

IDAPA 08 – STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Office of the State Board of Education

08.02.03 – Rules Governing Thoroughness

Who does this rule apply to?

This rule applies to school districts and charter schools, public school educators, and public school students.

What is the purpose of this rule?

The purpose of this rule is to set out provisions for:

- Minimum instructional requirements and content standards
- High School Graduation Requirements
- Guidance Programs
- Advanced Opportunities
- Assessments in Public Schools
- Accountability for Public Schools
- Curricular Materials Selection Process
- Gifted and Talented Programs
- Data Collection

What is the legal authority for the agency to promulgate this rule?

This rule implements the following statutes passed by the Idaho Legislature:

Education and School Lands:

- [Article IX, Section 2 of the Idaho Constitution](#) – Board of Education

State Board of Education:

- [Section 33-105, Idaho Code](#) – Rules – Executive Department
- [Section 33-107, Idaho Code](#) – General Powers and Duties of the State Board

Courses of Instruction:

- [Section 33-118, Idaho Code](#) – Courses of Study – Curricular Materials
- [Section 33-133, Idaho Code](#) – Definitions – Student Data – Use and Limitations – Penalties
- [Section 33-1602, Idaho Code](#) – United States Constitution — National Flag and Colors — National Anthem — “America” — Citizenship — Civics Test
- [Section 33-1612, Idaho Code](#) – Thorough System of Public Schools
- [Section 33-1616, Idaho Code](#) – Literacy Intervention

Attendance at Schools:

- [Section 33-203, Idaho Code](#) – Dual Enrollment

Foundation Program - State Aid - Apportionment:

- [Section 33-1002, Idaho Code](#) – Educational Support Program

Teachers:

- [Section 33-1212, Idaho Code](#) – School Counselors
- [Section 33-1280, Idaho Code](#) – American Indian Languages Teaching Authorization

Education of Exceptional Children:

- [Section 33-2002, Idaho Code](#) – Responsibility of School Districts for Education of Children With Disabilities
- [Section 33-2003, Idaho Code](#) – Responsibility of School Districts for Education of Gifted/Talented Children
- [Section 33-2009, Idaho Code](#) – Education of Children Housed in Juvenile Detention Facilities

Who do I contact for more information on this rule?

Idaho State Board of Education
8:00 am – 5:00 pm (Mountain Time)
650 W. State Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0037
Phone: (208) 334-2270
Fax: (208) 334-2632
Email: tracie.bent@osbe.idaho.gov
<https://boardofed.idaho.gov/>

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08.02.03 – RULES GOVERNING THOROUGHNESS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

All rules in this Thoroughness chapter (IDAPA 08.02.03) are promulgated pursuant to the authority of the State Board of Education under Article IX, Section 2 of the Idaho Constitution and under sections 33-116, 33-118, and 33-1612, Idaho Code. Specific statutory references for particular rules are also noted as additional authority where appropriate. (3-15-22)

001. SCOPE.

These rules govern the thorough education of all public school students in Idaho. (3-15-22)

002. -- 003. (RESERVED)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

The following documents are incorporated into this rule: (3-15-22)

01. The Idaho Content Standards. The Idaho Content Standards as adopted by the State Board of Education. Individual subject content standards are adopted in various years in relation to the curricular materials adoption schedule. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education website at <https://boardofed.idaho.gov>. (3-15-22)

- a. Arts and Humanities Categories: (3-15-22)
 - i. Dance, as revised and adopted on August 11, 2016; (3-15-22)
 - ii. Interdisciplinary Humanities, as revised and adopted on August 11, 2016; (3-15-22)
 - iii. Media Arts, as adopted on August 11, 2016. (3-15-22)
 - iv. Music, as revised and adopted on August 11, 2016; (3-15-22)
 - v. Theater, as revised and adopted on August 11, 2016; (3-15-22)
 - vi. Visual Arts, as revised and adopted on August 11, 2016; (3-15-22)
 - vii. World languages, as revised and adopted on August 11, 2016. (3-15-22)
- b. Computer Science, adopted on November 28, 2016. (3-15-22)
- c. Driver Education, as revised and adopted on August 10, 2017. (3-15-22)
- d. Health, as revised and adopted on August 24, 2022. (4-6-23)
- e. Information and Communication Technology, as revised and adopted on August 10, 2017. (3-15-22)
- f. Physical Education, as revised and adopted on August 24, 2022. (4-6-23)
- g. Social Studies, as revised and adopted on November 28, 2016. (3-15-22)
- h. College and Career Readiness Competencies adopted on June 15, 2017. (3-15-22)

02. The Idaho Standards for Infants, Toddlers, Children, and Youth Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing. As adopted by the State Board of Education on October 11, 2007. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education website at <https://boardofed.idaho.gov>. (3-15-22)

03. The Idaho Standards for Infants, Toddlers, Children, and Youth Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired. As adopted by the State Board of Education on October 11, 2007. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education website at <https://boardofed.idaho.gov>. (3-15-22)

04. The Idaho Special Education Manual. The Idaho Special Education Manual as adopted by the State Board of Education on October 17, 2018. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education website at <https://boardofed.idaho.gov>. (3-15-22)

005. -- 006. (RESERVED)

007. DEFINITIONS.

01. Achievement Standards. Define “below basic,” “basic,” “proficient,” and “advanced” achievement levels on the Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (ISAT) and level one (1) through level six (6) on Idaho’s English language assessment by setting scale score cut points. These cut scores are set by the state board of education and paired with descriptions of how well students are mastering the material in the content standards. These descriptions are called achievement level descriptors and are provided by achievement level, by content area, and by grade. (4-6-23)

02. Advanced Opportunities. Advanced placement courses, Dual Credit courses, Technical Competency Credit, or International Baccalaureate programs. (4-6-23)

03. Advanced Placement® (AP) - College Board. The Advanced Placement Program is administered by the College Board at <http://www.collegeboard.com>. AP students may take one (1) or more college level courses in a variety of subjects. AP courses are not tied to a specific college curriculum, but rather follow national College Board curricula. While taking the AP exam is optional, students can earn college credit by scoring well on the national exams. It is up to the discretion of the receiving college to accept the scores from the AP exams to award college credit or advanced standing. (3-15-22)

04. All Students. All public school students, grades K-12. (3-15-22)

05. Assessment. The process of quantifying, describing, or gathering information about skills, knowledge or performance. (3-15-22)

06. Assessment Standards. Statements setting forth guidelines for evaluating student work, as in the “Standards for the Assessment of Reading and Writing.” (3-15-22)

07. Career Pathway Plan. The plan that outlines a student’s program of study, which should include a rigorous academic core and a related sequence of electives in academic, career technical education (CTE), or humanities aligned with the student’s post-graduation goals. (3-15-22)

08. Career Technical Education. Formal preparation for semi-skilled, skilled, technical, or paraprofessional occupations, usually below the baccalaureate level. (3-15-22)

09. College and Career Readiness. College and career readiness is the attainment and demonstration of state board adopted competencies that broadly prepare high school graduates for a successful transition into some form of postsecondary education and/or the workplace. (3-15-22)

10. Content Standards. Describe the knowledge, concepts, and skills that students are expected to acquire at each grade level in each content area. (3-15-22)

11. Criteria. Guidelines, rules or principles by which student responses, products, or performances, are judged. What is valued and expected in the student performance, when written down and used in assessment, become rubrics or scoring guides. (3-15-22)

12. Diploma. A document awarded to a student by a secondary school to show the student has successfully completed the state and local education agency graduation requirements. Diplomas may be awarded to individuals who attended a secondary school prior to the year in which the student is requesting issuance of a diploma based on the graduation requirements in existence at the time the student attended. Determination of meeting past graduation requirements may be determined based on proficiency as determined by the local education agency. Each local education agency may determine the format of the diploma, including the recognition of emphasis areas based on a student’s completion of courses or courses or studies in an emphasis area or educational pathways, including but not limited to science, technology, engineering and math (STEM), career technical education, or arts and music. (3-15-22)

13. Dual Credit. Dual credit allows high school students to simultaneously earn credit toward a high school diploma and a postsecondary degree or certificate. Postsecondary institutions work closely with high schools to deliver college courses that are identical to those offered on the college campus. Credits earned in a dual credit class become part of the student's permanent college record. Students may enroll in dual credit programs taught at the high school or on the college campus. (3-15-22)

14. Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. Statewide assessments aligned to the state content standards and used to measure a student's knowledge of the applicable content standards. (3-15-22)

15. International Baccalaureate (IB). Administered by the International Baccalaureate Organization, the IB program provides a comprehensive liberal arts course of study for students in their junior and senior years of high school. IB students take end-of-course exams that may qualify for college credit. Successful completion of the full course of study leads to an IB diploma. (3-15-22)

16. Laboratory. A laboratory course is defined as one in which at least one (1) class period each week is devoted to providing students with the opportunity to manipulate equipment, materials, specimens or develop skills in observation and analysis and discover, demonstrate, illustrate or test scientific principles or concepts. (3-15-22)

17. Portfolio. A collection of materials that documents and demonstrates a student's academic and work-based learning. A portfolio typically includes many forms of information that exhibit the student's knowledge, skills, and interests. By building a portfolio, students can recognize their own growth and learn to take increased responsibility for their education. Teachers, mentors, and employers can use portfolios for assessment purposes and to record educational outcomes. (3-15-22)

18. Project Based Learning. A hands-on approach to learning that encourages students to create/interpret/communicate an original work or project and assesses quality and success of learning through performance/presentation/production of that work or project. (3-15-22)

19. Proficiency. Having or demonstrating a high degree of knowledge or skill in a particular area. (3-15-22)

20. Standards. Statements about what is valued in a given field, such as English language arts, and/or descriptions of what is considered quality work. See content standards, assessment standards, and achievement standards. (3-15-22)

21. Technical Competency Credit. Technical competency credit is a sequenced program of study that allows secondary students to document proficiency in the skills and abilities they develop in approved high school career technical programs to be evaluated for postsecondary transcription at a later date. Technical Competency Credits are awarded for skills and competencies identified as eligible through an agreement with at least one Idaho postsecondary institution. Eligible skills and competencies are included as part of a high school career technical program and approved by the postsecondary institution through the agreement in advance to student participation. Credits are granted by the postsecondary institution for which the agreement is with and are transcribed at the time the student enrolls at the postsecondary institution. (3-15-22)

22. Technology Education. A curriculum for elementary, middle, and senior high schools that integrates learning about technology (e.g., transportation, materials, communication, manufacturing, power and energy, and biotechnology) with problem-solving projects that require students to work in teams. Many technology education classrooms and laboratories are well equipped with computers, basic hand tools, simple robots, electronic devices, and other resources found in most communities today. (3-15-22)

23. Unique Student Identifier. A number issued and assigned by the Board or designee to each student currently enrolled or who will be enrolled in an Idaho local education agency to obtain data. (3-15-22)

008. – 101. (RESERVED)

102. INSTRUCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

01. Instruction and Programs. All schools will deliver a core of instruction and advisement programs (see Section 108, Guidance Programs) for each student in elementary schools, middle schools/junior high and high schools. (3-15-22)

02. Standards. All students will meet standards established locally (at a minimum, the standards of the state) through rigorous accountability, which includes challenging examinations, demonstrations of achievement, and other appropriate tests and measures. (3-15-22)

103. INSTRUCTION GRADES 1-12.

01. Instruction. Instruction is inclusive of subject matter, content and course offerings. Patterns of instructional organization are a local school district option. Schools will assure students meet locally developed standards with the state standards as a minimum. This includes special instruction that allows limited English proficient students to participate successfully in all aspects of the school's curriculum and keep up with other students in the regular education program. It also includes special learning opportunities for accelerated, learning disabled students and students with other disabilities. (3-15-22)

02. Instructional Courses. At appropriate grade levels, instruction will include but not be limited to the following: (3-15-22)

a. Language Arts and Communication will include instruction in reading, writing, English, literature, technological applications, spelling, speech and listening, and, in elementary schools, cursive writing. (3-15-22)

b. Mathematics will include instruction in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, percentages, mathematical reasoning and probability. (3-15-22)

c. Science will include instruction in applied sciences, earth and space sciences, physical sciences, life sciences, and computer science. (3-15-22)

d. Social Studies will include instruction in history, government, geography, economics, current world affairs, citizenship, and sociology. (3-15-22)

104. OTHER REQUIRED INSTRUCTION.

Other required instruction for all students and other required offerings of the school are: (3-15-22)

01. Elementary Schools. (3-15-22)

a. The following section outlines other information required for all elementary students, as well as other required offerings of the school:

Fine Arts (art and music)
Health (wellness)
Physical Education (fitness)
Computational thinking and digital literacy (4-6-23)

b. Additional instructional options as determined by the local school district. For example:

Languages other than English
Career Awareness (3-15-22)

02. Middle Schools/Junior High Schools. (3-15-22)

a. No later than the end of Grade eight (8) each student shall develop parent-approved student career pathway plans for their high school and post-high school options. The career pathway plan shall be developed by students with the assistance of parents or guardians, and with advice and recommendation from school personnel. It shall be reviewed annually and may be revised at any time. The purpose of a parent-approved student career pathway

plan is to outline a course of study and learning activities for students to become contributing members of society. A student career pathway plan describes, at a minimum, the list of courses and learning activities in which the student will engage while working toward meeting the state and school district's or LEA's graduation standards in preparation for postsecondary goals. The school district or LEA will have met its obligation for parental involvement if it makes a good faith effort to notify the parent or guardian of the responsibility for the development and approval of the career pathway plan. A career pathway plan will not be required if the parent or guardian requests, in writing, that no career pathway plan be developed. (3-15-22)

b. A student must have met the grade eight (8) mathematics standards before the student will be permitted to enter grade nine (9). (3-15-22)

c. Other required instruction for all middle school students:

Career exploration
Health (wellness)
Physical Education (fitness)
Computational thinking and digital literacy (4-6-23)

d. Other required offerings of the school:

Fine and Performing Arts
Career Technical Education
Advisory Period (middle school only, encouraged in junior high school) (3-15-22)

03. High Schools. (3-15-22)

a. High schools must offer a wide variety of courses to satisfy state and local graduation requirements. High schools are required to provide instructional offerings in Physical Education (fitness) and Career Technical Education and the instruction necessary to assure students are college and career ready at the time of graduation. (3-15-22)

b. High schools will annually review and update with the student the student career pathway plans specified in Subsection 104.02.a. (3-15-22)

105. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS.

A student must meet all of the requirements identified in this section before the student will be eligible to graduate from an Idaho high school. The local school district or LEA may establish graduation requirements beyond the state minimum. (3-15-22)

01. Credit Requirements. The State minimum graduation requirement for all Idaho public high schools is forty-six (46) credits and must include twenty-nine (29) credits in core subjects as identified in Paragraphs 105.01.c. through 105.01.h. (3-15-22)

a. Credits. One (1) credit shall equal sixty (60) hours of total instruction. School districts or LEA's may request a waiver from this provision by submitting a letter to the State Department of Education for approval, signed by the superintendent and chair of the board of trustees of the district or LEA. The waiver request shall provide information and documentation that substantiates the school district or LEA's reason for not requiring sixty (60) hours of total instruction per credit. (3-15-22)

b. Mastery. Notwithstanding the credit definition of Subsection 105.01.a., a student may also achieve credits by demonstrating mastery of a subject's content standards as defined and approved by the local education agency (LEA.) (3-15-22)

c. Secondary Language Arts and Communication. Nine (9) credits are required. Eight (8) credits of instruction in Language Arts. Each year of Language Arts shall consist of language study, composition, and literature and be aligned to the Idaho Content Standards for the appropriate grade level. One (1) credit of instruction in communications consisting of oral communication and technological applications that includes a course in speech, a

course in debate, or a sequence of instructional activities that meet the Idaho Speech Content Standards requirements. (3-15-22)

d. Mathematics. Six (6) credits are required. Secondary mathematics includes Integrated Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Business Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Fundamentals of Calculus, Probability and Statistics, Discrete Mathematics, and courses in mathematical problem solving and quantitative reasoning including mathematics taken through career technical education programs. Dual credit engineering courses and computer science courses aligned to the state standards for grades nine (9) through (12), including AP Computer Science and dual credit computer Science courses may also be counted as a mathematics credit. Students who choose to take computer science and dual credit engineering courses may not concurrently count such courses as both a mathematics and science credit for the same course. (4-6-23)

i. Students must complete secondary mathematics in the following areas: (3-15-22)

