



Special Education HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Special Education

1817	1840	1870	1886	1918	1919	1922	1930	1931	1933	1939	1940	1943	1945	1946
<p>American Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb</p> <p>First special education school in the United States, the American Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (now called the American School for the Deaf), was established in Hartford.</p>	<p>Rhode Island passed a law mandating compulsory education for all children. Compulsory education is required by law to receive and governments to provide.</p>	<p>Association of Instructors of the Deaf</p> <p>The School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind offer comprehensive educational programs for hearing impaired and visually impaired students.</p>	<p>American Association on Mental Deficiency</p> <p>The American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD) (formerly the American Association on Mental Retardation (AAMR)) is formed to advocate for handicapped people's rights.</p>	<p>Compulsory Education</p> <p>By 1918 all States have mandated compulsory education.</p>	<p>Wisconsin Supreme Court in <i>Beattie v. Board of Education</i></p> <p>Schools could exclude a student who had been attending public school until the 5th grade.</p>	<p>Council for Exceptional Children</p> <p>The International Council for the Education of Exceptional Children is organized by a group of administrators and supervisors attending the summer session at Teachers College, Columbia University, and their faculty members on August 10, 1922. The Council begins with 12 members. Elizabeth E. Farrell was the Founder and first President, 1922-26.</p>	<p>First white cane ordinance</p> <p>1930, in Peoria, Illinois, the first <i>white cane ordinance</i> gave individuals with blindness the right-of-way when crossing the street.</p>	<p>The Bradley Home</p> <p>The Bradley Home, the first psychiatric hospital for children in the United States, was established in East Providence, Rhode Island.</p>	<p>Cuyahoga Council for Retarded Citizens</p> <p>Parental Advocacy Group composed of five mothers of children with mental retardation who came in Cuyahoga, Ohio to protest their children's exclusion from public schools. Led to the establishment of a special class for their children, even though the parents sponsored the class.</p>	<p>Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals, Ohio</p> <p>Ruled that the statute mandating compulsory attendance gave state department authority to exclude certain students.</p>	<p>Beginning of the modern Special Education Movement & National Foundation for the Blind & American Federation of the Physically Handicapped</p> <p>This decade is considered the beginning of the modern Special Education Movement. During World War II, many young soldiers sustained injuries that resulted in lifelong disabilities. The need for educational and employment opportunities and services for these young men created legislation that would precede Special Education legislation. *National Foundation for the Blind is formed and advocate for white cane laws and input from the blind on a variety of programs. *American Federation of the Physically Handicapped is formed-advocated for the end-of-job discrimination.</p>	<p>Classification of Autism</p> <p>The classification of Autism was introduced by Dr. Leo Kanner of John Hopkins University.</p>	<p>Public Law 176: National Employment the Handicapped Week</p> <p>Public Law 176 created more awareness for possibilities for employment of the "handicapped."</p>	<p>Cerebral Palsy Society</p> <p>The Cerebral Palsy Society is formed by parents in NYC.</p>



1947	1950	1951	1953
<p>The Perkins Braille is developed; printing of large type books is initiated.</p>	<p>ARC was founded in 1950. It helped identify children with disabilities and mental retardation and bring them out of their houses.</p>	<p>The first institution for research on exceptional children opened at the University of Illinois.</p>	<p>Los Angeles County provided at-home attendant care to adults with polio as a cost-saving alternative to hospitalization.</p>

Perkins Braille Developed

National Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC)

First institution for research on exceptional children


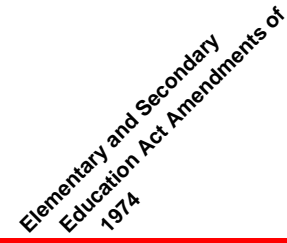




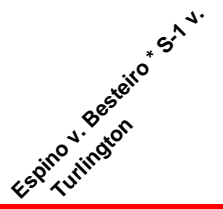
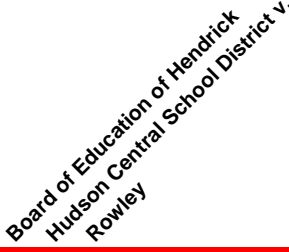



