



GONZALES INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT SPECIAL EDUCATION OPERATING PROCEDURES: REFERRAL FOR POSSIBLE SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

Gonzales ISD Board Policy along with these *Special Education Operating Procedures* constitute the Policies and Procedures of Gonzales ISD, designed to be consistent with the State policies and procedures developed pursuant to the IDEA. GONZALES ISD's *Special Education Operating Procedures* are not to be for the purpose of creating a requirement that is not otherwise imposed by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act ("IDEA"), together with its implementing federal regulations, state statutes and rules, as they shall from time to time be amended, and shall not be construed to create a higher standard than that established by IDEA. These *Special Education Operating Procedures* will be posted on Gonzales ISD's website. These *Special Education Operating Procedures* should be interpreted consistent with the IDEA. Gonzales ISD's *Special Education Operating Procedures* are reviewed and updated, as needed, on at least an annual basis. Gonzales ISD will make timely changes to policies and procedures in response to IDEA amendments, regulatory or rule changes, changes to state policy, or new legal interpretation as are necessary to bring Gonzales ISD into compliance with the requirements of IDEA. Gonzales ISD maintains systems to ensure that all students with disabilities residing in the Gonzales ISD, including students with disabilities attending non-public schools, regardless of the severity of their disabilities, and who are in need of special education and related services, are identified, located, and evaluated and provided a free appropriate public education. Gonzales ISD maintains systems to ensure that students with disabilities and their parents are afforded the procedural safeguards required under the IDEA (and its implementing federal regulations, state statutes and rules) including with respect to the confidentiality of records and personally identifiable information.

Who is eligible for the District's program of special education and related services?

The District provides special education and related services to eligible students ages 3 through 21 who reside within the District.¹ To be eligible for the District's program of special education and related services, a student must (a) have one or more of the thirteen qualifying disabilities listed below and (b) need special education and related services—*Specially Designed Instruction* (SDI)—because of the disability.² A free appropriate public education is also available to children with visual impairments or who are deaf or hard of hearing residing within the District from birth through age 21.³

¹ 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.0135(a)

² 20 U.S.C. § 1402(3); 34 C.F.R. § 300.8

³ 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.0135(b)

Special education means “specially designed instruction, at no cost to the parents, to meet the unique needs of a student with a disability.”⁴ *Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)* means—

- “adapting, as appropriate to the needs of an eligible student under this part, the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction-
 - To address the unique needs of the student that result from the student's disability; and
 - To ensure access of the student to *the general curriculum*, so that the student can meet *the educational standards within the jurisdiction of the public agency that apply to all children.*”⁵

The general curriculum and educational standards that “apply to all children” in Gonzales ISD are the [Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills \(TEKS\)](#), as well as the District’s Policy **EIE(Local)**.⁶ The state-wide assessments that determine a student’s progress toward meeting those educational standards are the [State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness \(STAAR\)](#).

Special Education or *Specially Designed Instruction (SDI)* also includes—

- Evidence-based dyslexia programs or curriculums, including “Standard Protocol Dyslexia Instruction,” purchased or District-developed, that are aligned with all instructional methods and components for dyslexia instruction as described in the Dyslexia Handbook;⁷
- speech-language pathology services;
- any other related service, if the service is considered special education rather than a related service under state standards;
- travel training; and
- vocational education.⁸

PRACTICE GUIDE— Some examples of SDI include delivery of a specialized reading program in a small group setting 4 days a week for 30 minutes a day; individualized social skills programs; modified curriculum; adaptive physical education; or instruction in the use of Braille or specific technology to access curricular content or to provide responses to enable effective progress monitoring and functional performance data collection.

Subject to the age limitations specified above, students may be eligible for special education and related services under these categories of disability specified under state and federal law:

⁴ 34 C.F.R. § 300.39(a)(1)

⁵ 34 C.F.R. § 300.39(b)(3)(emphasis added)

⁶ The educational standards applicable to all students in the state of Texas are also outlined in Tex. Ed. Code § 28.002 and in 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 74.1.

