

Table of Contents

08.02.03 - Rules Governing Thoroughness

000. Legal Authority.	3
001. Title And Scope.	3
002. Written Interpretations.	3
003. Administrative Appeals.	3
004. Incorporation By Reference.	3
005. Office -- Office Hours -- Mailing Address And Street Address.	3
006. Public Records Act Compliance.	3
007. Definitions A - G.	3
008. Definitions H - S.	5
009. Definitions T - Z.	7
010. -- 099. (Reserved).	8
100. Basic Curriculum.	8
101. Kindergarten Curriculum.	8
102. Instructional Requirements.	8
103. Instruction Grades 1-12.	8
104. Other Required Instruction.	9
105. Graduation From High School.	10
106. Advanced Opportunities (Effective July 1, 2007).	11
107. High School Graduation Requirements.	11
108. Guidance Programs (Section 33-1212, Idaho Code).	13
109. Special Education.	14
110. Alternative Secondary Programs (Section 33-1002; 33-1002C; 33-1002F, Idaho Code).	18
111. Assessment In The Public Schools.	19
112. Accountability.	22
113. Rewards.	25
114. Failure To Meet Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP).	25
115. Data Collection.	25
116. -- 127. (Reserved).	26
128. Curricular Materials Selection (Sections 33-118; 33-118A, Idaho Code).	26
129. Communication.	26
130. Technology.	26
131. -- 139. (Reserved).	27
140. Workforce Skills.	27
141. -- 149. (Reserved).	27
150. Basic Values.	27
151. -- 159. (Reserved).	27
160. Safe Environment And Discipline.	27
161. -- 169. (Reserved).	28
170. Citizenship.	28
171. -- 199. (Reserved).	28
200. K-12 State Achievement Standards.	28
201. -- 209. (Reserved).	28
210. Achievement Standards Definition.	28

Table of Contents (cont'd)

211. Kinds Of Standards.	28
212. -- 214. (Reserved).	28
215. Abbreviations.	28
216. Glossary Of Mathematical Terms.	29
217. -- 999. (Reserved).	31

**IDAPA 08
TITLE 02
CHAPTER 03**

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. (4-5-00)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

01. Title. These rules shall be known as IDAPA 08.02.03 “Rules Governing Thoroughness”. (4-5-00)

02. Scope. These rules shall govern the thorough education of all public school students in Idaho. (4-5-00)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.

Any written interpretations are on file at the office of the State Board of Education at 650 West State Street, Boise, Idaho, 83702. (3-15-02)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

Unless otherwise provided for in the Rules of the State Board of Education or in the State Board of Education Governing Policies and Procedures, all administrative appeals allowed by law shall be conducted pursuant to the Idaho Administrative Procedure Act and IDAPA 04.11.01, “Idaho Rules of Administrative Procedure of the Attorney General”. (4-5-00)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

The following documents are incorporated into this rule: (2-23-06)T

01. The Idaho Achievement Standards. The Idaho Achievement Standards as adopted by the State Board of Education on October 17, 2005. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education website at www.idahoboardofed.org. (2-23-06)T

005. OFFICE -- OFFICE HOURS -- MAILING ADDRESS AND STREET ADDRESS.

The principal place of business of the State Board of Education is in Boise, Idaho. The office is located at 650 W. State Street, Room 307, Boise, Idaho and is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays. The mailing address is: Office of the State Board of Education, PO Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0037. The telephone number is (208) 334-2270, the facsimile number is (208) 334-2632, and the email address is board@osbe.state.id.us. (3-15-02)

006. PUBLIC RECORDS ACT COMPLIANCE.

This rule has been promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act, Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code, and is a public record. (3-15-02)

007. DEFINITIONS A - G.

01. Advanced Opportunities. Are defined as Advanced Placement courses, Dual Credit courses, Tech Prep, or International Baccalaureate programs. (4-11-06)

02. Advanced Placement® (AP) - <http://www.collegeboard.com>. The Advanced Placement Program is administered by the College Board. 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. (4-11-06)

- 03. All Students.** All students means all public school students, grades K-12. (4-11-06)
- 04. Alternative Assessment (Other Ways of Testing).** Any type of assessment in which students create a response to a question rather than choose a response from a given list, as with multiple-choice or true/false. Alternative assessments can include short-answer questions, essays, oral presentations, exhibitions, and portfolios. (4-5-00)
- 05. Assessment.** The process of quantifying, describing, or gathering information about skills, knowledge or performance. (4-5-00)
- 06. Assessment Standards.** (4-5-00)
- a.** Statements setting forth guidelines for evaluating student work, as in the “Standards for the Assessment of Reading and Writing”; (4-5-00)
- b.** Measures of student performance. (4-5-00)
- 07. Authentic.** Something that is meaningful because it reflects or engages the real world. An “authentic task” asks students to do something they might really have to do in the course of their lives, or to apply certain knowledge or skills to situations they might really encounter. (4-5-00)
- 08. Basic Educational Skills Training.** Instruction in basic skills toward the completion/attainment of a certificate of mastery, high school diploma, or GED. (4-5-00)
- 09. Classic Texts.** Literary or other works (e.g., films, speeches) that have been canonized, either continuously or intermittently, over a period of time beyond that of their initial publication and reception. (4-5-00)
- 10. Context (Of a Performance Assessment).** The surrounding circumstances within which the performance is embedded. For example, problem solving can be assessed in the context of a specific subject (such as mathematics) or in the context of a real-life laboratory problem requiring the use of mathematics, scientific, and communication skills. (4-5-00)
- 11. Cooperative Work Experience.** Classroom learning is integrated with a productive, structured work experience directly related to the goals and objectives of the educational program. Schools and participating businesses cooperatively develop training and evaluation plans to guide and measure the progress of the student. School credit is earned for successful completion, and the work may be paid or unpaid. Cooperative work experiences are also known as co-operative education or co-op. (4-5-00)
- 12. 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. (4-5-00)
- 13. Cues.** Various sources of information used by readers to construct meaning. The language cueing systems include the graphophonic (also referred to as graphophonemic) system, which is the relationship between oral and written language (phonics); the syntactic system, which is the relationship among linguistic units such as prefixes, suffixes, words, phrases, and clauses (grammar); and semantic system, which is the study of meaning in language. Reading strategies and language cueing systems are also influenced by pragmatics-the knowledge readers have about the ways in which language is understood by others in their culture. (4-5-00)
- 14. “C” Average.** A combined average of courses taken on a four (4) point scale with “C” equal to two (2) points. (4-11-06)
- 15. Decode.** (4-5-00)
- a.** To analyze spoken or graphic symbols of a familiar language to ascertain their intended meaning. (4-5-00)

b. To change communication signals into messages, as to decode body language. (4-5-00)

16. 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. (4-11-06)

17. Emergent Literacy. Development of the association of print with meaning that begins early in a child's life and continues until the child reaches the stage of conventional reading and writing. (4-5-00)

18. Employability Skills. Work habits and social skills desirable to employers, such as responsibility, communication, cooperation, timeliness, organization, and flexibility. (4-5-00)

19. Entry-Level Skills. The minimum education and skill qualifications necessary for obtaining and keeping a specific job; the starting point in a particular occupation or with a certain employer. (4-5-00)

20. Evaluation (Student). Judgment regarding the quality, value, or worth of a response, product, or performance based on established criteria, derived from multiple sources of information. Student evaluation and student assessment are often used interchangeably. (4-5-00)

21. Experiential Education (Application). Experiential education is a process through which a learner constructs knowledge, skill, and value from direct experiences. (4-5-00)

22. Exploratory Experience (Similar to a Job Shadow). An opportunity for a student to observe and participate in a variety of worksite activities to assist in defining career goals. An in-school exploratory experience is a school-based activity that simulates the workplace. (4-5-00)

23. Fluency. The clear, rapid, and easy expression of ideas in writing or speaking; movements that flow smoothly, easily, and readily. (4-5-00)

24. Genre (Types of Literature). A category used to classify literary and other works, usually by form, technique, or content. Categories of fiction such as mystery, science fiction, romance, or adventure are considered genres. (4-5-00)

25. Graphophonic/Graphophonemic. One (1) of three (3) cueing systems readers use to construct texts; the relationships between oral and written language (phonics). (4-5-00)

008. DEFINITIONS H - S.

01. Interdisciplinary or Integrated Assessment. Assessment based on tasks that measures a student's ability to apply concepts, principles, and processes from two (2) or more subject disciplines to a project, issue, or problem. (4-5-00)