(1) Two (2) credits of Algebra I, Algebra I level equivalent Integrated Mathematics or courses that meet the High School Algebra Content Standards; (3-15-22)

(2) Two (2) credits of Geometry, Geometry level equivalent Integrated Mathematics, or courses that meet the Idaho High School Geometry Content Standards; and (3-15-22)

(3) Two (2) credits of mathematics of the student's choice. (3-15-22)

e. Science. Six (6) credits are required, two (2) of which will be laboratory based. Secondary sciences include instruction in applied sciences, earth and space sciences, physical sciences, life sciences, and computer science. (3-15-22)

i. Secondary sciences include instruction in the following areas: biology, computer science, physical science or chemistry, and earth, space, environment, or approved applied science. (3-15-22)

f. Social Studies. Five (5) credits are required, including government (two (2) credits), United States history (two (2) credits), and economics and financial literacy (one (1) credit). Courses such as geography, sociology, psychology, and world history may be offered as electives, but are not to be counted as a social studies requirement. (4-6-23)

g. Humanities. Two (2) credits are required. Humanities courses include instruction in visual arts, music, theatre, dance, or world language aligned to the Idaho content standards for those subjects. Other courses such as literature, history, philosophy, architecture, or comparative world religions may satisfy the humanities standards if the course is aligned to the Interdisciplinary Humanities Content Standards. (3-15-22)

h. Health/Wellness. One (1) credit is required. Course must be aligned to the Idaho Health Content Standards. Effective for all public school students who enter grade nine (9) in Fall 2015 or later, each student shall receive a minimum of one (1) class period on psychomotor cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training as outlined in the American Heart Association (AHA) Guidelines for CPR to include the proper utilization of an automatic external defibrillator (AED) as part of the Health/Wellness course. (3-15-22)

i. Students participating in one (1) season in any sport recognized by the Idaho High School Activities Association or club sport recognized by the local school district, or eighteen (18) weeks of a sport recognized by the local school district may choose to substitute participation up to one (1) credit of physical education. Students must show mastery of the Physical Education Content Standards in a format provided by the school district. (3-15-22)

02. Content Standards. Each student shall meet locally established subject area standards (using state content standards as minimum requirements) demonstrated through various measures of accountability including examinations or other measures. (3-15-22)

03. Senior Project. The senior project is a culminating project to show a student's ability to analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information and communicate that knowledge and understanding. A student must complete a

senior project by the end of grade twelve (12). Senior projects may be multi-year projects, group or individual projects, or approved pre-internship or school to work internship programs, at the discretion of the school district or charter school. The project must include elements of research, development of a thesis using experiential learning or integrated project based learning experiences and presentation of the project outcome. Additional requirements for a senior project are at the discretion of the local school district or LEA. Completion of a postsecondary certificate or degree at the time of high school graduation or an approved pre-internship or internship program may be used to meet this requirement. (3-15-22)

04. Civics and Government Proficiency. Pursuant to Section 33-1602, Idaho Code, each LEA may establish an alternate path for determining if a student has met the state civics and government content standards. Alternate paths are open to all students in grades seven (7) through twelve (12.) Any student who has been determined proficient in the state civics and government content standards either through the completion of the civics test or an alternate path shall have it noted on the student's high school transcript. (3-15-22)

05. Middle School. A student will have met the high school content and credit area requirement for any high school course if the requirements outlined in Subsections 105.06.a. through 105.06.c. of this rule are met. (3-15-22)

a. The student completes such course with a grade of C or higher before entering grade nine (9); (3-15-22)

b. The course meets the same content standards that are required in high school for the same course; and (3-15-22)

c. The course is taught by a teacher properly certified to teach high school content and who meets the federal definition of highly qualified for the course being taught. (3-15-22)

d. The student shall be given a grade for the successful completion of that course and such grade and the number of credit hours assigned to the course will be transferred to the student's high school transcript. Notwithstanding this requirement, the student's parent or guardian shall be notified in advance when credits are going to be transcribed and may elect to not have the credits and grade transferred to the student's high school transcript. Courses taken in middle school appearing in the student's high school transcript, pursuant to this subsection, shall count for the purpose of high school graduation. However, the student must complete the required number of credits in all high school core subjects as identified in Subsections 105.01.c. through 105.01.h. except as provided in 105.01.d.iii. The transcribing high school is required to verify the course meets the requirements specified in Subsections 105.05.a. through 105.05.c. of this rule. (3-15-22)

06. Special Education Students. A student who is eligible for special education services under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act may, with the assistance of the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP) team, meet the graduation requirements through to the current Idaho Special Education Manual specifications. (3-15-22)

07. Foreign Exchange Students. A foreign exchange student may be eligible for graduation by completing a comparable program as approved by the LEA. (3-15-22)

106. ADVANCED OPPORTUNITIES.

01. Advanced Opportunities Requirement. All high schools in Idaho shall be required to provide Advanced Opportunities, or provide opportunities for students to take courses at the postsecondary campus. (3-15-22)

02. Advanced Opportunities Early Graduation Scholarship Funding. (3-15-22)

a. Scholarship Calculation. (3-15-22)

i. The statewide average daily attendance-driven funding per enrolled pupil shall be calculated by adding the previous fiscal year's statewide distributions for salary-based apportionment, benefit apportionment and

discretionary funds, and dividing the total by the previous year's statewide public school enrollment for all grades. (3-15-22)

ii. The statewide average daily attendance-driven funding per enrolled pupil shall be recalculated each fiscal year. (3-15-22)

iii. All benefits paid for scholarships and to public schools shall be based on the statewide average daily attendance-driven funding per enrolled pupil figure for the fiscal year in which the benefit is paid. (3-15-22)

b. Payments to Idaho Colleges and Universities. (3-15-22)

i. Annual scholarship payments will be made in one (1) installment during the first semester in which the student is enrolled, regardless of the number of years early the student graduated. Proof of enrollment in an Idaho public college or university must be obtained before any scholarship payment is made. (3-15-22)

ii. The State Department of Education will be responsible for making payments to the Idaho public colleges and universities attended by eligible students. The payments must be made no later than August 30 for the fall semester and January 30 for the spring semester. (3-15-22)

c. Payments to Public Schools. (3-15-22)

i. Public schools shall report to the State Department of Education, no later than June 15 of each school year, students who have graduated early. (3-15-22)

ii. The State Department of Education will make a single annual payment to public schools no later than October 1 of each year for all early graduates who are not attending the public school that school year as a result of early graduation. (3-15-22)

107. MIDDLE LEVEL CREDIT SYSTEM.

A school district or LEA must implement a credit system no later than grade seven (7) that includes components that address the credit requirements, credit recovery, alternate mechanisms and attendance. The LEA may establish credit requirements beyond the state minimum. (3-15-22)

01. Credit Requirements. Each LEA credit system shall require a student to attain a portion of the total credits attempted in each area in which credits are attempted except for areas in which instruction is less than a school year before the student will be eligible for promotion to the next grade level. (3-15-22)

02. Credit Recovery. A student who does not meet the minimum requirements of the credit system shall be given an opportunity to recover credits or complete an alternate mechanism in order to become eligible for promotion to next grade level. (3-15-22)

03. Alternate Mechanism. An LEA may establish an alternate mechanism to determine eligibility for grade level promotion. The alternate mechanism shall require a student to demonstrate proficiency of the appropriate content standards. All locally established mechanisms used to demonstrate proficiency will be forwarded to the State Department of Education. Alternate mechanisms must be re-submitted to the Department when changes are made to the mechanism. (3-15-22)

04. Attendance. Attendance shall be an element included in the credit system, alternate mechanism or both. (3-15-22)

05. Special Education Students. The Individualized Education Program (IEP) team for a student who is eligible for special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act may, establish alternate requirements or accommodations to credit requirements as are deemed necessary for the student to become eligible for promotion to the next grade level. (3-15-22)

06. Limited English Proficient (LEP) Students. The Educational Learning Plan (ELP) team for LEP students, as defined in Subsection 112.05.g.iv., may establish alternate requirements or accommodations to credit

requirements as deemed necessary for the student to become eligible for promotion to the next grade level. (3-15-22)

