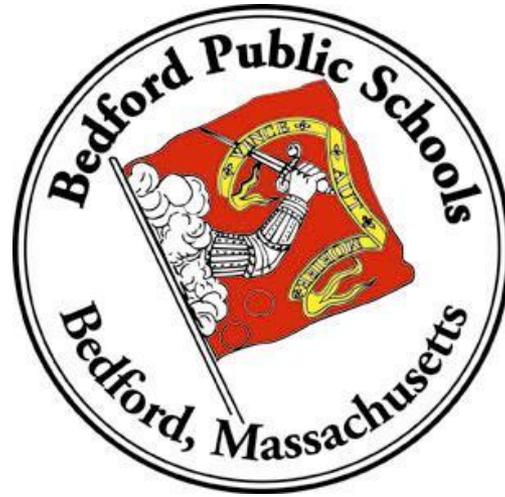


# General Training for Bedford Public School District Employees



Mandated Policies & Procedures  
2017-2018

# Overview of Mandatory Policies/Procedures

1. Nondiscrimination/Equal Access
2. Family and Student Rights: PPRA, FERPA, Visitor Policy
3. Special Education
4. Section 504 Law
5. Restraint & Seclusion Regulations: 603 CMR 46.00
6. Mandated Reporting: Section 51A, Fire, Weapons
7. Health and Wellness Policy: Suicide Prevention Program, SBIRT, EpiPen
8. Updated Bullying Policy and Harassment Policy
9. Municipal Employee Ethics Summary and Political Involvement Guidelines
10. Faculty Tutoring
11. Acceptable Use and Social Networking Policies
12. DCAP and Targeted Instruction
13. Religious and Cultural Holidays
14. ALICE



# Nondiscrimination Policy

No person shall be discriminated against in obtaining the advantages, privileges or access to the courses of study offered by the BPS on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.



The Bedford Public Schools does not discriminate in admission to, access to, treatment in, or employment in its services, programs and activities, on the basis of race, color or national origin, in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI); on the basis of sex, in accordance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; on the basis of disability, in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA); or on the basis of age, in accordance with the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1974 (ADEA).

# Transgender Rights

- Transgender students have the right to use the bathroom or locker room that aligns with their gender identity.
- In the event a transgender student prefers them, gender-neutral facilities are available to them in each building.
- The building principal will announce the locations of these facilities.

# Denial of Equal Access Prohibited

Restriction of limited open forum on basis of religious, political, philosophical, or other speech content is prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any public secondary school which receives Federal financial assistance and which has a limited open forum to deny equal access or a fair opportunity to, or discriminate against, any students who wish to conduct a meeting within that limited open forum on the basis of the religious, political, philosophical, or other content of the speech at such meetings.

# Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment

The Federal Law (PPRA) that affords parents and students that are 18 years of age rights regarding the:

- conduct of surveys
- collection and use of information for marketing purposes
- certain physical exams

# Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

- **Right to consent to disclosures**  
of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records.
- **Authorize disclosure without consent**
  - Disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests
  - Disclosure of student records without parent/eligible student consent to officials of other elementary or secondary schools in which a student enrolls, or seeks, intends, or is instructed to enroll upon receipt of a request from such school officials.
- **Right to file a complaint**  
concerning alleged failures by the District to comply with the regulations and laws governing student records

# Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

## ➤ Right to Access Educational Records

- Submit Request to Principal
- Generally 10 Days

## ➤ Right to Request Amendment

- Request to Principal
- Identify Amendment and Why



# Visitor Policy

- Section 3 of chapter 71B of the General Laws: “upon request by a parent, provide timely access to parents and parent-designated independent evaluators and educational consultants for observations of a child’s current program and of any program proposed for the child, including both academic and non-academic components of any such program.”