02. International Baccalaureate (IB) - <http://www.ibo.org/ibo/index.cfm>. 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. (4-11-06)

03. Laboratory. A laboratory science 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. (4-11-06)

04. Learning 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, professional-technical education (PTE), or

humanities aligned with the student's post graduation goals. (4-11-06)

- 05. Narrative.** Text in any form (print, oral, or visual) that recounts events or tells a story. (4-5-00)
- 06. Norm-Referenced Assessment.** Comparing a student's performance or test result to performance of other similar groups of students; (e.g., he typed better than eighty percent (80%) of his classmates.) (4-5-00)
- 07. On-Demand Assessment.** Assessment that takes place at a predetermined time and place. Quizzes, state tests, SATs, and most final exams are examples of on-demand assessment. (4-5-00)
- 08. Performance Assessment.** Direct observation of student performance or student work and professional judgment of the quality of that performance. Good quality performance assessment has pre-established performance criteria. (4-5-00)
- 09. Performance-Based Assessment.** The measurement of educational achievement by tasks that are similar or identical to those that are required in the instructional environment, as in performance assessment tasks, exhibitions, or projects, or in work that is assembled over time into portfolio collections. (4-5-00)
- 10. Performance Criteria.** A description of the characteristics that will be judged for a task. Performance criteria may be holistic, analytic trait, general or specific. Performance criteria are expressed as a rubric or scoring guide. Anchor points or benchmark performances may be used to identify each level of competency in the rubric or scoring guide. (4-5-00)
- 11. Phonics.** Generally used to refer to the system of sound-letter relationships used in reading and writing. Phonics begins with the understanding that each letter (or grapheme) of the English alphabet stands for one (1) or more sounds (or phonemes). (4-5-00)
- 12. Portfolio.** A collection of materials that documents and demonstrates a student's academic and work-based learning. Although there is no standard format for a portfolio, it 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. (4-5-00)
- 13. Print Awareness.** In emergent literacy, a learner's growing awareness of print as a system of meaning, distinct from speech and visual modes of representation. (4-5-00)
- 14. Professional-Technical Education.** Formal preparation for semi-skilled, skilled, technical, or paraprofessional occupations, usually below the baccalaureate level. (4-11-06)
- 15. Proficiency.** Having or demonstrating a high degree of knowledge or skill in a particular area. (4-5-00)
- 16. School-to-Work Transition.** A restructuring effort that provides multiple learning options and seamless integrated pathways to increase all students' opportunities to pursue their career and educational interests. (4-5-00)
- 17. Service Learning.** Combining service with learning activities to allow students to participate in experiences in the community that meet actual human needs. Service learning activities are integrated into the academic curriculum and provide structured time for a student to think, talk, or write about what was done or seen during the actual service activity. Service learning provides students with opportunities to use newly acquired skills and knowledge in real-life situations in their communities, and helps foster the development of a sense of caring for others. (4-5-00)
- 18. Skill Certificate.** Portable, industry-recognized credential that certifies the holder has demonstrated competency on a core set of performance standards related to an occupational cluster area. Serving as a signal of skill mastery at benchmark levels, skill certificates may assist students in finding work within their community, state, or elsewhere. A National Skills Standards Board is presently charged with issuing skill voluntary

standards in selected occupations based on the result of research and development work completed by twenty-two (2) contractors. (4-5-00)

19. 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 performance standards. (4-5-00)

20. Standardization. A set of consistent procedures for constructing, administering and scoring an assessment. The goal of standardization is to ensure that all students are assessed under uniform conditions so the interpretation of performance is comparable and not influenced by differing conditions. Standardization is an important consideration if comparisons are to be made between scores of different individuals or groups. (4-5-00)

21. Standards-Based Education. Schooling based on defined knowledge and skills that students must attain in different subjects, coupled with an assessment system that measures their progress. (4-5-00)

22. Structured Work Experience. A competency-based educational experience that occurs at the worksite but is tied to the classroom by curriculum through the integration of school-based instruction with worksite experiences. Structured work experience involves written training agreements between school and the worksite, and individual learning plans that link the student's worksite learning with classroom course work. Student progress is supervised and evaluated collaboratively by school and worksite personnel. Structured work experience may be paid or unpaid; may occur in a public, private, or non-profit organization; and may or may not result in academic credit and/or outcome verification. It involves no obligation on the part of the worksite employer to offer regular employment to the student subsequent to the experience. (4-5-00)

23. Student Learning Goals (Outcomes). Statements describing the general areas in which students will learn and achieve. Student learning goals typically reflect what students are expected to know by the time they leave high school, such as to read and communicate effectively; think critically and solve problems; develop positive self-concept, respect for others and healthy patterns of behavior; work effectively in groups as well as individually; show appreciation for the arts and creativity; demonstrate civic, global and environmental responsibility; recognize and celebrate multicultural diversity; exhibit technological literacy; have a well developed knowledge base which enhances understanding and decision making, and demonstrate positive problem solving and thinking skills. (4-5-00)

009. DEFINITIONS T - Z.

01. Tech Prep. Tech Prep is a sequenced program of study that combines at least two (2) years of secondary and two (2) years of postsecondary education. It is designed to help students gain academic knowledge and technical skills, and often earn college credit for their secondary coursework. Programs are intended to lead to an associate's degree or a certificate in a specific career field, and ultimately, to high wage, high skill employment or advanced postsecondary training. (4-11-06)

02. 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 devises, and other resources found in most communities today. (4-5-00)

03. Total Quality Management. A systematic approach to standardizing and increasing the efficiency of internal systems and processes, whether in a business or a school, using statistical and management tools for continuous improvement. Emphasis is on documenting effective processes, committing to meet customers' needs and sharing decision making. (3-15-02)

04. Transferable Skills. Skills that are inter-changeable among different jobs and workplaces. For example, the ability to handle cash is a skill one could use as both a restaurant cashier and a bank teller. The ability to problem solve or work as a team member is transferable among most jobs and workplaces. (4-11-06)

05. 2+2 or 4+2. A planned, streamlined sequence of academic and professional-technical courses which eliminates redundancies between high school and community college curricula; 2+2 is high school years

eleven (11) and twelve (12) and community college years thirteen (13) and fourteen (14); 4+2 is high school years nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12) and community college years thirteen (13) and fourteen (14). (4-11-06)

06. Writing Process. The many aspects of the complex act of producing written communication; specifically, planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing. (4-5-00)

07. Word Recognition. (4-5-00)

a. The quick and easy identification of the form, pronunciation, and appropriate meaning of a work previously met in print or writing; (4-5-00)

b. The process of determining the pronunciation and some degree of meaning of a word in written or printed form. (4-5-00)

010. -- 099. (RESERVED).

100. BASIC CURRICULUM.
(Section 33-118, Idaho Code) (4-1-97)

101. KINDERGARTEN CURRICULUM.
Kindergarten curriculum will be established at the local level. (Section 33-208, Idaho Code) (4-5-00)

102. INSTRUCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.
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. (4-5-00)

01. Standards. All students will meet standards established locally (at a minimum, the standards of the state) through rigorous accountability, which include challenging examinations, demonstrations of achievement, and other appropriate tests and measures. (4-5-00)

02. Curriculum Guides. The State Department of Education Curriculum Guides and any Achievement Standards Samples of Application may be used voluntarily and are designed to assist school districts as they develop educational programs and achievement standards. Notwithstanding the above, the State Division of Professional-Technical Education will prepare curriculum guides and instructional aids for professional-technical education programs in the public schools. (Section 33-118, Idaho Code) (3-15-02)

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.) (4-5-00)

02. Instructional Courses. At appropriate grade levels, instruction will include but not be limited to the following: (4-11-06)

a. Language Arts and Communication will include instruction in reading, writing, English, literature, technological applications, spelling, speech and listening. (4-1-97)

b. Mathematics will include instruction in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, percentages, mathematical reasoning and probability. (4-1-97)

c. Science will include instruction in applied sciences, earth and space sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences. (4-1-97)

d. Social Studies will include instruction in history, government, geography, economics, current world affairs, citizenship, and sociology. (4-1-97)

104. OTHER REQUIRED INSTRUCTION.

Other required instruction for all students and other required offerings of the school are: (4-1-97)

01. Elementary Schools. (4-11-06)

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) (4-11-06)

b. Additional instructional options as determined by the local school district. For example:
Languages other than English
Career Awareness (4-1-97)