108. COLLEGE AND CAREER ADVISING GUIDANCE PROGRAMS.

In each Idaho school, a comprehensive advising program will be provided as an integral part of the educational program. A comprehensive guidance and counseling program includes these elements: (3-15-22)

01. Guidance. A guidance curriculum that identifies knowledge and skills to be attained by all students at various stages of their development and provides appropriate activities for their achievement. (3-15-22)

02. Individual Planning. Individualized planning with students and their parents in each of these domains: personal/social development, educational development, and career development. (3-15-22)

03. Response Services of Counseling, Consultation, and Referral. (3-15-22)

04. System Support Functions That Promote Effective Delivery of Guidance Services. (3-15-22)

109. SPECIAL EDUCATION.

01. Definitions. The following definitions apply only to Section 109 of these rules. (3-15-22)

a. Adult Student. A student who is eligible for special education, is eighteen (18) years of age or older and to whom special education rights have transferred. (3-15-22)

b. Due Process Hearing. An administrative hearing that is conducted to resolve disputes. (3-15-22)

i. Regular due process hearing regarding issues on any matter related to identification, evaluation, placement, or the provision of a free appropriate public education. (3-15-22)

ii. For disputes concerning discipline for which shortened time lines are in effect, an expedited due process hearing may be requested in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. (3-15-22)

c. Education Agency. Each school district and other public agency that is responsible for providing special education and related services to students with disabilities, including the Department of Juvenile Corrections and the Idaho School for the Deaf and Blind. (3-15-22)

d. Idaho Special Education Manual. Policies and procedures, as approved by the State Board of Education, that the State Department of Education is required to adopt to meet the eligibility requirements of 20 U.S.C, Section 1412 and are consistent with state and federal laws, rules, regulations, and legal requirements. (3-15-22)

e. Special Education. Specially designed instruction as defined by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or speech-language pathology services to meet the unique needs of a special education student. (3-15-22)

02. Legal Compliance. The State Department of Education and education agencies shall comply with all laws governing special education requirements. (3-15-22)

a. The Board of Trustees or other comparable governing body of each education agency shall adopt policies and procedures for providing special education services and obtain approval from the State Department of Education for the same. Department approval shall be based on current governing special education requirements. Each education agency shall revise its policies and procedures as necessary to conform with changes in governing special education requirements. (3-15-22)

b. The State Department of Education shall provide education agencies with a sample set of policies and procedures that is consistent with governing special education requirements. The Department shall monitor all education agencies and private agencies who provide special education services to students with disabilities for compliance with governing special education requirements and adopted policies and procedures. (3-15-22)

c. Each education agency shall ensure that charter schools and alternative schools located in its jurisdiction have nondiscriminatory enrollment practices. Each education agency shall ensure the provision of special education and related services to eligible students enrolled in charter and alternative schools in accordance with governing special education requirements. (3-15-22)

d. Each education agency contracting with a private school or facility shall ensure that the private school or facility is approved by the State Department of Education to provide special education services. The Department may approve a private school or facility to provide special education services upon application to the Department if it: (3-15-22)

- i. Is an accredited school or a licensed rehabilitation center; and (3-15-22)
- ii. Meets minimum health, fire and safety standards; and (3-15-22)
- iii. Is nonsectarian; and (3-15-22)
- iv. Provides special education services consistent with governing special education requirements. (3-15-22)

v. Any private school or facility aggrieved by the Department's final decision may appeal that decision to the State Board of Education. (3-15-22)

e. Education agencies shall employ special education and related services professional personnel using certification standards approved by the State Board of Education or licensing standards adopted by the appropriate Idaho state licensing board. Education agencies shall employ individuals who meet the highest entry-level standard that applies to a specific discipline unless there is a shortage of fully qualified candidates for a specific position. If there is a shortage of fully qualified candidates, the education agency shall hire the most qualified individual available who is making satisfactory progress toward meeting the highest entry-level standard within three (3) years. (3-15-22)

f. Education agencies may employ paraprofessional personnel to assist in the provision of special education and related services to students with disabilities if they meet standards established by the State Department of Education. (3-15-22)

g. Education agencies shall collect and report data as necessary to meet state and federal requirements concerning special education services, staff or students. Education agencies shall develop, implement and revise district improvement plans as necessary to improve results as measured by data on goals and indicators for the performance of special education students that are established by the State Department of Education in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. (3-15-22)

h. Education agencies shall establish a team process to problem solve and plan general education interventions to ensure that referrals to special education are appropriate. (3-15-22)

03. Eligibility for Special Education. The State Department of Education shall provide state eligibility criteria for special education services for categorical eligibility consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Education agencies shall consider eligibility under all disability categories set forth in the Idaho Special Education Manual with the exception of developmental delay, which is an optional category. If an education agency elects to use the developmental delay category, it shall consider developmental delay for students ages three (3) through nine (9) using the eligibility criteria adopted by the Department and set forth in the Idaho Special Education Manual. The total timeline from the date of receipt of written parental consent for an initial evaluation to the date of determination of eligibility for special education and related services must not exceed sixty (60) calendar days, excluding periods when regular school is not in session for five (5) or more consecutive school days, unless all parties agree to an extension. (3-15-22)

04. Individualized Education Programs. Each education agency shall develop an individualized education program (IEP) for each student who is eligible for special education. The IEP shall be implemented as soon

as possible after it is developed. The total timeline from the determination that the student needs special education and related services to the date of implementation of the initial IEP shall not exceed thirty (30) calendar days. A new IEP shall be developed at least annually, on or before the date the previous IEP was developed. (3-15-22)

a. IEP team meetings shall be convened upon reasonable request of any IEP team member at times other than the annual review. If the education agency refuses to convene an IEP team meeting requested by a parent or adult student, the agency shall provide written notice of the refusal. (3-15-22)

b. Education agencies shall document the attendance of all participants at each IEP team meeting. Any participant who does not agree with an IEP team decision regarding a student's educational program may place a minority report in that student's file. A minority report shall not prevent implementation of an IEP team decision. (3-15-22)

c. The IEP team shall determine the student's placement in the least restrictive environment. (3-15-22)

d. At the discretion of the education agency, an individualized family service plan (IFSP) may be used in place of an IEP if: (3-15-22)

i. The child is ages three (3) through five (5), and (3-15-22)

ii. The child's parents are provided with a detailed explanation of the differences between an IFSP and an IEP, and (3-15-22)

iii. The child's parents provide written consent to use the IFSP, and (3-15-22)

iv. The IFSP is developed in accordance with IDEA Part B policies and procedures. (3-15-22)

v. Nothing in this part requires education agencies to develop IFSPs rather than IEPs for three (3) through five (5) year old nor to implement more than the educational components of the IFSP. (3-15-22)

e. When a student who has been determined eligible for special education, as indicated by a current IEP, transfers from one (1) Idaho education agency to another, the student is entitled to continue to receive special education services. The receiving education agency may accept and implement the existing IEP or may convene an IEP team meeting to develop a new IEP. If a new IEP cannot be developed within five (5) school days, or if the education agency wishes to re-evaluate the child, an interim (short-term) IEP shall be implemented pending development of the standard IEP. (3-15-22)

f. If a student who is eligible for special education in another state transfers to an Idaho education agency, the Idaho education agency shall request a copy of the student's most recent eligibility documentation and IEP within two (2) school days. Within five (5) school days of receipt of the eligibility documentation and IEP, the Idaho education agency shall determine if it will adopt the existing eligibility documentation and IEP. If the education agency disagrees with the existing eligibility documentation, or if the documentation is not available within a reasonable time period, consent for an initial assessment shall be sought. While the assessment and evaluation is in process, the education agency may implement an interim IEP if the parent or adult student agrees. If the parent or adult student does not agree to an interim IEP, the student shall be placed in general education. (3-15-22)