- Goal: Minimize disruption to students.
- Where possible, requests made 48 hours in advance for approval by principal.
- Complete Release of Information and Confidentiality Agreement forms
- Visitors must report to office to sign in/out
- Visits discouraged the first & last three weeks of school

# Six Principles of Special Education

1. Parent and Student Participation
2. Appropriate Evaluation
3. Individualized Education Program
4. Free and Appropriate Public Education
5. Least Restrictive Environment
6. Procedural Safeguards

# Evaluation

- Assessment Completed - 30 School Days
- Team Meeting - 45 Days
- Conducted by a Credentialed Specialists
- Assessments
  - ✓ *Specialized*
  - ✓ *Educational*
  - ✓ *Additional Assessments (health / psych / home)*

# Evaluation

## ➤ Reevaluation

- ✓ Every 3 years
- ✓ Whenever the Team believes the child is no longer eligible

## ➤ Independent Educational Evaluation (IEE)

- ✓ Parent disagrees with Team evaluation
- ✓ Initiate hearing with BSEA if District does not support request

## ➤ Emergency Evaluations

- ✓ Cases of repeated dangerous behavior /assault
- ✓ Initiated by Sped Director

# Eligibility Questions

Does the student have one or more of the various types of disabilities? **YES**

Is the child making effective progress in the classroom? **NO**

Is the lack of progress a result of the child's disability? **YES**

Does the child require specially designed instruction in order to make effective progress ? **YES**

# Parent Rights

- Participate in the team process
- Observe their child's school program
- Receive notice of referral & team meetings
- Consent prior to evaluation
- Communication provided in primary language
- Receive reports 2 days before meeting
- View Student Records:

*Within 2 days*

*Inspect file before IEP Meeting*

*Obtain a copy (within 10 days)*

*Request a change*

# Accommodations vs. Modifications

- Changes in course/test
  - ✓ presentation
  - ✓ location
  - ✓ timing
  - ✓ student response or other attributes
  
- Necessary to provide access for a student to participate

# Accommodations vs. Modifications

## Accommodations

- ✓ Available to any student (to allow the student to complete the same work as others)
- ✓ May be curricular, environmental, or testing adaptation
- ✓ Does not fundamentally alter the general curriculum

## Modifications

- ✓ A Special Education mechanism: written into the IEP
- ✓ Represent changes to content, methodology or performance
- ✓ Adaptations that result in a fundamental alteration of the standard

# IEP

- States how a child's disability affects ability to progress in the general curriculum
- Identifies specially designed instruction necessary to facilitate access to the general curriculum
- Includes measurable annual goals and reports progress on these goals at the same frequency as non-disabled peers
- Reasonably calculates measurable educational benefit

# Implementation of IEP

School immediately implements an accepted IEP

- Parents have 30 days to sign the proposed IEP
- 5 days to attempt to resolve disputes

Individualized Education Program				
RMATION	Age:	Gender:	Meeting Date:	
Birth Date:	3	M	05/01/2013	
05/15/2009				
Evaluation: 05/11/2012				
Number: .				

# Free & Appropriate Public Education

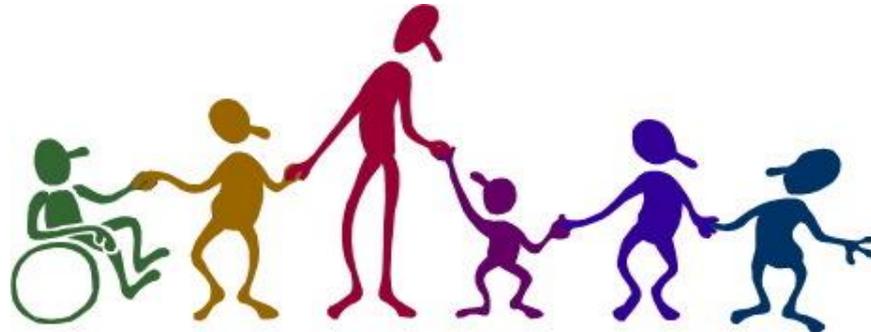
- Not best education, but rather: “appropriate education”
- All programs and services, including extra-curricular activities that are available to non-disabled students are also made available

# Least Restrictive Environment

- Every effort is made to provide specially designed instruction in the general Ed classroom
- Maximize integration, minimize separation
  - Special classes/separate schooling occurs only when the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in general education with the use of supplementary aids and services can not be achieved satisfactorily

# Section 504

- Provide students with disabilities with...
  - \* Equal access to educational programs, services etc.
  - \* Same opportunities as their non-disabled peers (FAPE)
  - \* Equal opportunity, equal access, average standard
  - \* Allow student to function on level with his/her peers
  - \* Does not require specialized instruction