02. Middle Schools/Junior High Schools. (4-11-06)

a. No later than the end of Grade eight (8) each students shall develop parent-approved student learning plans for their high school and post-high school options. The learning 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 learning plan is to outline a course of study and learning activities for students to become contributing members of society. A student learning plan describes, at a minimum, the list of courses and learning activities in which the student will engage while working toward meeting the school district's or LEA's graduation standards. 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 learning plan. A learning plan will not be required if the parent or guardian requests, in writing, that no learning plan be developed. (4-11-06)

b. (Effective for all students that enter the sixth grade in the fall of 2006 or later.) A student must have taken pre-algebra before the student will be permitted to enter grade nine (9). (4-11-06)

c. Other required instruction for all middle school students:
Health (wellness)
Physical Education (fitness) (4-11-06)

d. Other required offerings of the school:
Family and Consumer Science
Fine & Performing Arts
Professional Technical Education
Advisory Period (middle school only, encouraged in junior high school) (4-11-06)

03. High Schools (Grades 9-12) (Effective for all students that graduate prior to January 1, 2012).
Students will maintain a parent-approved student learning plan for their high school and post-high school options. The learning plan will be developed by students and parents or guardians with advice and recommendation from school personnel. It will be reviewed annually and may be revised at any time. The purpose of a parent-approved student learning plan is to outline a course of study and learning activities for students to become contributing members of society. The learning plan outlines a student's program of study, which should include a rigorous academic core and a related sequence of electives in academic, professional-technical education (PTE), or humanities aligned with the student's post graduation goals. The school district 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 learning plan. A learning plan will not be required if the parent or guardian requests, in writing,

that no learning plan be developed. (4-11-06)

- a.** Other required instructional offerings of the high school. Each student must complete credit and achievement standards in at least two (2) of the following areas of instructional offerings:
- Physical Education (fitness)
 - Humanities
 - Professional Technical Education (including work-based learning)
 - Family and Consumer Science
 - Fine and Performing Arts
 - Languages other than English (may include indigenous languages or sign language) (4-11-06)

105. GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

A student must meet all of the following requirements before the student will be eligible to graduate from an Idaho high school: (4-11-06)

01. Credit Requirements.

- a.** (Effective for all students that graduate prior to January 1, 2012.) Each students shall demonstrate achievement in the CORE and other required subjects to include forty-two (42) semester credits, one (1) semester equaling one-half (1/2) year. (4-11-06)
- b.** (Effective for all students that enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2008 or later.) Each student shall complete the requirements found in Section 107 and other subjects to include forty-six (46) semester credits. (4-11-06)

02. Achievement Standards. Each student shall meet locally established subject area achievement standards (using state standards as minimum requirements) demonstrated through various measures of accountability including examinations or other measures. (4-11-06)

03. Proficiency (Effective January 1, 2006). Each student shall achieve a proficient or advanced score on the High School Idaho Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) in order to graduate. A student who does not attain at least a proficient score prior to graduation may appeal to the school district or LEA, and, at the discretion of the school district or LEA, may be given an opportunity to demonstrate proficiency of the achievement standards through some other locally established mechanism. All locally established mechanisms used to demonstrate proficiency shall be forwarded to the State Board of Education for review and information. (4-11-06)

- a.** Before appealing to the school district or LEA for an alternate measure, the student must be: (4-11-06)
- i.** Enrolled in a special education program and have an Individual Education Plan (IEP), or (3-20-04)
 - ii.** Enrolled in an Limited English Proficient (LEP) program for three (3) academic years or less, or (3-20-04)
 - iii.** Enrolled in the fall semester of the senior year. (3-20-04)
- b.** The measure must be aligned at a minimum to tenth grade state content standards; (3-20-04)
- c.** The measure must be aligned to the state content standards for the subject matter in question; (3-20-04)
- d.** The measure must be valid and reliable; and (3-20-04)
- e.** Ninety percent (90%) of the criteria of the measure, or combination of measures, must be based on academic proficiency and performance. (3-20-04)

04. Foreign Exchange Students. Foreign exchange students may be eligible for graduation by

completing a comparable program as approved by the school district or LEA. (4-11-06)

05. Special Education Students. A student who is eligible for special education services under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act must, with the assistance of the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP) team, refer to the current Idaho Special Education Manual for guidance in addressing graduation requirements. (4-11-06)

106. ADVANCED OPPORTUNITIES (EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007).

All high schools in Idaho shall be required to provide Advanced Opportunities, as defined in Subsection 007.01, or provide opportunities for students to take courses at the postsecondary campus. (4-11-06)

107. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS.

01. Requirements. (Effective for all students that graduate prior to January 1, 2012.) The State minimum graduation requirement for all Idaho public high schools is forty-two (42) semester credits and a proficient or advanced score on the ISAT (effective January 1, 2006). The core of instruction required by the State Board of Education is twenty-five (25) semester credits. Local school districts may establish graduation requirements beyond the state minimum. The local school district has the responsibility to provide education opportunities that meet the needs of students in both academic and professional-technical areas. It is the intent of the State Board of Education to give local school districts the flexibility to provide rigorous and challenging curriculum that is consistent with the needs of students and the desire of their local patrons. (4-11-06)

02. Requirements. (Effective for all students that enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2008 or later.) The State minimum graduation requirement for all Idaho public high schools requires that a student take a minimum of forty-six (46) semester credits and achieve a proficient or advanced score on the ISAT. Thirty-one (31) semester credits are required as listed in Subsections 107.01 through 107.07, plus a minimum of fifteen (15) elective credits. All credit-bearing classes must be aligned with state high school standards in the content areas for which standards exist. Local school districts or LEAs may establish graduation requirements beyond the state minimum. The local school district or LEA has the responsibility to provide educational opportunities that meet the needs of students in both academic and professional technical areas. It is the intent of the State Board of Education to give local school districts the flexibility to provide rigorous and challenging curriculum that is consistent with the needs of students and the desire of their local patrons. (4-11-06)

03. Secondary Language Arts and Communication. (Nine (9) credits required with instruction in communications including oral communication and technological applications). Includes four (4) years of instruction in English, each year will consist of language study, composition, and literature. A course in speech or a course in debate will fulfill one (1) credit of the nine (9) credit requirement. (7-1-00)

04. Mathematics. (4-11-06)

a. Mathematics and Science. (Effective for all students that graduate prior to January 1, 2012.) Eight (8) credits required, a minimum of four (4) credits in math and four (4) credits in science, two (2) of which will be laboratory based. Secondary mathematics includes Applied Mathematics, Business Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Fundamentals of Calculus, Probability and Statistics, Discrete Mathematics, and courses in mathematical problem solving and reasoning. Secondary sciences will include instruction in applied sciences, earth and space sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences. (4-11-06)

b. Mathematics. (Effective for all students that enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2008 or later but prior to the fall of 2009.) Six (6) credits required beginning with a minimum of algebra I. Secondary mathematics must include two (2) semesters of algebra I; two (2) semesters of geometry; two (2) semesters of algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry according to standards and courses approved by the State Department of Education (unless an algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry waiver is granted allowing the student to substitute another course for the two (2) credits of algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry. If a student completes any of these courses with a grade of C or higher before entering grade nine (9), and if that course meets the same standards that are required in high school, then the student has met the high school content area requirement. However the student must take six (6) credits of high school math in addition to the courses completed in middle school. In order to apply for an algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry waiver, a parent or guardian must apply on behalf of the child no

earlier than fourth quarter of the tenth grade. The parent or guardian must meet with designated school personnel and complete the requirements of the local district or LEA for petitioning the governing school board to grant the waiver. Local school districts or LEAs must establish waiver criteria for algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry. The criteria must include a meeting with school personnel, parents, and student. In order to meet state graduation requirements, students who are granted algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry waivers must complete six (6) credits of math, including two (2) credits of algebra I and two (2) credits of geometry. (4-11-06)

c. Mathematics. (Effective for all students that enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2009 or later.) Eight (8) credits required beginning with a minimum of algebra I. Secondary mathematics must include two (2) semesters of algebra I; two (2) semesters of geometry; two (2) semesters of algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry according to standards and courses approved by the State Department of Education (unless an algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry waiver is granted allowing the student to substitute another course for the two (2) credits of algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry); and two (2) other math credits. If a student completes any of these courses with a grade of C or higher before entering grade nine (9), the student has met the high school content area requirement. However the student must take eight (8) credits of high school math in addition to the courses completed in middle school. In order to apply for an algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry waiver, a parent or guardian must apply on behalf of the child no earlier than fourth quarter of the tenth grade. The parent or guardian must meet with designated school personnel and complete the requirements of the local district or LEA for petitioning the governing school board to grant the waiver. Local school districts or LEAs must establish waiver criteria for algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry. The criteria must include a meeting with school personnel, parents, and student. In order to meet state graduation requirements, students who are granted algebra II or advanced math beyond Geometry waivers must complete eight (8) credits of math, including two (2) credits of algebra I and two (2) credits of geometry. (4-11-06)