⁷ TEA’s “FAQs: Dyslexia Evaluation, Identification and Instruction—House Bill 3928” is available at <https://tea.texas.gov/academics/special-student-populations/special-education/hb-3928-faqs.pdf>

⁸ 34 C.F.R. § 300.39(a)(2)

autism, deaf-blindness, auditory impairment, emotional disability, intellectual disability, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, specific learning disability, speech impairment, traumatic brain injury, or visual impairment⁹

In addition, until the end of the 2024-2025 school year, children between the ages of 3-5 who are evaluated as having an intellectual disability, an emotional disability, a specific learning disability or autism may be described as “noncategorical early childhood” for the purposes of special education eligibility.¹⁰ Beginning in the 2025-2026 school year, the eligibility “noncategorical early childhood” may not be used, except that a student who begins the 2025-2026 school year already identified as meeting the “noncategorical early childhood” eligibility may maintain this eligibility category, if determined appropriate by the student's ARD committee, until the required re-evaluation before the age of six.

Children between the ages of 3-9 who are evaluated by a multidisciplinary team for autism, deaf-blindness, auditory impairment, emotional disability, intellectual disability, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, specific learning disability, speech impairment, traumatic brain injury, or visual impairment, whose evaluation data indicates a need for special education and related services and shows evidence of, but does not clearly confirm, the presence of the suspected disability or disabilities due to the child's young age may be identified as being a student with a “developmental delay” as described in the District’s **Evaluation Operating Procedure for Developmental Delay.**

Consideration of eligibility for special education and related services begins with a referral for a special education evaluation—a full individual and initial evaluation.¹¹

PRACTICE GUIDE— While the ARD committee will consider records from private providers or private evaluators, including physicians, the ARD committee is not required to adopt specific eligibilities or other recommendations from those reports. Any decisions to reject recommended eligibilities or services may be described and explained in the Prior Written Notice with reference to the District’s evaluation reports.

Who can initiate a referral for a Full Individual and Initial Evaluation for Special Education and Related Services?

A referral for a special education evaluation may be initiated by school personnel, a student’s parent or legal guardian, or another person involved in the education or care of the student.¹²

⁹ 34 C.F.R. § 300.8(c) ; Tex. Ed. Code § 29.003(b); 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.1040(c)

¹⁰ 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.1040(c)(14)

¹¹ 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.1011

¹² 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.1011(a)

Should an administrator, teacher, parent or legal guardian believe that there is reason to suspect a student has a disability and is in need of special education, even if they are progressing from grade to grade, they may initiate the referral process.

The referral may be made verbally or in writing. A written request for a special education evaluation is not required by IDEA or Gonzales ISD. Written referrals should be directed to the District's Executive Director of State and Federal Programs. Any employee of the District receiving a verbal or written referral should communicate the referral to the Executive Director of State and Federal Programs. District staff should make any referrals for special education in writing to the Executive Director of State and Federal Programs.

How should the District respond when it receives a referral for special education?

Referrals should be considered by the Executive Director of State and Federal Programs or other qualified professional, as outlined below, to determine whether there is reason to suspect that the student has a disability and is in need of special education and related services. Each campus should have a designated staff member responsible for receiving referrals. In GISD, this is the campus principal. All referrals should be forwarded to the Special Programs Campus Case Manager and the Executive Director of State and Federal Programs. If a parent or legal guardian makes a referral to a general education teacher, a paraprofessional or campus office staff, the parent should be directed to the campus principal on the student's campus who is responsible for receiving referrals.

If a parent, legal guardian or adult student verbally requests a special education evaluation, the District staff who received the verbal request should report the request to the campus administrator of the Special Programs Campus Case Manager. The Special Programs Campus Case Manager or designated staff should contact the requestor either by telephone or via email to gather more information about the request.

When the District receives a request for an initial evaluation, the designated campus staff, and/or administrator should promptly review the student's record and document any consideration that has been given to alternatives to special education, including but not limited to general education academic and behavioral interventions; *RtI* data; remedial instruction; tutoring; compensatory education pursuant to Tex. Ed. Code § 29.081 ("services designed to supplement the regular education program for students identified as at risk of dropping out of school"); and/ or **Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS)**.¹³

¹³ TEA describes MTSS as a school-wide framework designed to provide varying levels of support to meet the academic, behavioral, and social/emotional needs of students and includes *RtI* for academics and/or behavior and other evidence-based early intervention strategies.

PRACTICE GUIDE— When the District receives privately-completed evaluation reports or recommendations, the ARD committee should consider that information. In many instances, the student’s ARD committee will need to seek consent from the parent(s) to complete the District’s evaluation because it relies on school-based evaluation instruments and observations that incorporate special education standards.