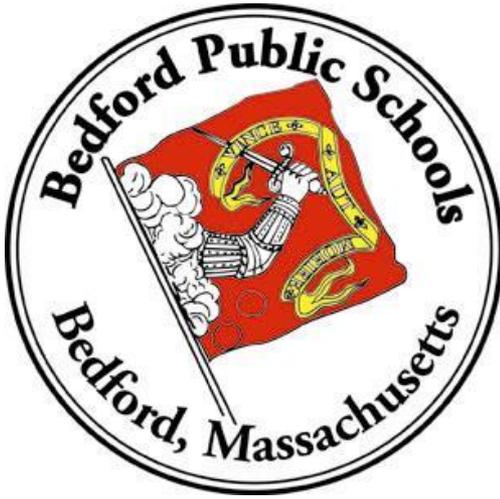


# Section 504

## ➤ Teacher Responsibilities

- ✓ Serve on Team
- ✓ Implement Accommodations

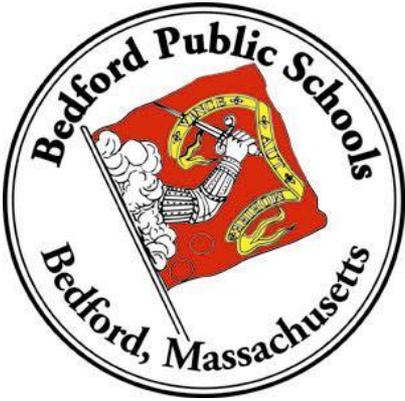
Remember that failure to implement a 504 is a “personal liability” issue.



# **603 CMR 46.00**

## **Regulations Overview**

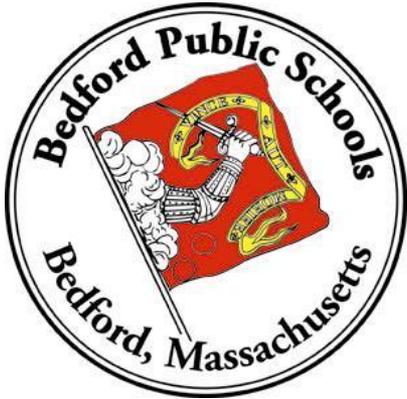
# **Seclusion & Restraint Regulations and Procedures**



## **The Regulations Ensure That:**

Physical restraint is an emergency procedure of last resort and is prohibited except when:

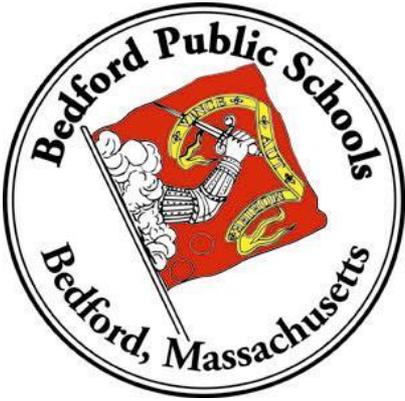
- 1) A student's behavior poses a threat of assault, or imminent, serious, physical harm to self or others and
- 2) The student is not responsive to verbal directives or other lawful and less intrusive behavior interventions, or
- 3) Such interventions are deemed to be inappropriate under the circumstances



## **REVISED Regulations, effective January 1, 2016**

Several changes have been made to the regulations that will go into effect as of January 1, 2016. These include:

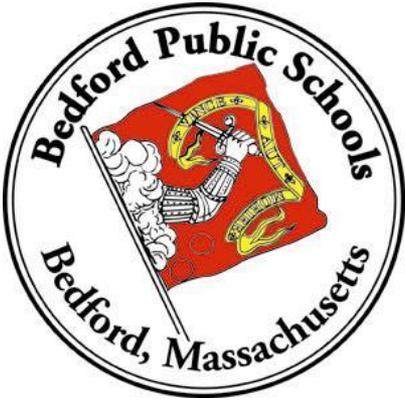
- Revised definitions of restraint
- Addition of the definition of “time out”
- New prohibitions on the use of prone restraint
- Revised/additional reporting requirements after restraint has been used



# Restraint Defined

The regulations define **physical restraint** as:

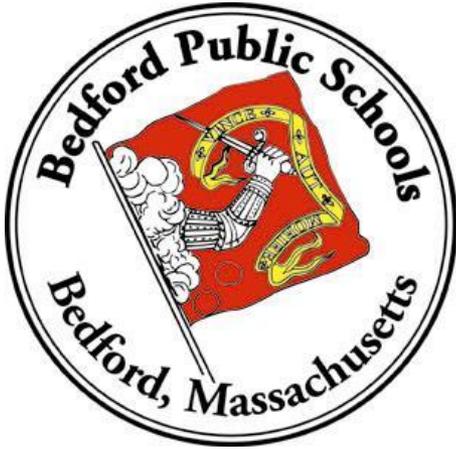
*“Direct physical contact that prevents or significantly restricts a student’s freedom of movement. Physical restraint does not include: brief physical contact to promote student safety, providing physical guidance or prompting when teaching a skill, redirecting for attention, providing comfort, or a physical escort.”*



## Physical Escort Defined

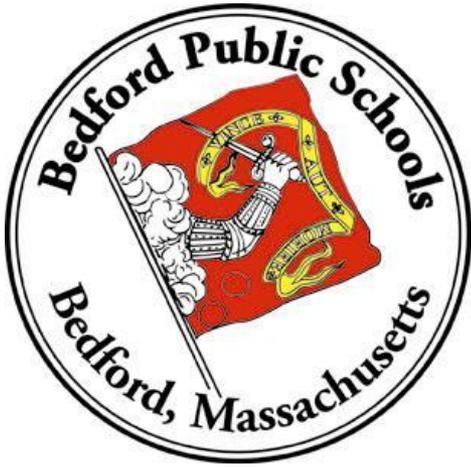
The definition of physical restraint is also made distinct from a **physical escort** which is defined as:

*“a temporary touching or holding, without the use of force, of the hand, wrist, arm, shoulder, or back for the purpose of inducing a student who is agitated to walk to a safe location.”*



## What is Permitted Under the New Regulations?

- Brief physical contact to promote student safety (such as guiding a student or re-directing a student)
- Providing physical guidance or prompting when teaching a skill
- Redirecting attention (such as to a shoulder, face or torso)
- Providing comfort
- Physical escort that does not involve force



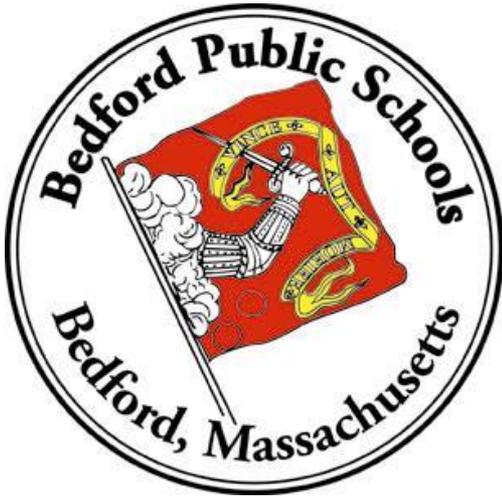
# Inclusionary vs. Exclusionary Time-Out

The state has further defined “time-out” procedures to assist Districts in understanding how to use time-out using the least restrictive methods:

• **Inclusionary Time-Out**: a behavior support strategy that allows the student to remain fully aware of the learning activities of the classroom. This can include: "planned ignoring," asking students to put their heads down, or placing a student in a different location within the classroom (this does not include walled off "time-out" rooms located within the classroom)

# Inclusionary vs. Exclusionary Time-Out

- **Exclusionary Time-Out**: a behavior support strategy that includes the removal of a student from the learning environment. This should only be used when the student is displaying behaviors which present, or potentially present, an unsafe or overly disruptive situation in the classroom. Staff-directed exclusionary time-out should not be used as a method of punishment for noncompliance, or for incidents of misbehavior that are no longer occurring.
- Exclusionary time-out **cannot** include the use of a **locked** door! Closed doors are permitted as long as staff are able to continuously monitor the student at all times.

