add purchases with 80% accuracy.

Objective 3: Tony will appropriately take money and give the correct amount of change 3 out of 5 times without assistance, only monitoring.

Goal: Will utilize communication device to appropriately get daily needs met.

Objective 1: When asked "what do you need" in a variety of daily living settings, Susan will appropriately select a response from her communication device 3 out 5 times over the period of 1 month.

Objective 2: When the teacher/staff member do not immediately respond, Susan will remain calm and re-state her need 3 out of 5 times over the next 2 months.

10. What is the age of majority?

IDEA 300.520/WAC 392-172A-05135

The public agency is required to notify parents and students beginning one year prior (at 17) to the student turning 18 years old that all rights of the parents transfer to the student. If the student has been declared incompetent by a court of law then all the rights transfer to the legal guardian. (Note: You must go to court and file to become the legal guardian of anyone who is 18 or older including birth parents.)

11. Does that mean that once my student turns 18 years old, I am not involved in the IEP?

No, you can be invited by your student, or you could enact the special rule under federal law 300.520. This states that a student who has turned 18 years old and has <u>not</u> been declared incompetent can be determined to not have the ability to provide informed consent with respect to the child's educational program. Thus the public agency must appoint someone to ensure appropriate representation.

12. What is Self Determination?

Self determination is the attitudes, abilities and skills that lead people to define goals for themselves and to take the initiative to reach these goals.

13. Why is Self Determination Important?

Self determination is about making choices and learning from those choices. It's about knowing yourself, your strengths and weakness and having the ability to communicate those in a positive manner which in turn promotes growth of a person. Students need to know themselves and how to effectively communicate to others their abilities and needs. This is a skill that a person needs to learn and have modeled for him/her over a period of time to successfully master this important life skill. *See the self determination chart in the back of the packet for ways to promote self determination.

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

Under No Child Left Behind (NCLB) the Federal government determined that all children regardless of disability, limited English language abilities, ethnic background, or economic status have a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high-quality education and reach, at a minimum, state mandated proficiency levels in the area of reading, writing, math and social studies. In 2000 the Washington State Board of Education approved four new statewide graduation requirements to ensure compliance with NCLB.

- **1. Read** with comprehension, **Write** with skill, and **Communicate** effectively and responsibly in a variety of ways and settings.
- **2. Know** and **Apply** the **CORE concepts and principles** of mathematics; social, physical and life sciences; civics and history; geography; the arts; and health and fitness.
- **3. Think Analytically, Logically and Creatively**, and integrate experience and knowledge to form reasoned judgments and solve problems.
- **4. Understand** the importance of work and how performance, effort and decisions directly affect future career and educational opportunities.

1. What are the graduation requirements?

You need to check with your school district regarding their graduation requirements. All public schools within Washington State have to meet at least the State standard, but most have a higher level of requirements that students must meet in order to graduate. Below is the State class and credit requirement. You can fill in your school district's required credits.

SUBJECT	Minimum State Graduation Requirements	Minimum Requirements For your School District
English	3 Credits	
Math	2 Credits	

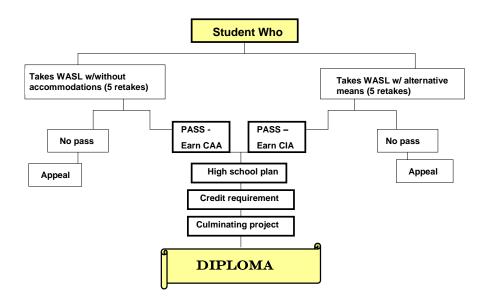
Science (one must be a lab)	2 Credits	
Social Studies (including U.S. and WA State history)	2.5 Credits	
World Language (same language)	0 Credits	
Visual or Performing Arts	1 Credit	
Health and Fitness	2 Credits	
Occupational Education	1 Credit	
Electives	5.5 Credits	
TOTAL	19 Credits	

In addition to certain classes and specific amount of credits, the State requires each student to complete the following:

- **1. High School and Beyond Plan:** This is a plan on how the student will meet graduation requirements and their goals for after high school. *For a student receiving special education, this could come from the transition section on the IEP.
- **2. Credit Requirements:** A schedule of approved classes that would meet all of the above course requirements that then meet credit requirements. *For a student receiving special education this could come from the transition section on the IEP (course of study).
- **3. Complete a Culminating Project:** This project is intended to assist students in understanding the connection between school and the real world. There are several different ways in which students can meet this requirement. *For a student receiving special education this could come from the transition section on the IEP (coordinated set of activities).
- **4. Earn a Certificate of Academic Achievement (CAA) or Certificate of Individual Achievement (CIA):** This is a certificate that shows that a student has mastered a minimum set of skills that the State has determined appropriate and is demonstrated by the State Standard Assessment. In Washington State this is known as the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE). To earn a CAA a student must pass the HSPE with/without accommodations. To earn a CIA a student receiving special education must pass the HSPE with modifications or portfolio.