If a student’s parent(s), legal guardian(s), or District staff submits a written request for a full individual and initial evaluation for special education and related services to the District’s Director of Special Education or to an administrative employee of the District (such as a campus principal), the personnel designated below will take the following steps:

- **Within 15 school days of the Executive Director of State and Federal Programs or administrative employee’s receipt of the written request for an initial special education evaluation,** a School Psychologist, an Educational Diagnostician, or other appropriately certified or licensed practitioner with experience or training in the area of the suspected disabilities designated by the Executive Director of State and Federal Programs may, as appropriate—
 - Review the records and performance data of the student in order to determine if there is sufficient evidence to suspect a disability. Information reviewed shall include, but is not limited to, all individual and group standardized assessments, *including evaluations provided by the parent or guardian completed privately*; standards of learning test scores; school enrollment history; attendance records; student work samples; and teacher observational information.
 - Consult with the student’s general education teachers and other campus staff familiar with the student to review the general education supports and services, curricular modifications, instructional methodologies or evidence-based classroom accommodations or interventions that have been used with the student prior to referral, including the use of any **Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS)**, such as *Response to Intervention (RtI)*, *Leveled Literacy Interventions (LLI)*, and other evidence-based general education interventions, tutorial, remedial, compensatory and other academic or behavior support services.¹⁴
 - Contact the parent, legal guardian or adult student to provide an overview of the District’s special education process and identify the date by which informed written consent for the evaluation may be obtained (i.e., no later than 15 school days after receiving the written request for an initial evaluation).¹⁵

¹⁴ 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.1011(a)

¹⁵ Tex. Ed. Code § 29.004; 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.1011(b); 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.1040(b)

- **No later than 15 school days after the Executive Director of State and Federal Programs, Campus Principal or other administrative employee’s receipt of the written request for an initial special education evaluation,** the Executive Director of State and Federal Programs shall—
 - Ensure the District provides the parent(s), legal guardian and/or adult student with a copy of TEA’s most recent *Notice of Procedural Safeguards*.¹⁶
 - A parent, legal guardian or adult student may choose to receive the *Notice of Procedural Safeguards*, as well as the Prior Written Notice discussed below, by email, if the District makes that option available. If the parent or legal guardian does not affirmatively elect to receive the aforementioned notices by email, the District will mail or hand-deliver the notice(s) and document the method of delivery.¹⁷
 - Provide Prior Written Notice of the District’s proposal to conduct a full individual and initial evaluation (*Notice of Proposed Evaluation*) and an opportunity for the parent, legal guardian or adult student to give informed written consent for the evaluation, *if there is evidence of a suspected disability and, as a result of the suspected disability, a suspicion that the student may require specially designed instruction based on the information obtained during the 15-school day period described above*.¹⁸
 - Prior Written Notice. The District’s *Notice of Proposed Evaluation* shall describe any evaluation procedures that the District proposes to conduct.¹⁹ Please see the District’s Evaluation procedures set out in **the District’s Evaluation Procedures Operating Procedure** for additional requirements regarding the District’s *Notice of Proposed Evaluation*.
 - Informed Written Consent. The District shall document that the parent, legal guardian or adult student has been fully informed of all information relevant to the activity for which consent is sought, in his or her native language, and the mode of communication. The District shall also document that the parent, legal guardian or adult student acknowledged understanding and agreeing in writing to the carrying out of the activity for which his or her consent is sought (e.g., a full individual and initial evaluation). The consent will describe the activity and indicate which educational records, if any, will be released and to whom those records will be released.²⁰

¹⁶ 34 C.F.R. § 300.504

¹⁷ 34 C.F.R. § 300.505

¹⁸ 19 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 89.1011(b)(1)

¹⁹ 34 C.F.R. § 300.304(a)

²⁰ 34 C.F.R. § 300.9; TEX. ED. CODE § 29.004(a)(1)

- Notice and Consent by Email. The District may provide prior written notice via email if the District offers and the parent elects to receive the notice via email.²¹ The District may also obtain a parent's or a guardian's informed written consent for an evaluation by using a record and signature in electronic form that identifies and authenticates the person or guardian as the source of the consent and indicates the parent's or guardian's approval of the information contained in the electronic signature.²²