05. Procedural Safeguards. Education agencies will use appropriate procedural safeguards consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. (3-15-22)

a. If a parent or adult student disagrees with an individualized education program (IEP) team's proposed IEP for the student, the parent or adult student may file a written objection to all or parts of the proposed IEP. If the written objection is emailed, postmarked or hand delivered within ten (10) calendar days of the date the parent or adult student receives written notice of the proposed IEP, the proposed change cannot be implemented for fifteen (15) calendar days, or as extended through mutual agreement by the district and the parent or adult student while the parties work to resolve the dispute. Parties may choose to hold additional IEP team meetings which may be facilitated by the State Department of Education (SDE) or request voluntary mediation through the SDE. If these

methods fail or are refused, the proposed IEP shall be implemented after fifteen (15) calendar days unless a due process hearing is filed by the parents or adult student, during which time the student shall remain in the current educational placement during the pendency of any administrative or judicial proceeding, unless the district/adult student agree otherwise. The written objection cannot be used to prevent the education agency from placing a student in an interim alternative educational setting in accordance with IDEA discipline procedures, or to challenge an eligibility/identification determination. (3-15-22)

b. Mediation may be requested by an education agency, parent, or adult student, or offered by the State Department of Education at any time. The Department shall screen all such requests to determine appropriateness. Any time a hearing is requested, the Department shall offer mediation using policies and requirements set forth in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act regulations. If the Department appoints a mediator, the Department shall be responsible for compensating the mediator. All mediation participants will receive a copy of the Notification of Mediation Confidentiality form. Attorney fees may not be awarded for a mediation that is conducted prior to a request for a due process hearing. (3-15-22)

c. The State Department of Education shall administer a single-tiered due process hearing system to resolve disputes between education agencies and parents or adult students. When a due process hearing is requested, the superintendent, special education director, or other agency administrator shall inform the agency's board of trustees or other governing body of the request. The education agency shall immediately notify the Department's Director of Special Education of any request for a due process hearing. Within ten (10) calendar days of a written request for a regular hearing, or within five (5) business days of a written request for an expedited hearing, an impartial hearing officer shall be assigned by the Department. The Department shall maintain a list of trained hearing officers and their qualifications. (3-15-22)

d. The education agency that is a party to the hearing shall be responsible for compensating the hearing officer and paying for the cost of a verbatim transcript of the hearing. (3-15-22)

e. Due process hearings shall be conducted pursuant to IDAPA 04.11.01, "Idaho Rules of Administrative Procedure of the Attorney General," Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requirements, and the Idaho Special Education Manual, incorporated by reference in Section 004 of this rule. In case of any conflict between the IDAPA 04.11.01, "Idaho Rules of Administrative Procedure of the Attorney General" and the IDEA, the IDEA shall supersede the IDAPA 04.11.01, and IDAPA 04.11.01 shall supersede the Idaho Special Education Manual. (3-15-22)

f. The hearing officer shall issue a written decision that includes findings of fact and conclusions of law within forty-five (45) calendar days of the date a regular hearing is requested, unless a specific extension of this time line is requested by one (1) of the parties and granted by the hearing officer. The hearing officer shall issue a written decision that includes findings of fact and conclusions of law within twenty (20) calendar days of a written request for an expedited hearing, unless a specific extension of this time line has been granted. An extension of the time line for an expedited hearing shall not exceed an additional twenty-five (25) calendar days, and may be granted only if requested by one (1) of the parties and agreed to by both parties. The decision shall be sent to the parent or adult student, the education agency administrator, their respective representatives, and the State Department of Education. (3-15-22)

g. The hearing officer's decision shall be binding unless either party appeals the decision by initiating a civil action. The hearing officer's decision shall be implemented not later than fourteen (14) calendar days from the date of issuance unless an appeal is filed by a parent or adult student or the decision specifies a different implementation date. An appeal to civil court must be filed within forty-two (42) calendar days from the date of issuance of the hearing officer's decision. (3-15-22)

h. During the hearing the education agency shall provide reasonable accommodations as required by federal and state regulations. Disputes concerning reasonable accommodations shall be referred to the U.S. Department of Education's Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Committee for resolution. (3-15-22)

i. During the pendency of any due process hearing or civil appeal the child's educational placement shall be determined by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act "stay put" requirements. (3-15-22)

j. A parent or adult student has the right to an independent educational evaluation (IEE) at public expense if the parent or adult student disagrees with an evaluation obtained by the education agency. Whenever an IEE is at public expense, the criteria under which the evaluation is obtained, including the location of the evaluation and the qualifications of the examiner, shall be the same as the criteria the education agency uses when it initiates an evaluation, to the extent those criteria are consistent with the parent or adult student's right to an IEE. If an education agency has cost as one (1) of the criteria the education agency uses when it initiates an evaluation, the education agency may apply that criteria to independent educational evaluations. However, the parent or adult student has the right to demonstrate that unique circumstances justify an IEE that falls outside the education agency's cost criteria, and if so demonstrated, that IEE shall be publicly funded. A due process hearing may be initiated by the education agency to determine if the evaluation conducted by the education agency is appropriate. If the final decision of a hearing officer, or civil court, if the hearing officer's decision is appealed, is that the evaluation conducted by the education agency is appropriate, the parent or adult student still has the right to an independent educational evaluation, but not at the education agency's expense. (3-15-22)

k. Student records shall be managed in accordance with IDEA and Family and Educational Rights and Privacy Act regulations governing security, confidentiality, access, maintenance, destruction, inspection and amendment. (3-15-22)

06. Assistive Technology Devices. Education agencies may hold a parent liable for the replacement or repair of an assistive technology device that is purchased or otherwise procured by the education agency if it is lost, stolen, or damaged due to negligence or misuse at home or in another setting outside of school time. (3-15-22)

07. Diplomas and Graduation. School districts shall use a regular diploma for students who are eligible for special education at the completion of their secondary program. The transcript serves as a record of individual accomplishments, achievements, and courses completed. A modified or differentiated diploma or certificate may not be used for students who are eligible for special education unless the same diploma or certificate is granted to students without disabilities. If a student is not granted a regular high school diploma or if a regular high school diploma is granted for completing requirements that are not comparable to regular graduation requirements, a student who is eligible for special education is entitled to receive a free appropriate public education through the semester in which the student turns twenty-one (21) years of age or until the student completes requirements that are comparable to regular graduation requirements, whichever comes first. (3-15-22)

08. Special Education Advisory Panel. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall appoint members to serve on the Special Education Advisory Panel. Panel members shall elect annually an individual to serve a one (1) year term as vice-chair followed by a one (1) year term as chair. (3-15-22)

110. ALTERNATIVE SECONDARY PROGRAMS.

Alternative instructional programs are those that provide special instructional courses and offer special services to eligible at-risk youth to enable them to earn a high school diploma. Designated differences must be established between the alternative school programs and the regular secondary school programs. Alternative secondary school programs will include course offerings, teacher/pupil ratios and evidence of teaching strategies that are clearly designed to serve at-risk youth, pursuant to Section 33-1001, Idaho Code. (4-6-23)

01. Instruction. Special instruction courses for at-risk youth enrolled in an alternative instructional program will include: (4-6-23)

- a.** Core academic content that meets or exceeds minimum state standards; (3-15-22)
- b.** A physical fitness and personal health component; (3-15-22)
- c.** Career and technical education component approved by the state division of career technical education; (3-15-22)
- d.** A personal finance, parenting, and child care component; and (3-15-22)
- e.** A personal and career counseling component. (3-15-22)

02. Graduation Credit. Graduation credit may be earned in the following areas: academic subjects, electives, and approved work-based learning experiences. Nonacademic courses, i.e., classroom and office aides do not qualify for credit unless they are approved work-based learning experiences. (3-15-22)

03. Special Services. Special services for at-risk youth enrolled in alternative secondary programs include the following where appropriate: (3-15-22)

a. A day care center when enrollees are also parents. This center should be staffed by a qualified child care provider. (3-15-22)

b. Direct social services that may include officers of the court, social workers, counselors/psychologists. (3-15-22)

c. All services in accordance with the student's Individualized Education Program. (3-15-22)

111. ASSESSMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

01. Philosophy. Acquiring the basic skills is essential to realization of full educational, vocational and personal/social development. Since Idaho schools are responsible for instruction in the basic scholastic skills, the State Board of Education has a vested interest in regularly surveying student skill acquisition as an index of the effectiveness of the educational program. This information can best be secured through objective assessment of student growth. The State Board of Education will provide oversight for all components of the comprehensive assessment program. (3-15-22)