*(Note: State approved modification continues to change; check with your State and local district for current information.)

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION



2. What or who determines how my student, who receives special education, graduates?

The IEP team, of which you and your student are a part, determines the appropriate course studies and HSPE modifications. It is the IEP and transition plan that guides the student to successfully meet the local and State graduation requirements. It is the monitoring of the IEP and transition plan that ensures that the student who receives special education meets the NCLB standard of high expectations, thus enabling them to receive a diploma

3. Can the school wave credits or give pass/fail grades?

Yes to both. Schools have the ability to substitute class credits such as a subject taught in a resource room class vs. a subject taught in a general education class. Schools can also give a pass/fail grade vs. a letter grade. Be careful with pass/fail grades because they get no points towards students' Grade Point Average (GPA); they will only get a credit. Both methods need to be addressed in the IEP meeting when doing transition planning. It is important to know where the student wants to go after school so that they meet all the requirements needed to continue to pursue their after high school goals.

4. Will my student with a disability have the option to get a regular diploma?

Yes, it is the school's, parent's and student's responsibility to make sure that the student has an array of options available in order to meet local and State standards. The student's transcript is the only place where it would show the course of study the student took in order to meet that standard. An example of what would show on a transcript would be the CAA or the CIA.

5. Can my student with a disability participate in the graduation ceremony with his/her class and still go back to school the next year?

Yes, in Washington State a student in special education who has not yet met his/her IEP goals would still be able to go through the graduation ceremony. The student can come back to school

the following year to complete IEP goals. Usually this is related to the transition plan of the IEP. Make sure that this is discussed at the IEP meetings so everyone clearly understands.

6. I have a student who is not in special education but is on a Section 504. Is this student eligible to earn a CIA?

No, students on 504 plans must take the HSPE with or without accommodations; they must earn a CAA. Talk with your 504 team to determine the options available to meet this requirement.

HIGH SCHOOL and BEYOND PLAN

Student Name:	Grade:	Date:
Now that you have looked at all the requirem and to investigate the requirements needed to		it is time to plan for your future caree
1. If I had to choose a career today, what wo	ould it be and why?_	
In order to pursue this career choice, wha along with the school counselor and IEP tear		·
Which courses can I take in high school that credit requirement chart.)		• • •
WASL- What will I need to know, and be able use to help me pass the WASL?	•	_
Culminating Project - If I had to pick today, v	what topic would I ch	noose for my project?

Mentor- Who to	I need to talk to in	order to make my plan	happen? How do	o I arrange to talk with the
person/people?				

What Are Your Goals After Graduation?

Check the box that most applies to your goals the year after high school.

 Enter the work force/on the job training >need high school diploma >need job search skills; work values 	 Four year degree/Graduate program >need high school diploma >fulfill entrance requirements >SAT/ACT tests required >completion 4-8 years
 Apprenticeship program (multiple trades possible, e.g. electrician, plumber, etc) >need high school diploma >need to be accepted into approved program >completion 2-4 years 	 Military Service Enter immediately from high School as enlisted personnel (not officer) >need high school diploma >4-6 year commitment Attend College, Participate in ROTC >3+ year commitment Attend a Military Academy >3+ year commitment as an officer
 Vocational/Technical Training >need high school diploma >completion 3 months-2 	Americorps/Peace Corps/ Volunteer Service
years	 Exchange Program/Travel
 Community College/2 yr. Transfer Program >need high school diploma >placement test e.g. ASSET >completion 1-2 years 	Other (describe)

^{*}Check with your school counselor regarding specific college requirements

Checklist for Transition Planning

Below place a check mark next to any listed item that the student currently or may have a need for.

^{*}Attach a copy of this plan to your IEP so that all your team members can assist you in reaching your goals.