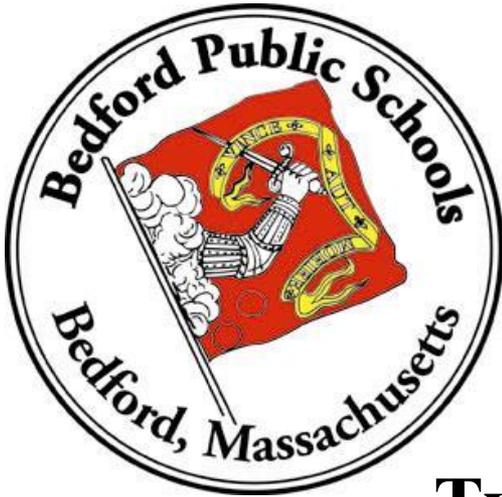


## Further Restrictions on Time-Out

- If an exclusionary time-out period lasts 30 minutes, the Principal must approve the continuation of time-out based on the student's continuing agitation
- The time-out procedure should include seeking Principal's approval prior to the 30 minute timeframe in order to proceed with the time-out

# A Few Words About Time-Out

- A student may choose time-out or a staff member may direct a student to the time-out area, for the purpose of calming
- Any student removal from the instructional area due to escalated behaviors is considered to be a “time-out” (e.g. guidance office, learning center room). It is not limited only to spaces labeled as a “time out” area.
- Any student in a time-out space must be continuously observed by a staff member
- Staff shall be with the student or immediately available at all times
- The space must be clean and safe



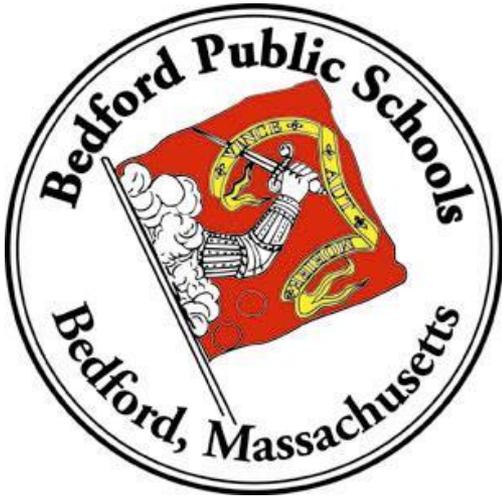
# Considerations to Administering Physical Restraints

## Types of Restraints Permitted

- Only physical restraints, consistent with 603 CMR 46.00 are permitted to be used in schools.
- Mechanical restraints, medication restraints, and seclusion are **prohibited** in public education programs!
- Additionally, prone restraints (where student is placed laying face-down on the floor) are also **prohibited**, (except in rare circumstances where there is explicit written consent to do so).

# What Should You Do If Faced with an Emergency?

1. Use only the amount of force necessary to move or contain the student and prevent injury or harm to the student or others
2. Move the student to a close-by safe, protected area. This area should be free of breakable materials or materials that could be thrown
3. Have someone call for the Restraint Team
4. If possible, have a partner help you escort the student and then remain with you and the student until the Restraint Team member(s) arrive



## Who May Do Physical Restraints?

- Only staff members who have received in-depth training (CPI) are authorized to serve as a school-wide resource to assist in proper administration of physical restraint
- **However, this does not preclude a teacher, employee or agent of a public education program from using reasonable force to protect students, other persons or themselves from assault or imminent, serious physical harm.**

# Child Abuse & Neglect: Mandated Reporter

## MGL Ch. 119, Section 51A

### ➤ The Following are Mandated Reporters:

- \* Psychologists or School Nurses
- \* Public or Private School Teachers
- \* Educational Administrators
- \* Guidance or Family Counselors
- \* School Attendance Officers

### ➤ Responsibilities

- \* Notify the building Principal
- \* File a written report 48 Hours
- \* File an Oral Report if you have reasonable cause of:
  - Abuse or Neglect
    - Physical or Emotional Injury
    - Indication of neglect, including malnutrition
    - Physical dependency upon an addictive drug at birth



# Mandated Reporter

- Should the person in charge/designee advise against filing the staff member retains the right to contact Department of Children and Families (DCF)
- Any mandated reporter who fails to make required oral and written reports can be punished by a fine of up to \$1,000



# Fire, Weapons

## **Chapter 148, Section 2A: Notice of unauthorized ignition of fire within public or private schools or on school grounds; submission of report by school principal**

Section 2A. The principal of any public or private school that provides instruction to pupils in any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, shall immediately report any incident involving the unauthorized ignition of any fire within the school building or on school grounds to the local fire department.