02. Purposes. The purpose of assessment in the public schools is to: (3-15-22)

a. Measure and improve student achievement; (3-15-22)

b. Assist classroom teachers in designing lessons; (3-15-22)

c. Identify areas needing intervention and remediation, and acceleration; (3-15-22)

d. Assist school districts in evaluating local curriculum and instructional practices in order to make needed curriculum adjustments; (3-15-22)

e. Inform parents and guardians of their child's progress; (3-15-22)

f. Provide comparative local, state and national data regarding the achievement of students in essential skill areas; (3-15-22)

g. Identify performance trends in student achievement across grade levels tested and student growth over time; and (3-15-22)

h. Help determine technical assistance/consultation priorities for the State Department of Education. (3-15-22)

03. Content. The comprehensive assessment program will consist of multiple assessments, including, the Idaho Reading Indicator (IRI), the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), the Idaho English Language Assessment, the Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (ISAT), the Idaho Alternate Assessment, and a college entrance exam. (3-15-22)

04. Testing Population. All students in Idaho public schools, grades kindergarten through twelve (K-12), are required to participate in the comprehensive assessment program approved by the State Board of Education and funded. (3-15-22)

a. All students who are eligible for special education shall participate in the statewide assessment program. (3-15-22)

b. Each student's individualized education program team shall determine whether the student shall participate in the regular assessment without accommodations, the regular assessment with accommodations or adaptations, or whether the student qualifies for and shall participate in the alternate assessment. (3-15-22)

c. Limited English Proficient (LEP) students, as defined in Subsection 112.05.g.iv., may receive designated supports or accommodations, or both, for the ISAT assessment if need has been indicated by the LEP student's Educational Learning Plan (ELP) team. The team shall outline the designated supports or accommodations, or both, in an ELP prior to the assessment administration. Designated supports or accommodations, or both, shall be familiar to the student during previous instruction and for other assessments. LEP students who are enrolled in their first year of school in the United States may take Idaho's English language assessment in lieu of the English language ISAT, but will still be required to take the ISAT (Mathematics and Science). Such LEP students will be counted as participants for the ninety-five percent (95%) participation target, as described in Subsection 112.05.e. However, such LEP students are not required to be counted for accountability purposes as described in Subsection 112.05.i. (3-15-22)

05. Scoring and Report Formats. Scores will be provided for each subject area assessed and reported in standard scores, benchmark scores, or holistic scores. Test results will be presented in a class list report of student scores, building/district summaries, content area criterion reports by skill, disaggregated group reports, and pressure sensitive labels as appropriate. Information about the number of students who are eligible for special education who participate in regular and alternate assessments, and their performance results, shall be included in reports to the public if it is statistically sound to do so and would not disclose performance results identifiable to individual students. (3-15-22)

a. All students taking the Idaho Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) must have a unique student identifier. (3-15-22)

b. Districts must send all assessment results and related communication to parents within three (3) weeks of receipt from the state. (3-15-22)

06. Comprehensive Assessment Program. The State approved comprehensive assessment program is outlined in Subsections 111.06.a. through 111.06.n. Each assessment will be comprehensive of and aligned to the Idaho State Content Standards it is intended to assess. In addition, districts are responsible for writing and implementing assessments in those standards not assessed by the state assessment program. (3-15-22)

a. Kindergarten - Idaho Reading Indicator, Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

b. Grade 1 - Idaho Reading Indicator, Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

c. Grade 2 - Idaho Reading Indicator, Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

d. Grade 3 - Idaho Reading Indicator, Grade 3 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests in English language usage and mathematics, Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

e. Grade 4 - National Assessment of Educational Progress, Grade 4 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests in English language usage and mathematics, Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

f. Grade 5 - Grade 5 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests in English language usage, mathematics, and science; Idaho Alternate Assessment; Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

g. Grade 6 - Grade 6 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests in English language usage and mathematics, Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

h. Grade 7 - Grade 7 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests in English language usage and mathematics, Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

i. Grade 8 - National Assessment of Educational Progress; Grade 8 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests in English language usage, mathematics, and science; Idaho Alternate Assessment; Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

j. Grade 9 - High School Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (optional at the discretion of the school district or charter school), Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (3-15-22)

k. Grade 10 - High School Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (optional at the discretion of the school district or charter school), Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment. (4-6-23)

l. Grade 11 - High School Idaho Standards Achievement Test in English language usage and mathematics, science, Idaho Alternate Assessment, Idaho English Language Assessment, and college entrance exam (optional at the discretion of the student's parent). (4-6-23)

m. Grade 12 - National Assessment of Educational Progress, Idaho English Language Assessment, and college entrance exam (optional at the discretion of the student's parent). (4-6-23)

07. Comprehensive Assessment Program Schedule. (3-15-22)

a. The Idaho Standards Achievement Tests will be administered in the Spring in a time period specified by the State Board of Education. (3-15-22)

b. The Idaho Alternate Assessment will be administered in a time period specified by the State Board of Education. (3-15-22)

c. Idaho's English Language Assessment will be administered in a time period specified by the State Board of Education. (3-15-22)

08. Achievement Standards. Assessment achievement standards, development standards, and performance level descriptors will be set by the State Board of Education in a schedule and format established by the Board and will be made available through the State Board of Education and Department of Education websites. Achievement standards, development standards, and performance level descriptors include, but are not limited to: (4-6-23)

a. The Idaho English Language Proficiency Assessment Achievement Standards. (4-6-23)

b. The Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (ISAT) Achievement Standards. (4-6-23)

c. The Idaho Alternate Assessment Achievement Standards. (4-6-23)

09. Costs Paid by the State. Costs for the following testing activities will be paid by the state: (3-15-22)

a. All consumable and non-consumable materials needed to conduct the prescribed statewide comprehensive assessment program; (3-15-22)

b. Statewide distribution of all assessment materials; and (3-15-22)

c. Processing and scoring student response forms, distribution of prescribed reports for the statewide comprehensive assessment program. (3-15-22)

10. Costs of Additional Services. Costs for any additional administrations or scoring services not included in the prescribed statewide comprehensive assessment program will be paid by the participating school districts. (3-15-22)

11. Test Security, Validity and Reliability. (3-15-22)

a. Test security is of the utmost importance. To ensure integrity of secure test items and protect validity and reliability of test outcomes, test security must be maintained. School districts will employ security measures in protecting statewide assessment materials from compromise. Each individual who has any opportunity to see test items must sign a state-provided confidentiality agreement, which the district must keep on file in the district for at least two (2) years. Documentation of security safeguards must be available for review by authorized state and federal personnel. (3-15-22)

b. Any assessment used for federal reporting shall be independently reviewed for reliability, validity, and alignment with the Idaho Content Standards. (3-15-22)

12. Demographic Information. Accurate demographic information must be submitted as required for each test to assist in interpreting test results. It may include but is not limited to race, sex, ethnicity, and special programs, (Title I, English proficiency, migrant status, special education status, gifted and talented status, and socio-economic status). (3-15-22)

13. Dual Enrollment. For the purpose of non-public school student participation in non-academic public school activities as outlined in Section 33-203, Idaho Code, the Idaho State Board of Education recognizes the following: (3-15-22)

a. The Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (grades 3-8 and High School). (3-15-22)

b. A portfolio demonstrating grade level proficiency in at least five (5) of the subject areas listed in Subsections 111.13.b.i. through 111.13.b.vi. Portfolios are to be judged and confirmed by a committee comprised of at least one (1) teacher from each subject area presented in the portfolio and the building principal at the school where dual enrollment is desired. (3-15-22)

i. Language Arts/Communications. (3-15-22)

ii. Math. (3-15-22)

iii. Science. (3-15-22)

iv. Social Studies. (3-15-22)

v. Health. (3-15-22)

vi. Humanities. (3-15-22)

112. ACCOUNTABILITY.

School district, charter district and public charter school accountability will be based on multiple measures aimed at providing meaningful data showing progress toward interim and long-term goals set by the State Board of Education for student achievement and school improvement. The state accountability framework will be used to meet both state and federal school accountability requirements and will be broken up by school category and include measures of student academic achievement and school quality as determined by the State Board of Education. In addition to those measures identified in the state accountability framework, all school categories will administer an annual satisfaction and engagement survey to parents, students, and teachers. (4-6-23)

01. School Category. (3-15-22)

a. Kindergarten through grade eight (K-8): Schools in this category include elementary and middle schools as defined in Subsection 112.05.f. (3-15-22)

b. High Schools, not designated as alternative high schools, as defined in Subsection 112.05.f. (3-15-22)