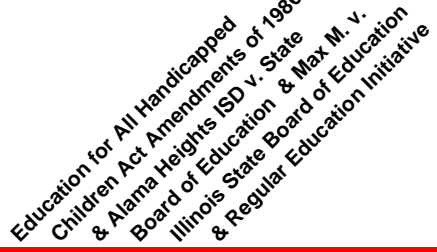
At-Home Attendant Care Provided

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1954	1955	1956	1960	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972
<p><i>Brown v. Board of Education & Social Security Act Amendment</i></p> <p>In this milestone decision the Supreme Court ruled that separating children in public schools on the basis of race unconstitutional. It signaled the end of legalized racial segregation in the schools of the United States, overruling the "separate but equal" principle set forth in the 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson case. *Social Security Act of 1935 was amended by PL 83-761 to include a freeze provision for workers who were forced by disabilities to leave the workforce. This protected their retirement benefits at their pre-disability level.</p>	<p><i>Council for the Exception Children's Journal</i></p> <p>Council for the Exception Children's Journal made a case for ending the segregation of disabled students.</p>	<p><i>Social Security Amendment of 1956</i></p> <p>Social Security Amendments of 1956 created the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program for disabled workers aged 50 to 64.</p>	<p><i>States Start their own Special Ed</i></p> <p>In the 1960s states started setting up their own special education programs.</p>	<p><i>President's Panel on Mental Retardation</i></p> <p>President John F. Kennedy appointed a special President's Panel on Mental Retardation.</p>	<p><i>Association for Children with Learning Disabilities, organized in 1963</i></p> <p>Parents first joined forces at a national conference held in Chicago in 1963. There they formed the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities</p>	<p><i>Civil Rights Act</i></p> <p>Made discrimination based on race, religion, sex, national origin, and other characteristics illegal</p>	<p><i>Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) & Amendments</i></p> <p>*President Johnson's legislative plan termed, "War on Poverty". As Daniel Schugurensky states the act "was developed under the principle of redress, which established that children from low-income homes required more educational services" (Addressed Educational Inequalities) The act proved to be a catalyst for future educational legislation. A few of the pivotal acts that derived from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) include the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Bilingual Education Act, and the Goals 2000: Educate America Act. *ESEA Amendments - First Federal grants to states schools for the education children with disabilities.</p>	<p><i>Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1966</i></p> <p>Transferred authority from the Director of OEO to the U.S. Commissioner of Education (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) Federal grants to local schools. Not less than 10 percent nor more than 20 percent reserved for special projects and teacher training (Sections 309 b and c) National Advisory Council on Adult Education and Bureau of Education for the Handicapped established.</p>	<p><i>Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1968</i></p> <p>Established programs to improve special education. \$100,000 was provided as the base for the state allotment and Private non-profit agencies added as eligible local grant recipients.</p>	<p><i>Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1970</i></p> <p>Established a core grant program for local education agencies. Revised statement of purpose to include adults who had attained age 16 and had not graduated from high school. State allotment base raised to \$150,000, Special emphasis given to adult basic education, Presidentially appointed National Advisory Council on Adult Education established, 5 percent administrative cost authorized.</p>	<p><i>Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children (PARC) v. Pennsylvania</i></p> <p>*Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children, along with parents of children with mild to severe disabilities, sued the state and won their case to establish a free and appropriate education (FAPE) for all children with mental retardation between the ages the ages of 6 and 21 in Pennsylvania.</p>	<p><i>Mills v. District of Columbia Board of Education</i></p> <p>The Mills suit brought on behalf of over 18,000 children in the District, based on the 14th amendment and claimed that children with disabilities were excluded from public education without due process.</p>