## **Chapter 71, Section 37L**

in addition, any school department personnel shall report in writing to their immediate supervisor an incident involving a student's possession or use of a dangerous weapon on school premises at any time.

# BPS Health and Wellness Policy

- Provide children with access to adequate, healthy food at school
- Promote healthy eating patterns through classroom nutrition education
- Provide children with access to appropriate nutrition services
- Establish this school-wide policy, involving input from the community
- Provide students with opportunities to learn & practice physical activities
- Encourage the pursuit of physical activities for enjoyment and life-long wellness

# Suicide Prevention Protocols

## Suicide Risk Factors:

- Students indicate through actions, speech, writing or artwork they may be at risk to harming themselves; this includes reports made from peers
- Key Symptoms:
  - Anhedonia, impulsivity, hopelessness, anxiety/panic, insomnia, command hallucinations

# Suicidal Attempt/Ideation and Protocol

- Immediate threat

If the student has the means or has made a serious attempt

- Call 911 and School Nurse
- Adult w/ student at all times
- Contact Admin, Counselor, and/or Dir. Of Guidance

- Suicidal Ideation

- If indicates through actions, speech, writing or artwork that they might be at risk; this includes reports from peers

- Inform Admin, Counselor and/or Dir. of Guidance

# Suicide Protocol - Response by Guidance

- Risk Assessment by Guidance counselor, Adjustment Counselor or School Psychologist
- Consultation or second assessment when needed
- Contact with family
- Referral to outside support services
- Follow Up
- Referral to Student Support Team

# SBIRT: Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment

- Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) is an evidence-based practice used to identify, reduce, and prevent problematic use, abuse, and dependence on alcohol and illicit drugs.
- Universal student screening in grades 7 and 9 conducted by BPS Nursing Staff in conjunction with guidance counselors.

# Administering Medications

- See School Handbooks
- Administered by School Nurse
- Yearly Epi-pens training for all faculty



# Bullying

Bullying is defined as “*the repeated use of a written, verbal, or electronic communication, or a physical act or gesture, or any combination thereof, by one or more students or by a member of the school staff directed at another student*”.

Be sure to review reporting guidelines for use whenever a bullying allegation is made or bullying is suspected



# Bullying Defined (continued)

- The perpetrator of bullying can be one (or more) students or a member of a school staff including, which includes but is not limited to, an educator, administrators, school nurse, cafeteria worker, custodian, bus driver, athletic coach, advisor to an extracurricular activity or paraprofessional.
- By the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's definition, if a teacher is accused of bullying his or her class, then the District must implement the same investigation procedures that it would use if, as the law states, an allegation is made that an individual has been targeted.
- Materially and substantially disrupts the education process or the orderly operation of a school.

# Cyber-Bullying

- "Cyber-bullying" means bullying through the use of technology or any electronic communication, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a:
  - wire
  - radio
  - electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photo-optical system, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, internet communications, instant messages or facsimile communications.

# Bullying Statement

- Bullying of any type has no place in a school setting. The Bedford Public Schools endeavors to maintain an environment free of bullying.
- Bullying and harassment are major distractions from learning that can have a significant impact on the academics of the victim.
- Fear of bullying can lead to chronic absenteeism, truancy, or even dropping out of school. Additionally, bystanders may feel both guilty and/or helpless for not standing up to the bully. It is important to note that sexual harassment can also be a form of bullying.

# Impact of Bullying:

- Cause physical or emotional harm to the other student or damage his/her property;
- Place the other student in reasonable fear of harm to him or herself or to damage to his/her property; Create a hostile environment at school for the bullied student;
- Infringe on the rights of the other student at school; or...
- Materially and substantially disrupt the education process or the orderly operation of a school

# Harassment

- School Environment
  - Free of harassment based on gender
  - Sexual harassment is prohibited
- Sexual, racial or religious harassment occurs between students and adults whenever any hurtful verbal or physical communication occurs that the victim is powerless to stop
  - Unwanted racial, sexual, or religious comments
  - Spreading racial, sexual, or religious gossip
  - Unwanted physical contact of a racial, sexual, or religious nature

