## Specialized Academic Instruction (Final)

This paper was prepared by the Special Education Division, California Department of Education, in response to a request for guidance from the Advisory Commission on Special Education (ACSE).

Question	Answer and Description
What is specialized academic instruction (SAI)?	SAI is a way of delivering instructional services to students with disabilities (SWDs).  SAI is:  1. An instructional delivery model, NOT a program. 2. Used to describe instructional services on the Individualized Education Program (IEP).
Who is implementing or using the SAI designation on IEPs?	Some districts in California are using the SAI designation on IEPs.
Do the California Education Code (EC) and/or the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) support the SAI designation?	The definition of SAI comes from the IDEA federal regulations (August 2006). See Federal Register/Vol. 71, No. 156/Monday, August 14, 2006/Rules and Regulations, page 46761. http://www2.ed.gov/legislation/FedRegister/finrule/2006-3/081406a.pdf
	"Specialized Academic Instruction": Adapting, as appropriate to the needs of the child with a disability the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction to ensure access of the child to the general curriculum, so that he or she can meet the educational standards within the jurisdiction of the public agency that apply to all children. (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Section 300.39(b)(3))
	SAI is interchangeable with "Specially Designed Instruction" in the federal regulations.
Where did the term SAI originate?	The term SAI originated in federal law and regulation (see above).
	In the 2006-07 school year, the California Department of Education (CDE) added the SAI designation to its data collection system known as CASEMIS.
	In CASEMIS, the SAI data field describes the instructional time a student is removed from the regular

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	class of less than 21 or more than 60 percent of the school day. This reporting requirement does not reflect the appropriate programs that may be designed to meet individual students' needs, such as a resource specialist program (RSP) or a special day class.  In 2008-09, the CDE saw an increase in districts using the SAI designation.
Is SAI a CDE-supported service delivery model?	The SAI designation is used by the CDE in its data collection system known as CASEMIS to describe an instructional delivery model.
Who is instructing districts to implement SAI?	Districts have the local option of using the SAI designation to describe an instructional delivery model.
Can a district collapse the Resource Specialist Program (RSP) and move all of these students to general education to receive SAI from general and special education teachers?	Some service delivery issues and guidance are given in the memorandum from Jack O'Connell, dated March 27, 2009 located at the CDE Web page <a href="http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/se/lr/sspiofclmem.asp">http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/se/lr/sspiofclmem.asp</a> .  "In a desire to close the achievement gap and meet federal and state requirements, many districts and schools are implementing the latest research-based practices that ensure students are successful in school. As a means to effectively utilize personnel, some special education teachers are being asked to instruct students with and without an Individualized Education Program (IEP). If there are changes occurring in the manner of how instructional programs are delivered, including special education services, it is necessary that these practices remain compliant with federal and state laws and regulations. This letter provides clarification about delivering services to students with disabilities and how to effectively implement laws and regulations to meet compliance requirements."  Flexible Service Delivery Models:  All students with disabilities receive special education services within one or more of the following collaborative models depending on their need:  • With consultative/collaborative support in a
4	<ul> <li>general education classroom</li> <li>In a co-teaching model</li> <li>In a school wide intervention model</li> <li>In core with supplemental special education support model</li> </ul>

In intensive core program served by a qualified specialist Intensive special education support in more than one core area Is it legal for districts to not A full continuum of service is required by the IDEA and provide a full continuum of California EC. services as defined by IDEA and remove the RSPs. 30 EC 56360 - Continuum of Program Options; change RSP teacher titles to Availability Specialized Academic Instructors, and no longer 56360. Each special education local plan area shall have the RSP caseload ensure that a **continuum** of program options is protection of 28? available to meet the needs of individuals with exceptional needs for special education and related services, as required by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400 et seq.) and federal regulations relating thereto. Note: EC 56360 does not specify what is to be included in the continuum. Rather, the variety and range of curricular choices to ensure that a continuum of program options is available are local determinations. For Resource Specialist Programs, alleged violations of the caseload limit of 28, falls under the CDE's authority for investigating compliance violations. Decisions of an IEP team are based on the individual Can districts direct educators and IEP teams to change needs of the student. The SAI designation may be used student IEPs (blanket on an IEP to describe an instructional delivery model fashion) to SAI? that provides the frequency, duration, and intensity of services required for the maximum educational benefit. If a district is planning to Resource Specialist Program (RSP) teachers must make instructional changes to meet some specifics (EC Section 56362): service delivery for students The RSP teacher's caseload cannot exceed 28 with IEPs, the following students who have IEPs: instructional aides and information should be pupil enrollment requirements remain the same. considered. An RSP teacher cannot be simultaneously assigned to serve as a resource specialist and as a general education teacher.

## **Collaborative Special Education Practices**

Consultative Support Model	Collaborative Support Models
<ul> <li>□ Student receives instruction in the general education classroom</li> <li>□ Student does not receive direct instruction from the special educator</li> <li>□ Special educator works with general education teacher</li> <li>• Provides resources, training and support</li> <li>• Instructs the student and teacher on appropriate accommodations and assistive technology</li> <li>• May not have frequent contact with the student</li> <li>• Frequently monitors student progress</li> <li>Friend &amp; Cook, 2007</li> <li>Co-teaching Support Model</li> <li>□ Special educator and general educator working together in the same classroom to deliver instruction to a blended group of students</li> <li>□ Both teachers provide instruction utilizing a variety of models</li> <li>• Parallel teaching</li> <li>• Station teaching</li> <li>• Team teaching</li> <li>• Team teaching</li> <li>□ Co-teaching does not need to occur every day, but occurs regularly</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Student receives core instruction in the general education classroom</li> <li>□ Student may receive some instruction from the special educator</li> <li>□ Special educator works with general education teacher         <ul> <li>Proving support with materials and strategies</li> </ul> </li> <li>□ Special educator may provide supplemental or other direct instruction to support the core in a variety of settings</li> <li>Friend &amp; Cook, 2007</li> <li>School-Wide Intervention Models</li> <li>□ Refers to settings that serve students who are below grade level in academic skills</li> <li>□ May include "at risk" general education students and special education students</li> <li>□ General educators, special educators and other specialist provide instruction in the school-wide intervention model</li> </ul>
Supplemental Support Model	Intensive Special Education Support Model
□ Special education students receive core content instruction within the general education classroom □ In addition to core instruction, may receive supplemental support from special education teacher • Within the general education setting • In a special education setting • In a "strategic" class in an RtI framework	<ul> <li>□ Special education students receive intensive intervention instruction from the special education teacher in a core area</li> <li>□ Students are included in general education core content instruction whenever appropriate (Least Restrictive Environment)</li> </ul>