Employment/Job Training Post Secondary Education Job training Community colleges/University Community-based education and training Competitive employment Supported work models Volunteer work Vocational rehabilitation Sheltered workshop	Living Arrangements With Family Adult Foster Care Care Facility Supervised Group Home Semi-independent living Shared living Independent living Personal Care Attendant
Independent Living Skills o Cooking	Financial Concerns o Earned Income
 Money management Social skills Hygiene skills Counseling/Therapy: Behavior, OT, PT, Speech Leisure/Recreation	 Unearned Income (gifts) Insurance (life, annuities) Public Assistance SSI/SSDI Trust or Will Medical Services
 Specialized recreation/social activities (Special Olympics, People First) Sports or Social clubs Community center programs Parks and Recreation 	 Adult Doctor Specialist Insurance Medical Equipment Transportation
programs Hobby clubs Independent activities (bowling, tennis, hiking/bike riding, etc.)Church	Advocacy/Legal
Personal/Family Relationships	Transportation o Independent o Public o Specialized o Carpooling

Promoting Self-Determination in Youth with Disabilities: Tips for Families and Professionals

Promote Choice Making

- Identify strengths, interests, and learning styles;
- Provide choices about clothing, social activities, family events, and methods of learning new information;
- Hold high expectations for youth;
- Teach youth about their disability;
- Involve children and youth in selfdetermination/self advocacy; opportunities in school, home, and community;
- Prepare children and youth for school meetings;
- Speak directly to children and youth;
- Involve children and youth in educational, medical, and family decisions;
- Allow for mistakes and natural consequences:
- Listen often to children and youth.

Encourage Exploration of Possibilities

- Promote exploration of the world every day;
- Use personal, tactile, visual, and auditory methods for exploration;
- Identify young adult mentors with similar disabilities;
- Talk about future jobs, hobbies, and family lifestyles;
- Develop personal collages/scrap books based on interests and goals;
- Involve children and youth in service learning (4H, AmeriCorps, local volunteering).

Promote Reasonable Risk Taking

- Make choice maps listing risks, benefits, and consequences of choice;
- Build safety nets through family members, friends, schools, and others;
- Develop skills in problem solving;
- Develop skills in evaluating consequences.

Encourage Problem Solving

- Teach problem solving skills;
- Allow ownership of challenges and problems;
- Accept problems as part of healthy development;
- Hold family meetings to identify problems at home and in the community;
- Hold class meetings to identify problems in school;
- Allow children and youth to develop a list of self-identified consequences.

Promote Self Advocacy

- Encourage communication and self-representation;
- Praise all efforts of assertiveness and problem solving;
- Develop opportunities at home and in school for self-advocacy;
- Provide opportunities for leadership roles at home and in school;
- Encourage self-advocates to speak in class;
- Teach about appropriate accommodation needs;
- Practice ways to disclose disability and accommodation needs:
- Create opportunities to speak about the disability in school, home, church, business and community.

Facilitate Development of Self-Esteem

- Create a sense of belonging within schools and communities;
- Provide experiences for children and youth to use their talents;
- Provide opportunities to youth for contributing to their families, schools, and communities;
- Provide opportunities for individuality and independence;
- Identify caring adult mentors at home, school, church, or in the community;
- Model a sense of self-esteem and self-confidence.

Develop Goal Setting and Planning

- Teach children and youth family values, priorities, and goals;
- Make posters that reflect values and are age-appropriate;
- Define what a goal is and demonstrate the steps to reach a goal;
- Make a road map to mark the short-term identifiers as they work toward a goal;
- Support children and youth in developing values and goals;
- Discuss family history and culture--make a family tree;
- Be flexible in supporting youth to reach their goals; some days they may need much motivation and help; other days they may want to try alone.

Help Youth Understand Their Disabilities

- Develop a process that is directed by youth for self-identity: Who are you? What do you want? What are your challenges and barriers? What supports do you need?
- Direct children and youth to write an autobiography;
- Talk about the youth's disability;
- Talk about the youth's abilities;
- Involve children and youth in their IEP;
- Use good learning style inventories and transition assessments;
- Identify and utilize support systems for all people.

This data chart was used with permission from the National Center on Secondary Education and Transition.

Acknowledgements

OSPI website: http://www.k12.wa.us/

National Center on Secondary Education and Transition

Federal IDEA law

WAC law

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