# Sample Behavioral Guidelines

<b>Green Light</b> (Appropriate)	<b>Yellow Light</b> (May be Misconstrued)	<b>Red Light</b> (Stop)
<b>Giving compliments that are not too personal</b>	<b>Singling out students for favors</b>	<b>Touching students frequently</b>
<b>Making sure door is open when you are alone with a student</b>	<b>Giving overly personal cards, notes, email or yearbook inscriptions</b>	<b>Commenting on students' bodies in an overly sexual manner</b>
<b>Talking to and treating all students in a consistent manner</b>	<b>Teasing that references gender or contains sexual innuendo</b>	<b>Meeting students away from school grounds</b>
<b>Spending a majority of time with all and just not one student.</b>	<b>Making sexist comments</b>	<b>Lap sitting for students beyond second grade</b>

# Harassment

If you have concerns of discrimination based upon disability:

- *Contact Director of Special Education*

If you have concerns of harassment regarding a staff member:

- *Contact the Principal*

If you have concerns of harassment regarding the principal:

- *Contact the Superintendent*



# Summary of the Conflict of Interest Law for Municipal Employees

- The conflict of interest law seeks to prevent conflicts between private interests and public duties, foster integrity in public service, and promote the public's trust and confidence in that service by placing restrictions on what municipal employees may do on the job, after hours, and after leaving public service.
- A complete summary of the conflict of interest law, General Laws chapter 268A, can be found online here:

<http://www.mass.gov/ethics/education-and-training-resources/required-education-and-training/municipal-employee-summary.html>

# Political Involvement Guidelines for Public Employees

- MGL, Chapter 55, “The Campaign Finance Law”, regulates political activity by public employees and the use of public buildings and resources in political campaigns.
- **Section 13: Public Employees may not:**
  - Sell tickets to a political fundraiser or otherwise solicit or collect political contributions in any manner included in person, by phone, by email or by conventional mail.
  - Sponsor or host a political fundraising event
  - Allow his or her name to be used in a fundraising letter, advertisement, phone call or email.
  - Serve as treasurer of a political committee.

# Political Involvement Guidelines for Public Employees... Continued

- **Section 14: Government Buildings:** *“Soliciting or receiving campaign contributions in a government building is prohibited. Examples include city and town halls, public schools, libraries, police and fire stations.”*
- **No one (not just public employees) may:**
  - Use a public building as the site of a fundraiser, the return address for contributions for the contact phone number for buying tickets to a fundraiser.
- Public resources (government vehicles, office equipment and supplies and the paid time of public employees) may not be used for political campaign purposes, such as the election of a candidate or the passage or defeat of a ballot questions.

# Tutoring

*“Giving private instruction or help to an individual or group for which the teacher receives remuneration other than through the School Committee”*

- Tutoring for private pay may not be done by a student’s present teacher. Teachers may not use their positions to gain unwarranted privileges for themselves or to give to anyone else and may not use school resources, including school grounds, or school time to provide tutoring for private pay.

# Acceptible Use and Social Networking

Internet Acceptible Use for Faculty and Staff

[http://z2policy.ctspublish.com/masc/Z2Browse  
r2.html?showset=bedfordset](http://z2policy.ctspublish.com/masc/Z2Browse<br/>r2.html?showset=bedfordset)

Social Networking Policy for Faculty and Staff

[http://z2policy.ctspublish.com/masc/Z2Browse  
r2.html?showset=bedfordset](http://z2policy.ctspublish.com/masc/Z2Browse<br/>r2.html?showset=bedfordset)

# District Curriculum Accommodation Plan

- Bedford DCAP is in revision which began last fall and will be completed during the 17-18 school year.
- DCAP ensures that the general education environment is a rich and responsive educational environment that deliberately seeks to have teachers prepared for the diverse student learners that they are encountering on a day-to-day basis
- DCAP reflects ‘best practices’ for classroom instruction

# DCAP Intervention Strategies

(Targeted Instruction)

- All efforts are made to meet student needs in the general education classroom
  - Curriculum modifications
  - Alternative teaching strategies
  - Additional materials
  - Building based teams
  - General education support services
  
- Document Intervention Strategies (Team Meetings)

# RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL HOLIDAYS POLICY \*

Any student who is absent due to a religious or major cultural holiday observance, will, upon notification by the parent, have his or her absence recorded as exempt.