- If the parent, legal guardian or adult student does not provide consent for the initial special education evaluation, the District is relieved of its *Child Find* duty and its obligation to provide the student with a free appropriate public education pursuant to IDEA.²³ However, the District reserves the right in its sole discretion to file a request for a special education due process hearing to override a lack of parental consent for such evaluation. Designated staff should provide the parent, legal guardian or adult student with a ready, willing, and able letter regarding the District's intent to complete the evaluation with parental consent, together with prior written notice (*Notice of Proposed Evaluation*) documenting the District's offer to evaluate and the basis for the offer to evaluate and providing the parent or guardian with a copy of **TEA's Procedural Safeguards Notice**. Please see the District's FAPE Composite Operating Procedure.
 - Provide the parent, legal guardian, or adult student with prior written notice of the District's decision not to conduct an evaluation, *if there is no evidence of a suspected disability or a suspicion that the student may require special education and related services*.
 - If appropriate, the student may be referred to the District's Section 504 Coordinator or local campus designee for a potential Section 504 evaluation (<https://www.gonzalesisd.net/Page/4549>).
 - Prior Written Notice. The Executive Director of State and Federal Programs will prepare the Prior Written Notice to include an explanation of why the District refuses to conduct an initial evaluation as well as a description of the information (assessments, records, reports or observations) that the District used as a basis for its refusal to evaluate.²⁴ The District will provide this prior written notice by means reasonably designed to ensure that it is received by the parent, legal guardian or adult student, and document the fact that the notice

²¹ 34 C.F.R. § 300.505

²² ***Part B Procedural Safeguards in the COVID-19 Environment Q&A Document*** (June 30, 2020). OSEP. June 30, 2020.

²³ 34 C.F.R. § 300.300(a)(3)

²⁴ 34 C.F.R. § 503(b)

was sent. This notice will be provided in a language that is understandable to the general public and also in the native language of the parent, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.²⁵ Please see the District's Child Find Duty Operating Procedure (<https://www.gonzalesisd.net/Page/4581>).

What happens when the parent or guardian of a student attending private school or being homeschooled in the District requests a referral for a special education evaluation?

The District is responsible for identifying, locating and evaluating those students who reside within the jurisdiction of the District but who are parentally placed in private schools or homeschooled. The parent, legal guardian, or teacher of a resident student who is parentally placed in private school or home instructed may refer a student suspected of having a disability and in need of special education and related services to the student's home campus for District zoning purposes.

To meet its *Child Find* obligation to students who are homeschooled or attend private schools, the District offers to meet at least annually with representatives from private schools within the District and with parents who have placed their students in a private school within the District or who home-school their students, about special education and how to refer a student for a special education evaluation, and the special education and related service options available in the event their student is eligible.

If the parent or legal guardian of a student who is home-instructed or who is placed in a private school is offered an initial evaluation by the District but does not provide consent for the evaluation, the District may not use the special education dispute resolution process to override the lack of consent.

What protections are available for students who have not been identified but may qualify for IDEA's disciplinary safeguards?

Students not yet eligible for special education and related services may be entitled to the disciplinary protections afforded eligible students, including the manifestation determination review process. The District may be obligated to provide a manifestation determination review and other disciplinary change of placement protections for a student even if the student is not yet determined to be eligible for special education and related services at the time of the violation of the District's conduct code. Disciplinary protections shall be afforded to a student if the District "had knowledge" that the student is a student with a disability prior to the behavioral incident at issue. The District is considered to have knowledge (1) if the parent or guardian expressed concern in writing to supervisory or administrative personnel, or a teacher

²⁵ 34 C.F.R. § 300.503(c)

of the student, that the student is in need of special education and related services; (2) the parent or guardian of the student requested an evaluation of the student pursuant to IDEA; or (3) the teacher of the student, or other District personnel, expressed specific concerns about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by the student directly to the director of special education or to other supervisory personnel of the District. The District does not have knowledge that the student is a student with a disability if the District sought and the parent refused to permit the student to be evaluated or declined special education and related services, or if the student was evaluated by the District and determined to be ineligible by a duly constituted Admission, Review and Dismissal (ARD) committee.²⁶

Demonstrations of this procedure's implementation may include, but are not limited to, examples such as:

- Training material
- Posters and other media or website postings
- Multi-Tiered Systems of Support or Intervention Data Reports
- Student specific data collection and monitoring
- Databases
- Texas Record Exchange (TREX) requests
- Telephone logs of calls to prior school districts and demonstrating calls to students' parents seeking collaboration
- Records from prior schools
- Notices of evaluation
- Documents seeking consent for evaluation

²⁶ 34 C.F.R. § 300.534