- c. Alternative High Schools. (3-15-22)
- 02. Academic Measures.** (4-6-23)
 - a. K-8, High School, and Alternative High School: (4-6-23)
 - i. Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (ISAT) Proficiency. (3-15-22)
 - ii. ISAT growth toward proficiency based on a trajectory model approved by the State Board of Education. At the high school and alternative high school level growth will be measured for students who remain in the testing cohort in both grade 8 and high school. (4-6-23)
 - iii. ISAT proficiency gap closure. (3-15-22)
 - iv. English Learners achieving English language proficiency. (3-15-22)
 - v. English Learners achieving English language growth toward proficiency. (3-15-22)
 - b. K-8 only: (4-6-23)
 - i. Idaho statewide reading assessment proficiency as applicable to the grades served. (4-6-23)
 - c. High School and Alternative High School specific: (4-6-23)
 - i. Four (4) year cohort graduation rate, including students who complete graduation requirements prior to the start of the school district or charter schools next fall term. (3-15-22)
 - ii. Five (5) year cohort graduation rate, including students who complete graduation requirements prior to the start of the school district or charter schools next fall term. (3-15-22)
- 03. School Quality Measures by School Category.** (3-15-22)
 - a. K-8, High School, and Alternative High School: (4-6-23)
 - i. Communication with parents on student achievement (4-6-23)
 - ii. Chronic absenteeism (4-6-23)
 - b. K-8 Only (4-6-23)
 - i. Students in grade 8 enrolled in pre-algebra or higher. (3-15-22)
 - c. High School and Alternative High School: (4-6-23)
 - i. College and career readiness determined through a combination of students participating in advanced opportunities, earning industry recognized certification, and/or participation in recognized high school apprenticeship programs. (3-15-22)
 - ii. Credit recovery and accumulation. (4-6-23)
 - d. High School only: (4-6-23)
 - i. Students in grade 9 enrolled in algebra I or higher. (3-15-22)
 - e. Alternative High School only: (4-6-23)

- i. State satisfaction and engagement survey administered to parents, students, and teachers. (4-6-23)
- 04. Reporting.** Methodologies for reporting measures and determining performance will be set by the State Board of Education. (3-15-22)
- 05. Annual Measurable Progress Definitions.** For purposes of calculating and reporting progress, the following definitions shall be applied. (3-15-22)
 - a. Annual Measurable Progress.** (3-15-22)
 - i. The State Department of Education will make determinations for schools and districts each year. Results will be given to the districts at least one (1) month prior to the first day of school. (3-15-22)
 - ii. The State Board of Education will set long-term goals and measurements of interim progress targets toward those goals. The baseline for determining measurable student progress will be set by the State Board of Education and shall identify the amount of growth (percentage of students reaching proficiency) required for each intermediate period. (3-15-22)
 - b. Full Academic Year (continuous enrollment).** (3-15-22)
 - i. A student who is enrolled continuously in the same public school from the end of the first eight (8) weeks or fifty-six (56) calendar days of the school year through the state approved spring testing administration period, not including the make-up portion of the test window, will be included in the calculation to determine if the school achieved progress in any statewide assessment used for determining proficiency. A student is continuously enrolled if the student has not transferred or dropped-out of the public school. Students who are serving suspensions are still considered to be enrolled students. (3-15-22)
 - ii. A student who is enrolled continuously in the school district from the first eight (8) weeks or fifty-six (56) calendar days of the school year through the state approved spring testing administration period, not including the make-up portion of the test window, will be included when determining if the school district has achieved AYP. (3-15-22)
 - iii. A student who is enrolled continuously in a public school within Idaho from the end of the first eight (8) weeks or fifty-six (56) calendar days of the school year through the state approved spring testing administration period, not including the make-up portion of the test window, will be included when determining if the state has achieved progress in any statewide assessment used for determining proficiency. (3-15-22)
 - c. Participation Rate.** (3-15-22)
 - i. Failure to include ninety-five percent (95%) of all students and ninety-five percent (95%) of students in designated subgroups automatically identifies the school as not having achieved measurable progress in ISAT proficiency. The ninety-five percent (95%) determination is made by dividing the number of students assessed on the Spring ISAT by the number of students reported on the class roster file for the Spring ISAT. (3-15-22)
 - (1) If a school district does not meet the ninety-five percent (95%) participation target for the current year, the participation rate can be calculated by the most current three (3) year average of participation. (3-15-22)
 - (2) Students who are absent for the entire state-approved testing window because of medical reasons or are homebound are exempt from taking the ISAT if such circumstances prohibit them from participating. Students who drop out, withdraw, or are expelled prior to the beginning of the final makeup portion of the test window are considered exited from the school. (3-15-22)
 - ii. For groups of ten (10) or more students, absences for the state assessment may not exceed five percent (5%) of the current enrollment or two (2) students, whichever is greater. Groups of less than ten (10) students will not have a participation determination. (3-15-22)
 - d. Schools.** As used in this section, schools refers to any school within a school district or charter

- district and public charter schools. (3-15-22)
- i. An elementary school includes a grade configuration of grades Kindergarten (K) through six (6) inclusive, or any combination thereof. (3-15-22)
 - ii. A middle school is a school that does not meet the definition of an elementary school and contains grade eight (8) but does not contain grade twelve (12). (3-15-22)
 - iii. A high school is any school that contains grade twelve (12). (3-15-22)
 - iv. An alternative high school is any school that contains grade twelve (12) and meets the requirements of Section 110 of these rules. (3-15-22)
 - v. The accountability of public schools without grades assessed by this system (i.e., K-2 schools) will be based on the third grade test scores of the students who previously attended that feeder school. (3-15-22)
 - vi. A “new school” for purposes of accountability is a wholly new entity receiving annual measurable progress determinations for the first time, or a school with a significant student population change as a result of schools being combined or geographic boundaries changing, or a result of successful school restructuring sanctioned by the Office of the State Board of Education. (3-15-22)
- e. Subgroups. Scores on the ISAT must be disaggregated and reported by the following subgroups: (3-15-22)
- i. Race/Ethnicity - Black/African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity, American Indian/Alaska Native. (3-15-22)
 - ii. Economically disadvantaged - identified through the free and reduced lunch program. (3-15-22)
 - iii. Students with disabilities - individuals who are eligible to receive special education services through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). (3-15-22)
 - iv. Limited English Proficient - individuals who do not score proficient on the state-approved language proficiency test and meet one (1) of the following criteria: (3-15-22)
 - (1) Individuals whose native language is a language other than English; or (3-15-22)
 - (2) Individuals who come from environments where a language other than English is dominant; or (3-15-22)
 - (3) Individuals who are American Indian and Alaskan natives and who come from environments where a language other than English has had a significant impact on their level of English language proficiency, and who, by reason thereof, have sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language to deny such individuals the opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms, where the language of instruction is English. (3-15-22)
- f. Graduation Rate. The graduation rate will be based on the rate of the cohort of students entering grade nine (9) during the same academic year and attending or exiting the school within a four (4) year or five (5) year period as applicable to the measure being determined. In determining the graduation cohort the school year shall include the students who complete graduation requirements prior to the start of the school district or charter schools next fall term. School districts may only report students as having graduated if the student has met, at a minimum, the state graduation requirements, pursuant to Section 105, and will not be returning to the school in following years to complete required academic course work. The State Board of Education will establish a target for graduation. All high schools must meet the target or make sufficient progress toward the target each year, as determined by the State Board of Education. The graduation rate will be disaggregated by the subgroups listed in Subsection 112.05.g. (3-15-22)

g. Additional Academic Indicator. The State Board of Education will establish a target for all additional academic and school quality measures. All schools must maintain or make progress toward the additional academic and school quality measure target each year. The additional academic and school quality measure targets will be disaggregated by the subpopulations listed in Subsection 112.05.g. (3-15-22)

113. (RESERVED)

114. FAILURE TO MEET ANNUAL MEASURABLE PROGRESS.

01. Accountability Measures and Timelines. Accountability measures and timelines will be determined by the state board of education for school districts and schools who fail to meet annual measurable progress. (3-15-22)