05. Science. (Effective for all students that enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2008 or later.) (Six (6) credits required). Secondary sciences shall include instruction in the following areas: biology, physical science or chemistry, and earth, space, environment or approved applied science. Four (4) credits of these courses must be laboratory based. If a student completes any required high school course with a grade of C or higher before entering grade nine (9), and if that course meets the same standards that are required in high school, then the student has met the high school content area requirement. However, the student must complete six (6) credits of high school science in addition to the courses completed in middle school. (4-11-06)

06. Social Studies. (Five (5) credits required), including government (two (2) credits), United States history (two (2) credits), and economics (one (1) credit). Current world affairs and geography will be integrated into all social studies instruction. Courses such as geography, sociology, world affairs, and world history may be offered as electives, not to be counted as a social studies requirement. (4-11-06)

07. Humanities. (Two (2) credits required). A course in interdisciplinary humanities, visual and performing arts, or world language. Other courses such as literature, history, philosophy, architecture, or comparative world religions may satisfy the humanities standards if the course syllabus is approved by the State Department of Education as being aligned with the Humanities Standards. (4-11-06)

08. Health/Wellness. (One (1) credit required). A course focusing on positive health habits. (7-1-00)

09. College Entrance Examination. (Effective for all students that enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2008 or later.) A student must take one (1) of the following college entrance examinations before the end of the student's eleventh grade year: COMPASS, ACT or SAT. Scores must be included in the Learning Plan. (4-11-06)

10. Senior Project. (Effective for all students that enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2008 or later.) A student shall complete a senior project that shall include a research paper and oral presentation by the end of grade twelve (12). (4-11-06)

11. Assessment. A student must achieve a proficient or advanced score on the ISAT. A student is not required to achieve a proficient or advanced score on the ISAT if: (4-11-06)

a. A student received a proficient or advanced scored on an exit exam from another state that requires a standards-based exam for graduation. The state's exit exam shall be approved by the State Board of Education, and

must measure skills at the tenth grade level or above and be in comparable subject areas to the ISAT; (4-11-06)

b. A student appeals for another measure approved by a school district or LEA as outlined in Subsection 105.03; or (4-11-06)

c. A student has an IEP that outlines alternate requirements for graduation. (4-11-06)

d. The requirement will be phased in providing the following exemptions for the calendar year of 2006 and 2007. (4-11-06)

i. Calendar year of 2006. A student is not required to achieve a proficient or advanced score on the ISAT if: (4-11-06)

(1) A student took the ISAT and was within six (6) Rasch Units (RIT points) of proficiency; (4-11-06)

(2) A student has a score of seventeen (17) on the ACT or two hundred (200) on the SAT in English and a score of nineteen (19) on the ACT or four hundred sixty (460) on the SAT in Math; (4-11-06)

(3) A student has an IEP that outlines alternate requirements for graduation; (4-11-06)

(4) A student is considered an LEP student through a score determined on the state language proficiency test and has been in an LEP program for three (3) academic years or less; (4-11-06)

(5) A student received a proficient or advanced score on an exit exam from another state that requires a standards-based exam for graduation. The state exit exams must be approved by the State Board of Education, measure skills at the tenth grade level or above and be in comparable subject areas to the ISAT; or (4-11-06)

(6) A student appeals for another measure approved by the school district or LEA as outlined in Subsection 105.03. (4-11-06)

ii. Calendar year of 2007 and subsequent classes. A student is not required to achieve a proficient or advanced score on the ISAT if: (4-11-06)

(1) A student took the ISAT and was within three (3) RIT points of proficiency; (4-11-06)

(2) A student has an IEP that outlines alternate requirements for graduation or adaptations are recommended on the test; (4-11-06)

(3) A student is considered an LEP student through a score determined on a language proficiency test and has been in an LEP program for three (3) academic years or less; (4-11-06)

(4) A student received a proficient or advanced score on an exit exam from another state that requires a standards-based exam for graduation. The state exit exams must be approved by the State Board of Education, measure skills at the tenth grade level or above and be in comparable subject areas to the ISAT; or (4-11-06)

(5) A student appeals for another measure approved by the school district or LEA as outlined in Subsection 105.03. (4-11-06)

108. GUIDANCE PROGRAMS (SECTION 33-1212, IDAHO CODE).

In each Idaho school, a comprehensive guidance program will be provided as an integral part of the educational program. A comprehensive guidance and counseling program includes these elements: (4-1-97)

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. (4-5-00)

02. Individual Planning. Individualized planning with students and their parents in each of these domains: personal/social development, educational development, and career development. (4-5-00)

03. Response Services of Counseling, Consultation, and Referral. (4-5-00)

04. System Support Functions That Promote Effective Delivery of Guidance Services. (4-5-00)

109. SPECIAL EDUCATION.

01. Definitions. The following definitions apply only to Section 109 of these rules. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

b. Department. State Department of Education. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

d. Expedited due process hearing. An administrative hearing to resolve disputes concerning discipline for which shortened time lines are in effect in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. (4-5-00)

e. Governing special education requirements. Sections 33-201, 33-2001 through 2002, 33-2004 through 2005, and 33-2010, Idaho Code; Section 109 of these rules; the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Parts A and B, (20 U.S.C., Sections 1400-1419); IDEA Regulations (34 C.F.R. Part 300); policies and procedures the State Department of Education is required to adopt to meet the eligibility requirements of 20 U.S.C. Section 1412; and special education case law that sets precedence in Idaho. (4-5-00)

f. Regular due process hearing. An administrative hearing that is conducted to resolve disputes on any matter related to identification, evaluation, placement, or the provision of a free appropriate public education except for disputes concerning discipline for which an expedited hearing may be requested under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. (4-5-00)

g. 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. (4-5-00)

02. Legal Compliance. The State Department of Education and education agencies shall comply with all governing special education requirements. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

d. The child find, services plan, and proportionate expenditure requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act that apply to students who are voluntarily enrolled in private schools by their parents shall also apply to home school students. (4-5-00)

e. 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: (4-5-00)

i. Is an accredited school or a licensed rehabilitation center; and (4-5-00)

ii. Meets minimum health, fire and safety standards; and (4-5-00)

iii. Is nonsectarian; and (4-5-00)

iv. Provides special education services consistent with governing special education requirements. (4-5-00)

v. Any private school or facility aggrieved by the Department's final decision may appeal that decision to the State Board of Education. (4-5-00)

f. 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 Bureau of Occupational Licensing. 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. (4-5-00)

g. 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. (4-5-00)

h. 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. (4-5-00)

i. Education agencies shall establish a team process to problem solve and plan general education interventions to ensure that referrals to special education are appropriate. (4-5-00)

03. Eligibility for Special Education. The State Department of Education shall provide state eligibility criteria for special education services for categorical and noncategorical 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. Noncategorical eligibility procedures and criteria may be used only by schools and education agencies that have applied for and been granted a noncategorical eligibility waiver. (4-5-00)

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 date of receipt of written parental consent for an initial assessment to the date of IEP implementation shall 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.