Any student who is unable, because of religious and/or cultural beliefs, to attend class shall be provided with the time (no less than one week) and the opportunity to make up missed work and/or assessments. Open and timely communication between students, families and teachers shall ensure that the opportunity to make up work/assessments does not place an unreasonable burden upon any of the parties.

\*(2-year pilot)

Approved May 9, 2017

# Enhanced Lockdown- A.L.I.C.E

## **ALICE Lockdown**

ALICE is an acronym for the 5 steps you can utilize in order to increase your chances of surviving a surprise attack by an Active Shooter. It is important to remember that the ALICE response does not follow a set of actions you “shall, must, will” do when confronted with an Active Shooter. Your survival is paramount in this situation. Deal with known information and don’t worry about unknowns. You may use only 1 or 2 parts of the response plan or you may have to utilize all 5. In this type of incident, your perception is the reality and you will be deciding what the appropriate action for you to take is.

### **1) ALERT – Can be anything.**

- Gunfire
- Witness
- PA Announcement
- Phone alert

### **2) LOCKDOWN – This is a semi-secure starting point from which to make survival decisions. If you decide to not evacuate, secure the room.**

- Lock the door.
- Cover any windows in the door if possible.
- Tie down the door, if possible, using belts, purse straps, shoe laces, etc.
- Barricade the door with anything available (desks, chairs, etc.).
- Look for alternate escape routes (windows, other doors).
- Call 911.
- Move out of the doorway in case gunfire comes through it.
- Silence or place cell phones on vibrate.
- Once secured, do not open the door for anyone. Police will enter the room when the situation is over.
- Gather items to defend yourself (coffee cups, chairs, books, pens, etc.) and mentally prepare to defend yourself or others.
- Put yourself in position to surprise the active shooter should they enter the room.

# Enhanced Lockdown- A.L.I.C.E (cont.)

## 3) **INFORM** – Using any means necessary to pass on real time information.

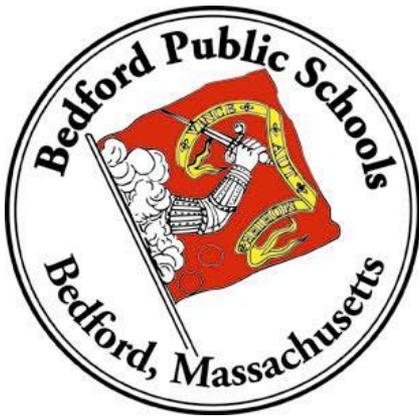
- Given in plain language.
- Can be derived from 911 calls, video surveillance, etc.
- Who, what, where, when and how information.
- Can be used by people in the area or those who enter the area, to make common sense decisions.
- Can be given by “Flash Alerts”, PA Announcements or Police Radio speakers.

## 4) **COUNTER** – This is the use of simple, proactive techniques should you be confronted by the Active Shooter.

- Anything can be a weapon.
- Throw things at the shooter's head to disrupt their aim.
- Create as much noise as possible.
- Attack in a group (swarm).
- Grab the shooters limbs and head and take them to the ground and hold them there.
- Commit to your decisions when employing counter strategies.
- Run around the room and create chaos.
- If you have control of the shooter call 911 and tell the police where you are and listen to their commands when officers arrive on scene.

## 5) **EVACUATE** – Remove yourself from the danger zone as quickly as possible.

- Decide if you can safely evacuate.
- Run in a zigzag pattern as fast as you can.
- Do not stop running until you are far away from the area.
- Bring something to throw with you in case you encounter the active shooter.
- Consider if the fall from a window will kill you or cause significant physical harm/death.
- Break out windows and attempt to quickly clear glass from the frame.
- Consider using belts, clothing or other items as an improvised rope to shorten the distance you would fall.
- Hang by your hands from the window ledge to shorten your drop.
- Attempt to drop into shrubs, mulch or grass to lessen the chance of injury.



Please access the google form in the email containing this presentation in order to certify the following statement:

*I certify that I have reviewed the mandated legal staff and faculty training in this powerpoint. I understand that if I have any questions on any of the information within the Powerpoint, I should contact the Special Education Program Administer or the Principal of my building for further clarification.*