02. Compliance with Federal Law. All schools and local educational agencies in this state shall comply with applicable federal laws governing specific federal grants. (3-15-22)

a. With respect to schools and local educational agencies in this state that receive federal grants under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (Title I schools), the State Department of Education shall develop procedures for approval by the State Board of Education, consistent with federal law, that describe actions to be taken by local educational agencies and schools in this state in regard to schools that fail to meet interim and long-term progress goals. (3-15-22)

b. With respect to schools and local educational agencies in this state that do not receive federal grants under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015, such non-Title I schools and local educational agencies shall be required to comply with federal law and state requirements with the procedures relating to failure to meet interim and long-term progress goals as provided in Subsection 114.02.a. of this rule, as if they were Title I schools, except that any provisions relating to the use of federal grants to pay for such expenses shall not be applicable to such non-Title I schools and local educational agencies. In such event, non-title I schools shall be required to fund such compliance costs from general operating funds. (3-15-22)

115. -- 117. (RESERVED)

118. HOME SCHOOL.

Any student not attending a public or private school within the state of Idaho may, as an alternative, receive educational instruction in a home school setting at the direction of the student's parent or guardian. A home schooled student is required to receive such instruction in subjects commonly and usually taught in the public schools of the state of Idaho. (3-15-22)

119. -- 127. (RESERVED)

128. CURRICULAR MATERIALS SELECTION AND ONLINE COURSE APPROVAL (SECTIONS 33-118; 33-118A, IDAHO CODE).

The State Board of Education will appoint a committee to select curriculum materials. Committee appointments will be for a period of five (5) years. Committee appointments shall consist of not less than ten (10) total members from the following stakeholder groups: certified Idaho classroom teachers, Idaho public school administrators, Idaho higher education officials, parents, trustees, local board of education members, members of the Division of Career Technical Education, and State Department of Education personnel. The Executive Secretary will be an employee of the State Department of Education and will be a voting member of the committee. The State Department of Education shall charge publishers submission fees of sixty dollars (\$60) or equal to the retail price of each, whichever is greater, to defray the costs incurred in the curricular material review and adoption process. (3-23-22)

01. Subject Areas. Curricular materials are adopted by the State Board of Education for a period of six (6) years in the following subject areas: reading, English, spelling, speech, journalism, languages other than English, art, drama, social studies, music, mathematics, business education, career education and counseling, vocational/technical education, science, health, physical education, handwriting, literature, driver education, limited English proficiency. (3-23-22)

02. Multiple Adoptions. Multiple adoptions are Made in Each Subject Area. (3-23-22)

03. Bids. Each publisher must deliver, according to the committee schedule, a sealed bid on all curricular materials presented for adoption. (3-23-22)

04. Depository. The State Board will appoint a depository for the state-adopted curricular materials. Resource materials are a local option. (3-23-22)

05. Local Policies. School districts will follow their own policies for adoption in subject areas offered by a school district for which materials are not covered by the state curriculum materials committee. (3-23-22)

06. Online Course Review and Approval Process. The State Department of Education shall administer the review and approval of online course providers and courses. Reviewers shall be certified Idaho classroom teachers. Online course providers are approved for a period of four (4) years. The State Department of Education shall charge online course providers submission fees based on the number of courses offered, not to exceed the actual costs incurred in the online course and course provider review and approval process. (3-23-22)

129. -- 139. (RESERVED)

140. WORKFORCE SKILLS.

01. Academic Skill Development. All students will be provided the opportunity to develop their academic skills (i.e., reading, language arts and communication, mathematics, science, social studies) and to develop the skills necessary for entering the workforce, including self-management skills (i.e., ability to plan, self-discipline, respect for authority, ongoing skill improvement), individual and teamwork skills (i.e., personal initiative, working with others), thinking/information skills (i.e., reasoning, problem solving, acquiring and using information) and vocational-technical skills based on the standards of the industry as approved by the State Board of Vocational Education. (3-15-22)

02. Other Skill Development. Recognizing that students may or may not be active in the workforce, the State Board believes all students should be provided the opportunity to become contributing community and family members. This instruction includes homemaking skills (i.e., nutrition, child development, resource management); balancing work and family responsibilities; and entrepreneurial skills. (3-15-22)

03. Work-Based Learning Experiences. Work-based learning experiences may be provided as part of the instruction in the school. For students to receive credit, these experiences will include: training plans, training agreements, approved work sites, and supervision by appropriately certificated personnel. If work-based learning experiences are selected, they will be included in the Parent Approved Student Career Pathways Plans. Instruction will be organized to facilitate a successful transition into the workforce and further education. (3-15-22)

141. -- 159. (RESERVED)

160. SAFE ENVIRONMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

01. Each school district and public charter school will have a comprehensive school district or charter school wide policy and procedures encompassing the following:

School Climate
Discipline
Student Health
Violence Prevention
Possessing Weapons on Campus
Substance Abuse - Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drugs

Suicide Prevention
Student Harassment
Drug-free School Zones
Building Safety including Evacuation Drills
Relationship Abuse and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

(4-6-23)

- a.** Student health policies must include: (4-6-23)

 - i. seizure action plans identifying staff qualified to assist in the instance of a seizure, administration of seizure rescue medication, and any required staff training and timelines for training. (4-6-23)
 - ii. administration of medical inhalers, epinephrine auto-injectors, insulin and blood glucose monitoring, pursuant to Section 33-520, Idaho code. (4-6-23)
 - iii. Allowed uses of opioid-related overdose intervention, including any permissible uses of naloxone if approved by the local education agency for use. (4-6-23)
- b.** A review of these policies and procedures will be conducted annually. (See Section 33-1612, Idaho Code) (4-6-23)

161. -- 170. (RESERVED)

171. GIFTED AND TALENTED PROGRAMS.

- 01. Definitions.** The following definitions apply only to Section 171 of these rules. (3-15-22)

 - a.** Gifted/talented children. Those students who are identified as possessing demonstrated or potential abilities that give evidence of high performing capabilities in intellectual, creative, specific academic or leadership areas, or ability in the performing or visual arts and who require services or activities not ordinarily provided by the school in order to fully develop such capabilities Section 33-2001, Idaho Code. (3-15-22)
- 02. District Plan.** Each school district shall develop and write a plan for its gifted and talented program. The plan shall be submitted to the Department no later than October 15, 2001. The plan shall be updated and submitted every three (3) years thereafter and shall include: (3-15-22)

 - a.** Philosophy statement. (3-15-22)
 - b.** Definition of giftedness. (3-15-22)
 - c.** Program goals. (3-15-22)
 - d.** Program options. (3-15-22)
 - e.** Identification procedures. (3-15-22)
 - f.** Program evaluation. (3-15-22)
- 03. Screening.** The district's process for identifying gifted and talented students shall include the following steps: (3-15-22)

 - a.** The district shall screen all potentially gifted and talented students to ensure they have an opportunity to be considered; and (3-15-22)

b. The district shall assess those students meeting the screening criteria and gather additional information concerning their specific aptitudes and educational needs; and (3-15-22)

c. The district shall match student needs with appropriate program options. (3-15-22)

04. Assessment. Placement decisions shall not be determined by a single criterion (for instance, test scores, other measurement, teacher recommendation, or nomination). The district's identification process shall use multiple indicators of giftedness with information obtained through the following methods and sources: (3-15-22)

a. Procedures for obtaining information about students shall include formal assessment methods, such as group and individual tests of achievement, general ability, specific aptitudes and creativity. (3-15-22)

b. Procedures for obtaining information about students shall also include informal assessment methods, such as checklists, rating scales, pupil product evaluations, observations, nominations, biographical data, questionnaires, interviews and grades. (3-15-22)

c. Information about students shall be obtained from multiple sources, such as teachers, counselors, peers, parents, community members, subject area experts, and the students themselves. (3-15-22)

172. -- 199. (RESERVED)

200. K-12 IDAHO CONTENT STANDARDS.

Section 105 sets forth the minimum graduation requirements for all students graduating from Idaho public high schools, as authorized by Section 33-118, Idaho Code. The standards set forth in Section 004 are the minimum standards to be used by every school district in the state in order to establish a level of academic content necessary to graduate from Idaho's public schools. Each school district may set standards more rigorous than these state content standards but no district shall use any standards less rigorous than those set forth in these Thoroughness rules.

(4-6-23)

201. -- 999. (RESERVED)