A new IEP shall be developed at least annually, on or before the date the previous IEP was developed. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

c. The IEP team shall determine the student's placement in the least restrictive environment. (5-3-03)

d. At the discretion of the education agency, an individualized family service plan (IFSP) may be used in place of an IEP if: (4-5-00)

i. The child is ages three (3) through five (5), and (4-5-00)

ii. The child's parents are provided with a detailed explanation of the differences between an IFSP and an IEP, and (4-5-00)

iii. The child's parents provide written consent to use the IFSP, and (4-5-00)

iv. The IFSP is developed in accordance with Part B policies and procedures. (5-3-03)

v. Nothing in this part requires education agencies to develop IFSPs rather than IEPs for three (3) through five (5) year olds nor to implement more than the educational components of the IFSP. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

05. Procedural Safeguards. Education agencies will use appropriate procedural safeguards consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. (8-4-99)

a. If a parent or adult student disagrees with an individualized education program change or placement change proposed by the district, the parent or adult student may file a written objection to all or parts of the proposed change. If the written objection is postmarked or hand delivered within ten (10) calendar days of the date the parent or adult student receives written notice of the proposed change, the proposed change cannot be implemented. Informal methods such as additional IEP team meetings or voluntary mediation may be used to resolve the disagreement. If these methods fail, the education agency may request a due process hearing to obtain a hearing officer's decision regarding the proposed change. 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. (4-5-00)

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 will reimburse the mediator for an honorarium and travel expenses. All mediation participants shall be required to sign a confidentiality pledge. Attorney fees may not be awarded for a mediation that is conducted prior to a request for a due process hearing. (4-5-00)

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 Bureau 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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

e. Due process hearings shall be conducted pursuant to the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (APA) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requirements. In case of any conflict between the APA and the IDEA, the IDEA shall supersede the APA. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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 Department of Education's Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Committee for resolution. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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 independent educational evaluation 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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

110. ALTERNATIVE SECONDARY PROGRAMS (SECTION 33-1002; 33-1002C; 33-1002F, IDAHO CODE).

Alternative secondary 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. Some 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 as defined in this section. Alternative high school programs conducted during the regular school year will be located on a separate site from the regular high school facility or be scheduled at a time different from the regular school hours. (4-1-97)

01. Student Qualifications. An At-Risk youth is any secondary student grade seven through twelve (7-12) who meets any three (3) of the following criteria, Subsections 110.01.a. through 110.01.e., or any one (1) of criteria in Subsections 110.01.f. through 110.01.l. (4-5-00)

- a.** Has repeated at least one (1) grade. (4-1-97)
- b.** Has absenteeism that is greater than ten percent (10%) during the preceding semester. (4-1-97)
- c.** Has an overall grade point average that is less than 1.5 (4.0 scale) prior to enrolling in an alternative secondary program. (4-1-97)
- d.** Has failed one (1) or more academic subjects. (4-1-97)
- e.** Is two (2) or more semester credits per year behind the rate required to graduate. (4-1-97)
- f.** Has substance abuse behavior. (4-1-97)
- g.** Is pregnant or a parent. (4-1-97)
- h.** Is an emancipated youth. (4-1-97)

- i.** Is a previous dropout. (4-1-97)
- j.** Has serious personal, emotional, or medical problems. (4-1-97)
- k.** Is a court or agency referral. (4-1-97)
- l.** Upon recommendation of the school district as determined by locally developed criteria for disruptive student behavior. (4-1-97)
- 02. Instruction.** Special instruction courses for at-risk youth enrolled in an alternative secondary program will include: (4-1-97)

 - a.** Academic skills that include language arts and communication, mathematics, science, and social studies that meet or exceed minimum state standards. (4-1-97)
 - b.** A personal and career counseling component. (4-1-97)
 - c.** A physical fitness/personal health component. (4-1-97)
 - d.** A state division approved vocational-technical component. (4-1-97)
 - e.** A child care component with parenting skills emphasized. (4-1-97)
- 03. 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. (4-5-00)
- 04. Special Services.** Special services, where appropriate for at-risk youth enrolled in alternative secondary programs, include the following where appropriate: (4-1-97)

 - a.** A day care center when enrollees are also parents. This center should be staffed by a qualified child care provider. (4-1-97)
 - b.** Direct social services that may include officers of the court, social workers, counselors/psychologists. (4-1-97)

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. A statewide student assessment program consisting of standardized achievement testing and performance appraisal activities in the fundamental basic skills will be conducted annually. The State Board of Education will provide oversight for all components of the comprehensive assessment program. The State Department of Education will be responsible for the administration of assessment efforts as provided for by the State Board of Education. (3-15-02)
- 02. Purposes.** The purpose of assessment in the public schools is to: (3-15-02)

 - a.** Measure and improve student achievement; (3-15-02)
 - b.** Assist classroom teachers in designing lessons; (3-15-02)
 - c.** Identify areas needing intervention and remediation, and acceleration; (3-15-02)
 - d.** Assist school districts in evaluating local curriculum and instructional practices in order to make

needed curriculum adjustments; (3-15-02)

- e.** Inform parents and guardians of their child's progress; (3-15-02)
- f.** Provide comparative local, state and national data regarding the achievement of students in essential skill areas; (3-15-02)
- g.** Identify performance trends in student achievement across grade levels tested and student growth over time; and (3-15-02)
- h.** Help determine technical assistance/consultation priorities for the State Department of Education. (3-15-02)

03. Content. The comprehensive assessment program will consist of multiple assessments, including, the Idaho Reading Indicator (IRI), the Direct Writing Assessment (DWA), the Direct Mathematics Assessment (DMA), the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), and the Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (ISAT). (3-20-04)

04. Testing Population. All students in Idaho public schools, grades kindergarten through ten (K-10), are required to participate in the comprehensive assessment program approved by the State Board of Education and funded. (4-6-05)

a. All students who are eligible for special education shall participate in the statewide assessment program. (4-6-05)

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. (4-6-05)

c. Limited English Proficient (LEP) students, as defined in Subsection 112.03.d.iv., who receive a score in the low range on the State Board of Education approved language acquisition proficiency test and have an Education Learning Plan (ELP), shall be given the ISAT with accommodations or adaptations as outlined in the ELP. Students can be categorized as LEP students for two (2) years after testing proficient on the language proficiency test and exiting the LEP program. LEP students who do not have an ELP or a language acquisition score will be given the regular ISAT without accommodations or adaptations. LEP students who are enrolled in their first year of school in the United States may take an English Proficiency test approved by the Board in lieu of the reading/language usage ISAT, but will still be required to take the math ISAT with accommodations or adaptations as determined by the language proficiency score and ELP. Such LEP students will be counted as participants for the ninety-five percent (95%) participation target, as described in Subsection 112.03. However, such LEP students are not required to be counted for AYP purposes in determining proficiency, as described in Subsection 112.02. (4-11-06)

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. (5-3-03)

06. Comprehensive Assessment Program. The State approved comprehensive assessment program is outlined in Subsections 111.06.a. through 111.06.l. Each assessment will be comprehensive of and aligned to the Idaho State Achievement 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. (4-6-05)

- a.** Kindergarten - Idaho Reading Indicator. (3-15-02)
- b.** Grade 1 - Idaho Reading Indicator. (3-15-02)

- c.** Grade 2 - Idaho Reading Indicator, Grade 2 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- d.** Grade 3 - Idaho Reading Indicator, Grade 3 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- e.** Grade 4 - Direct Math Assessment, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Grade 4 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- f.** Grade 5 - Direct Writing Assessment, Grade 5 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- g.** Grade 6 - Direct Math Assessment, Grade 6 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- h.** Grade 7 - Direct Writing Assessment, Grade 7 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- i.** Grade 8 - Direct Math Assessment, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Grade 8 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- j.** Grade 9 - Direct Writing Assessment, Grade 9 Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- k.** Grade 10 - High School Idaho Standards Achievement Tests. (3-20-04)
- l.** Grade 12 - National Assessment of Educational Progress. (4-11-06)
- m.** *Students who achieve a proficient or advanced score on a portion or portions of the ISAT offered in the Spring of their tenth grade year or later are not required to continue taking that portion or portions. (3-20-04)
- 07. Comprehensive Assessment Program Schedule.** (5-3-03)
- a.** The Idaho Reading Indicator will be administered in accordance with Section 33-1614, Idaho Code. (3-15-02)
- b.** The Direct Math Assessment and the Direct Writing Assessment will be administered in December in a time period specified by the State Department of Education. (3-15-02)
- c.** The National Assessment of Educational Progress will be administered in timeframe specified by the U.S. Department of Education. (3-15-02)
- d.** The Idaho Standards Achievement Tests will be administered twice annually in the Fall and Spring in a time period specified by the State Board of Education. (5-3-03)
- 08. Costs Paid by the State.** Costs for the following testing activities will be paid by the state: (4-1-97)
- a.** All consumable and non-consumable materials needed to conduct the prescribed statewide comprehensive assessment program; (3-15-02)
- b.** Statewide distribution of all assessment materials; (3-15-02)
- c.** Processing and scoring student response forms, distribution of prescribed reports for the statewide comprehensive assessment program; and (3-15-02)
- d.** Implementation, processing, scoring and distribution of prescribed reports for the Direct Writing Assessment and the Direct Mathematics Assessment. (3-15-02)
- 09. 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. (3-15-02)

10. Services. The comprehensive assessment program should be scheduled so that a minimum of instructional time is invested. Student time spent in testing will not be charged against attendance requirements.

(3-15-02)

11. Test Security, Validity and Reliability. Test security is of the utmost importance. School districts will employ the same security measures in protecting statewide assessment materials from compromise as they use to safeguard other formal assessments.

(3-20-04)

a. All ISAT paper and pencil test booklets will be boxed and shipped to the test vendor to be counted no later than two (2) weeks after the end of the testing window.

(3-20-04)

b. The ISAT will be refreshed each year to provide additional security beginning with grades four (4) eight (8) and ten (10) in 2007. Items will be refreshed for grades three (3) and seven (7) in 2008; grades five (5) and six (6) in 2009; and grades two (2) and nine (9) in 2010.

(3-20-04)

c. Any assessment used for federal reporting shall be independently reviewed for reliability, validity, and alignment with the Idaho Achievement Standards.

(3-20-04)

12. Demographic Information. Demographic information will be required to assist in interpreting test results. It may include but not be 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).

(5-3-03)

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:

(3-15-02)

a. The Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (grades 2-9 and High School).

(5-3-03)

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.

(4-6-05)

i. Language Arts/Communications.

(3-15-02)

ii. Math.

(3-15-02)

iii. Science.

(3-15-02)

iv. Social Studies.

(3-15-02)

v. Health.

(3-15-02)

vi. Humanities.

(3-15-02)

112. ACCOUNTABILITY.

The provisions in this section apply for the purposes of meeting the “No Child Left Behind” Act and the state of Idaho accountability requirements.

(3-20-04)

01. Student Achievement Levels. There are four (4) levels of student achievement for the ISAT.

(3-20-04)

a. Advanced: Exceeds Standards. The student demonstrates thorough knowledge and mastery of skills that allows him/her to function independently above his current educational level.

(3-20-04)

i. The student demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of all relevant information.

(3-20-04)

- ii. The student demonstrates comprehension and understanding of knowledge and skills above his/her grade level. (3-20-04)
- iii. The student can perform skills or processes independently without significant errors. (3-20-04)
- b.** Proficient: Meets Standards. The student demonstrates mastery of knowledge and skills that allow him/her to function independently on all major concepts and skills at his/her educational level. (3-20-04)
 - i. The student demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of all information relevant to the topic, at level. (3-20-04)
 - ii. The student can perform skills or processes independently without significant errors. (3-20-04)
 - c.** Basic: Below Standards. The student demonstrates basic knowledge and skills usage but cannot operate independently on concepts and skills at his/her educational level. Requires remediation and assistance to complete tasks without significant errors. (3-20-04)
 - i. The student has an incomplete knowledge of the topic or misconceptions about some information. (3-20-04)
 - ii. The student requires assistance and coaching to complete tasks without errors. (3-20-04)
 - d.** Below Basic: Critically Below Standards. The student demonstrates significant lack of skills and knowledge and is unable to complete basic skills or knowledge sets without significant remediation. (3-20-04)
 - i. The student has critical deficiencies of relevant knowledge of topic or misconceptions about some information. (3-20-04)
 - ii. The student cannot complete any skill set without significant assistance and coaching. (3-20-04)
- 02. Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP).** (3-20-04)
 - a.** Proficiency is defined as the number of students scoring proficient or advanced on the spring on-grade level ISAT. (3-20-04)
 - b.** The State Department of Education will make AYP determinations for schools and districts each year. Results will be given to the districts no later than one (1) month prior to the first day of school. (3-20-04)
 - c.** The baseline for AYP will be set by the Board and shall identify the amount of growth (percentage of students reaching proficiency) required for each intermediate period. (3-20-04)
- 03. Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) Definitions.** For purposes of calculating and reporting adequate yearly progress, the following definitions shall be applied. (3-20-04)
 - a.** Full Academic Year (continuous enrollment). (3-20-04)
 - 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 end of the state approved spring testing administration period will be included in the calculation to determine if the school achieved AYP. A student is continuously enrolled if he/she has not transferred or dropped-out of the public school. Students who are serving suspensions are still considered to be enrolled students. Students who are expelled but return to another school in the same district are considered continuously enrolled to determine the district AYP. (4-6-05)
 - 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 end of the state approved spring testing administration period will be included when determining if the school district has achieved AYP. (4-6-05)

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 end of the state approved spring testing administration period will be included when determining if the state has achieved AYP. (4-6-05)

b. Participation Rate. (3-20-04)

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 AYP. 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. (3-20-04)

(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. (4-6-05)

(2) Students who are absent for the entire state-approved testing window because of a significant medical emergency are exempt from taking the ISAT if such circumstances prohibit them from participating. (4-6-05)

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. (3-20-04)

c. Schools. (3-20-04)

i. An elementary school includes a grade configuration of grades Kindergarten (K) through six (6) inclusive, or any combination thereof. (3-20-04)

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). (4-6-05)

iii. A high school is any school that contains grade twelve (12). (3-20-04)

iv. 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. (3-20-04)

d. Subgroups. Scores on the ISAT must be disaggregated and reported by the following subgroups: (3-20-04)

i. Race/Ethnicity - Black/African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity, American Indian/Alaska Native. (3-20-04)

ii. Economically disadvantaged - identified through the free and reduced lunch program. (3-20-04)

iii. Students with disabilities - individuals who are eligible to receive special education services through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). (3-20-04)

iv. Limited English Proficient - individuals who score in the low range on the state-approved language proficiency test and meet one of the following criteria: (4-6-05)

(1) Individuals whose native language is a language other than English; or (4-6-05)

(2) Individuals who come from environments where a language other than English is dominant; or (4-6-05)

(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. (4-6-05)

e. Graduation Rate. The State Board of Education will establish a target for graduation. All high schools must maintain or make progress toward the target each year. The graduation rate will be disaggregated by the subpopulations listed in Subsection 112.03.d. in the event the “safe harbor” is invoked by the school/district. By 2014, the schools/districts must meet the target. (3-20-04)

f. Additional Academic Indicator. The State Board of Education will establish a target for an additional academic indicator. All elementary and middle schools must maintain or make progress toward the additional academic indicator target each year. The additional academic indicator target will be disaggregated by the subpopulations listed in Subsection 112.03.d. in the event the “safe harbor” is invoked by the school/district. By 2014, the schools/districts must meet the target. (3-20-04)

113. REWARDS.

01. Distinguished Schools. The State Board of Education may recognize as “Distinguished Schools” the top five percent (5%) of schools exceeding the Idaho Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) intermediate targets listed in Subsection 112.02, of this rule, and significantly reducing the gaps between subgroups listed in Subsection 112.03.d. of this rule. (4-6-05)

02. Additional Yearly Growth (AYG) Award. Schools demonstrating improved proficiency levels of subpopulations or in the aggregate by greater than ten percent (10%) be considered to have achieved AYG. The school must have achieved Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) to be eligible for this award. (4-6-05)

114. FAILURE TO MEET ADEQUATE YEARLY PROGRESS (AYP).

01. Compliance with Federal Law. All schools and local educational agencies in this state shall comply with applicable federal laws governing specific federal grants. (4-6-05)

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 No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (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 AYP. (4-6-05)

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 No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, such non-Title I schools and local educational agencies shall be required to comply with federal law and with the procedures relating to failure to meet AYP as provided in Subsection 114.01.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. (4-6-05)

02. State Department of Education. With respect to the implementation of duties responsibilities described under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, that are applicable to a state educational agency, the State Department of Education shall perform such duties and responsibilities, including, but not limited to, making technical assistance available to local educational agencies that fail to meet AYP as required under federal law, and for providing technical assistance, developing improvement plans, and providing for mandatory corrective actions to local educational agencies as required under federal law. (4-6-05)

115. DATA COLLECTION.

The State Department of Education will collect the required information from participating school files for state and federal reporting and decision-making. The enrollment collection will contain information about the enrollment of the student attributes such as active special education, Limited English Proficient (LEP), migrant, grade level, gender,

race, and free/reduced lunch status. The collection will be done in mid-October, early February, and May (end of the testing window). Each participating school is required to verify the data submitted in the files to assure accuracy. (3-20-04)

116. -- 127. (RESERVED).

128. CURRICULAR MATERIALS SELECTION (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. The membership of the committee will include one (1) representative from each of the state's institutions of higher education (Boise State University, Idaho State University, Lewis-Clark State College, and University of Idaho); two (2) Idaho public school administrators; two (2) Idaho public school elementary classroom teachers; two (2) Idaho public school secondary classroom teachers; one (1) person who is not a public school educator nor a public school trustee, one (1) person (parent, teacher, or administrator) representing Idaho's private/parochial schools, who will not be a public school educator or trustee; one (1) public school trustee; three (3) parents and one (1) curriculum consultant from the Division of Instruction of the State Department of Education and one (1) from the Division of Vocational Education whose appointment will be for one (1) year. The Executive Secretary will be an employee of the State Department of Education and will be a voting member of the committee. (3-20-04)

01. Subject Areas. Curricular materials are adopted by the State Board of Education for a period of five (5) 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, handwriting, literature, driver education. (4-5-00)

02. Multiple Adoptions are Made in Each Subject Area. (4-5-00)

03. Bids. Each publisher must deliver, according to the committee schedule, a sealed bid on all curricular materials presented for adoption. (4-5-00)

04. Depository. The State Board will appoint a depository for the state-adopted curricular materials. Resource materials are a local option. (4-5-00)

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. (4-5-00)

129. COMMUNICATION.

01. Communication Skills Emphasis. Communication skills enabling students to be responsible citizens of their homes, schools and communities will be emphasized throughout the curriculum. The teaching and demonstrating of effective communication skills will be exemplified throughout the kindergarten through twelve (K-12) system. (4-1-97)

02. Age-Appropriate Classroom, School, and Community Activities. Each year, age-appropriate classroom, school and community activities will be provided to all students for the purpose of developing written and oral communication skills with individuals and groups. Good listening skills are a critical component of the communication process. (Section 33-1612, Idaho Code) (4-1-97)

130. TECHNOLOGY.

Throughout the kindergarten through twelve (K-12) system, technology will be integral to curriculum, instruction and assessment. (Section 33-1612, Idaho Code). Technology moves communication to a new dimension. The kindergarten through twelve (K-12) system must lay the foundation for students to be able to participate comfortably in an increasingly technological society. Classroom activities will include instruction using multi-media, distance learning and other technologies. (4-1-97)

01. Distance Learning Settings. In distance learning settings, districts will provide for: (4-1-97)

a. Adequate student contact with a teacher or paraprofessional during instructional process. (4-1-97)

b. Ready access for answering student questions. (4-1-97)

c. Adequate teacher time to provide students with feedback on assignments and questions. (4-1-97)

02. Cooperative Instructional Initiatives. Cooperative instructional initiatives from post-secondary institutions among districts and other sources are encouraged. Local school districts will be responsible for the quality of the programs offered and will assure that all state standards are met. (4-1-97)

131. -- 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. (4-1-97)

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. (4-1-97)

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 Learning Plans. Instruction will be organized to facilitate a successful transition into the workforce and further education. (4-1-97)

141. -- 149. (RESERVED).

150. BASIC VALUES.

Honesty, self-discipline, unselfishness, respect for authority and the central importance of work are emphasized. (See Section 33-1612) (4-1-97)

151. -- 159. (RESERVED).

160. SAFE ENVIRONMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

Each school district will have a comprehensive districtwide policy and procedure encompassing the following:

School Climate
Discipline
Student Health
Violence Prevention
Gun-free Schools
Substance Abuse - Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drugs
Suicide Prevention
Student Harassment
Drug-free School Zones

Building Safety including Evacuation Drills

Districts will conduct an annual review of these policies and procedures. (See Section 33-1612) (4-1-97)

161. -- 169. (RESERVED).

170. CITIZENSHIP.

Schools will provide instruction and activities necessary for students to acquire the skills to enable them to be responsible citizens in their homes, schools, communities, state and nation. (Section 33-1612, Idaho Code) (4-1-97)

171. -- 199. (RESERVED).

200. K-12 STATE ACHIEVEMENT STANDARDS.

As stated in Subsection 105.02 of these Thoroughness rules, all students graduating from Idaho public high schools must meet locally established achievement standards. The standards set forth in Sections 250 through 954, inclusive, are state achievement standards that shall be the minimum standards used by every school district in the state in order to establish a level of academic achievement necessary to graduate from Idaho's public schools. Each school district may set standards more rigorous than these state achievement standards but no district shall use any standards less rigorous than those set forth in these Thoroughness rules. The implementation time and effective date for these Achievement Standards rules is the graduating senior class of 2005. (3-15-97)

201. -- 209. (RESERVED).

210. ACHIEVEMENT STANDARDS DEFINITION.

Idaho State Board of Education's Definition of an Achievement Standard: "Specific subject criteria which, when measured, show a specific level of content knowledge and demonstrated application." (3-30-01)

211. KINDS OF STANDARDS.

(Normally discussed when trying to define standards.)

01. Content Standards. Content standards are statements that clearly define what students should know and be able to do in various subject areas and at different points in their education. (4-5-00)

02. Performance Standards. Performance standards provide concrete examples and explicit definitions of how well students must learn the material represented by content standards. (4-5-00)

03. Assessment Standards. Assessment is the measurement of what a student knows and is able to do, usually expressed in terms of progress toward a standard. (4-5-00)

212. -- 214. (RESERVED).

215. ABBREVIATIONS.

01. Language Arts/Communications. (4-5-00)

a. ICTE. Idaho Council of Teachers of English. (4-5-00)

b. NCTE. National Council of Teachers of English. (4-5-00)

c. IRA. International Reading Association. (4-5-00)

d. ICIRA. Idaho Council of the International Reading Association. (4-5-00)

02. Science Committee Acronyms. (4-5-00)

a. NSTA. National Science Teachers Association. (4-5-00)

- b. ISTA. Idaho Science Teachers Association. (4-5-00)
- c. AAAS. American Association for the Advancement of Science. (4-5-00)
- d. NRC. National Research Council. (4-5-00)

216. GLOSSARY OF MATHEMATICAL TERMS.

01. Appropriate Technology. May include paper and pencil, graph paper, simple calculators, graphing calculators, computers with spreadsheets, or even specialized mathematics software such as Geometer's Sketchpad or Maple. It is the decision of school districts and teachers to determine which tools are most appropriate for both instruction and application. (4-5-00)

02. Arithmetic Operations. Basic operations on numbers, including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and exponentiation (raising a number to a power). (4-5-00)

03. Function. One (1) of the most important and fundamental concepts in mathematics. Functions have inputs (domain values) and transform these inputs into unique outputs (range values). The function is the process or rule that accomplishes this transformation. Functions may be described by: (4-5-00)

- a. Tables of values, such as a table of heights with associated idealized weights. (4-5-00)
- b. Graphs, such as a chart depicting a company's daily closing stock price over the last year. (4-5-00)
- c. Calculator function buttons, where the domain (input) value is the number keyed in, the function is performed by the circuitry in a chip, and the range (output) value is the number read in the display after pressing the function button. (4-5-00)
- d. Spreadsheet functions, where the domain (input) value is the content of the cell referenced, the function is the subprogram that actually performs the computation, and the range (output) value is the number that is computed. (4-5-00)
- e. An explicit formula, such as the squaring function " $f(x)=x^2$ " which takes any input "x" and transforms it by multiplying "x" by itself. (4-5-00)

04. The Language of Algebra. Algebra is that branch of mathematics dealing with the study of number systems. The common number systems include the natural numbers, the integers (includes zero and the negatives of the counting numbers), the rational numbers (fractions), the real numbers (decimals), and the complex numbers (like $2 - 4i$). Algebra uses letters and other symbols to describe general properties of numbers, to specify conditions placed on them, or to describe relationships between them. (4-5-00)

05. Linear Equation. An equation, in which the variables (unknowns) occur only to the first power, multiplied only by constants. For example, the equations:

$$4x - 3 = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2}x - 7y = 11$$

are linear in one (1) and two (2) variables respectively, while: $x^2 + 5x + 7 = 0$ and $xy = 1$ are nonlinear equations. A linear equation in two (2) variables has a graph that is a straight line in the coordinate plane. A linear equation in three (3) variables has a graph which is a plane in 3-space. (4-5-00)

06. Linear Programming. A mathematical technique to solve optimization problems involving linear objective functions (such as maximizing profit or minimizing cost) subject to linear inequality constraints (such as amount of ingredients available, the relative proportions used, and relative costs). (4-5-00)

07. Linear System. A system of more than one (1) equation or inequalities, each using the same variables, and each linear. A solution to the system is any assignment of values to the variables that makes every equation or inequality simultaneously true. The complete solution is the set of all possible solutions. (4-5-00)

08. Mathematical Model. Equations, inequalities, functions, or other mathematical expressions that model a real-world process. Realistic mathematical models are increasingly important in the modern world, especially with the increased use of powerful computers. Many processes, which formerly could only be studied by expensive laboratory experiments, can now be studied as realistic mathematical models. (4-5-00)

09. Mean, Median, and Mode. Three (3) common ways to measure the center of a set of numerical data. The mean is the arithmetic average of the data. The median is the middle value of the sorted data set with an odd number of items or the average of the middle two (2) values when the data contains an even number of items. The mode is the most common data value, if it exists. Of the three (3), the mean and median are more useful and frequently used. In any particular application, whether the mean or median is more appropriate depends on the data set and the intended use. (4-5-00)

10. Order of Operations. The commonly accepted rules used for reading algebraic expressions or evaluating arithmetic expressions. (4-5-00)

a. Evaluate expressions inside parentheses first. (4-5-00)

b. Within the same level of parentheses: (4-5-00)

i. Evaluate exponents first; (4-5-00)

ii. Evaluate products and/or quotients next; (4-5-00)

iii. Evaluate sums and/or differences last. (4-5-00)

c. Examples: $2 * 3^2 + 4 = 22$, $2(3^2 + 4) = 2 * 13 = 26$, $(2 * 3)^2 + 4 = 62 + 4 = 40$. (4-5-00)

11. Probability. (4-5-00)

a. The branch of mathematics dealing with chance. The experimental model is one (1) illustration of probability. Imagine an experiment with outcomes. An event is a collection of outcomes. The probability of an event is the proportion of the experiments that result in an outcome in the event. The probability of an event is always a number between zero (0) and one (1). Events with probabilities near one (1) are very likely to occur, while those with probabilities near zero (0) are very unlikely. (4-5-00)

b. Example. To estimate the probability that a randomly selected, adult American female is between sixty (60) inches and sixty-six (66) inches tall, select an adult American female at random and measure her height. If one thousand (1,000) women are selected and measured, the probability would be the proportion of the experiments that selected a woman between those heights. (4-5-00)

12. Pythagorean Theorem. A theorem from Euclidean geometry about right triangles. The hypotenuse of a right triangle is the side opposite the right angle. The legs are the other two (2) sides. The theorem states that the square of the hypotenuse is the sum of the squares of the legs. (4-5-00)

13. Quadratic Equation. An equation, which can be reduced to the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, with a, b, and c constants, where a does not equal 0. (4-5-00)

14. Scaling Factor. The ratio between the corresponding dimensions of two (2) figures of the same shape. (4-5-00)

15. Statistics. The branch of mathematics dealing with collecting, analyzing, and reasoning from data. The process may involve collecting all of the possible data (a census), or it may involve collecting a subset or sample of the data. The analysis may involve organizing, condensing, calculating summary measurements (statistics), or constructing graphical displays. These descriptive tools help draw conclusions about the real world from which the data originated. When appropriate, probability models provide the framework for attaching a measure of confidence to the conclusions. (4-5-00)

16. Standard Deviation. A measure of the spread of a set of numerical data. If a data set has a relatively large standard deviation, then the data is very spread out. If the standard deviation is small, the data is highly clustered. (4-5-00)

17. Tolerance. The acceptable range of accuracy of a measurement, or the allowable error in a given measurement. (4-5-00)

217. -- 999. (RESERVED).

Subject Index

- A**
Abbreviations 28
Academic Skill Development 27
Accountability 22
Achievement Standards Definition 28
Additional Yearly Growth (AYG) Award 25
Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) 23
Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) Definitions 23
Advanced Placement® (AP) 3
Age-Appropriate Classroom, School, & Community Activities 26
All Students 4
Alternative Assessment 4
Alternative Secondary Programs, At-Risk Youth 18
Appropriate Technology 29
Arithmetic Operations 29
Assessment 4
Assessment In The Public Schools 19
Assessment Standards 4, 28
Assistive Technology Devices, Special Education 18
Authentic 4
- B**
Basic Curriculum 8
Basic Educational Skills Training 4
Basic Values 27
Bids, Curricular Materials 26
- C**
Citizenship 28
Classic Texts 4
College Entrance Examination, High School 12
Communication 26
Communication Skills Emphasis 26
Compliance with Federal Law 25
Comprehensive Assessment Program Schedule 21
Content 20
Content Standards 28
Context (Of a Performance Assessment) 4
Cooperative Instructional Initiatives 27
Cooperative Work Experience 4
Costs Paid by the State 21
Costs of Additional Services 21
Credit Requirements, High School 10
Criteria, What is Expected in Student Performance 4
Cues 4
Curricular Materials Selection 26
Curriculum Guides 8
- D**
Data Collection 25
Decode 4
Definitions A - G, IDAPA 08.02.03, Rules Governing Thoroughness 3
Definitions H - S, Rules Governing Thoroughness 5
Definitions T - Z, Rules Governing Thoroughness 7
Definitions, Special Education 14
Demographic Information 22
Diplomas & Graduation, Special Education 18
Distance Learning Settings 26
Distinguished Schools 25
Dual Credit 5
Dual Enrollment 22
- E**
Elementary Schools, Grades 1-6, Required Instruction 9
Eligibility for Special Education 15
Emergent Literacy 5
Employability Skills 5
Entry-Level Skills 5
Evaluation (Student) 5
Experiential Education 5
Exploratory Experience 5
- F**
Failure To Meet Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) 25
Fluency 5
Foreign Exchange Students, High School 10
Function, Concept in Mathematics 29
- G**
Genre, Types of Literature 5
Glossary Of Mathematical Terms 29
Graduation Credit, At-Risk Youth 19
Graduation From High School 10
Graphophonic/Graphophonemic 5
Guidance Curriculum That Identifies Knowledge & Skills 13
Guidance Programs 13
- H**
Health/Wellness, High School 12
High School Graduation Requirements 11
High Schools, Grades 9-12, Required Instruction 9
Humanities, High School 12
- I**
Individual Planning 13
Individualized Education Programs, Special Education 15
- Instruction Courses 8
Instruction Grades 8
Instruction, At-Risk Youth 19
Instruction, Subject Matter 8
Instructional Requirements 8
Interdisciplinary or Integrated Assessment 5
International Baccalaureate (IB) 5
- K**
K - 12 State Achievement Standards 28
Kindergarten Curriculum 8
Kinds Of Standards 28
- L**
Language Arts/Communications 28
Legal Compliance, Special Education 14
Linear Equation 29
Linear Programming 29
Linear System 29
- M**
Mathematical Model 30
Mathematics, High School 11
Mean, Median, & Mode 30
Middle Schools/Junior High Schools, Required Instruction 9
Multiple Adoptions are Made in Each Subject Area 26
- N**
Narrative 6
Norm-Referenced Assessment 6
- O**
On-Demand Assessment 6
Order of Operations 30
Other Required Instruction 9
- P**
Performance Assessment 6
Performance Criteria 6
Performance Standards 28
Performance-Based Assessment 6
Philosophy 19
Phonics 6
Portfolio 6
Print Awareness 6
Probability, Branch of Mathematics 30
Procedural Safeguards, Special Education 16
Professional-Technical Education 6
Proficiency 6
Pythagorean Theorem 30

Q

Quadratic Equation 30

R

Response Services of Counseling,
Consultation, & Referral 14
Rewards 25

S

Safe Environment & Discipline 27
Scaling Factor 30
School-to-Work Transition 6
Science Committee Acronyms 28
Scoring & Report Formats 20
Secondary Language Arts &
Communication, High School 11
Senior Project, High School 12
Service Learning 6
Services 22
Skill Certificate 6
Social Studies, High School 12
Special Education 14
Special Education Advisory Panel 18
Special Services, At-Risk Youth 19
Standard Deviation 31
Standardization 7
Standards 7, 8
Standards-Based Education 7
Statistics, Branch of Mathematics 30
Structured Work Experience 7
Student Achievement Levels 22
Student Learning Goals (Outcomes) 7
Student Qualifications, At-Risk
Youth 18
Subject Areas, Curricular
Materials 26
System Support Functions That
Promote Effective Delivery of
Guidance Services 14

T

Tech Prep 7
Technology Education 7
Technology, (K-12) 26
Test Security, Validity &
Reliability 22
Testing Population 20
The Language of Algebra 29
Tolerance 31
Total Quality Management 7
Transferable Skills 7

W

Word Recognition 8
Work-Based Learning Experiences 27
Workforce Skills 27
Writing Process 8