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1973	1974	1975	1976	1978	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rehabilitation Act</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments of 1974</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Education for All Handicapped Children Act</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kurzweil Reader</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journal of Special Technology</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Armstrong v. Kline & NECC Conference</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Espino v. Beasiro * S-1 v. Tunnington</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Board of Education of Hembrodick Hudson Central School District v. Rowley</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Education for All Handicapped Children Act Amendments of 1983 Roncker v. Walter</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hurry v. Jones & Irving ISD v. Farto</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muller v. Falton & Burlington School Committee v. Dep of Ed. Of Massachusetts</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Education for All Handicapped Children Act Amendments of 1986 Board of Education & Max M. v. Illinois State Board of Education & Regular Education Initiative</p>
<p>The Rehabilitation Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs conducted by Federal agencies, in programs receiving Federal financial assistance, in Federal employment, and in the employment practices of Federal contractors. The standards for determining employment discrimination under the Rehabilitation Act are the same as those used in title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Rights of the handicapped in employment and education are ensured through section 504 of the Rehabilitation Amendments.</p>	<p>Appropriate education for all children with disabilities. Community school program was added, State allotment revised, State plan expanded to include institutionalized adults, Cap on adult secondary education at 20 percent, Provided for bilingual adult education, 15 percent for special projects and teacher training, Special projects for the elderly, State advisory councils could be established and maintained, National Advisory Council on Adult Education to include limited English-speaking members.</p>	<p>"specific learning disabilities" was recognized and added as a new disability category in The Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975. the EAHCA was intended to provide administrators with proof of compliance, teachers with formalized plans, parents with a voice, and students with an appropriate education. Along with assurances of nondiscriminatory evaluation, individualized educational planning, and education in the least restrictive environment.</p>	<p>Raymond Kurzweil develops Kurzweil Reader that translates material into synthesized speech.</p>	<p>First Issue of Journal of Special Education Technology.</p>	<p>*Armstrong- extended school year. *First NECC conference is held.</p>	<p>* Espino-Cube within a classroom-U.S. District concluded that placement in a "cube" was not the maximum extent appropriate to achieve peer interaction nor was the placement to the maximum extent practicable. *S-1-discipline</p>	<p>In the Rowley case the court ruled, "once a court determines that the requirements of the act have been met, questions of methodology are for the resolution by the state." Parents do not have a right to compel a school district to provide specific programs. The Rowley case is often cited by school districts for the general proposition that the school district or municipality need not provide "optimum" services, and need only provide services which are "appropriate." FAPE</p>	<p>*The title of the act was changed by amendments in 1983 This law allows for federal funding to create parent training and information centers (PIC) so that parents could learn how to protect the rights that PL 94-142 guarantees their child. PL 98-199 also provided financial incentives to expand services for children from birth to age 3 and the initiatives for transition services from school to adult living for students with disabilities. *Critical Analysis of Segregated Placements- *Roncker Test" whether segregated placement could be modified and provided in a mainstream classroom.</p>	<p>*Hurry- Door to Door transportation. State must give free door to door transportation service to the education program in which he is enrolled. *Irving-Related Services. Medical Services are only excluded if they have to be administered by hospital or physician. Developed two-step analysis to determine related services.</p>	<p>*New York City uses federal funds received under the Title I program of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to pay the salaries of public school employees who teach in parochial schools in the city. That program authorized federal financial assistance to local educational institutions to meet the needs of educationally deprived children from low-income families. *Burlington-Tuition reimbursement for private school placement.</p>	<p>"In 1986, an amendment to the EHA, extended the purpose of EHA to include children ages 0-5 and included: To extend the guarantee to a Free and Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) to children with disabilities, ages 3-5. To establish Early Intervention Programs (EIP) for infants and toddlers with disabilities. *Alama Heights ISD vs. State Board of Education (Year Round Services) The School District is required to provide a "free appropriate public education." The some-educational-benefit standard does not mean that the requirements of the Act are satisfied so long as a handicapped child's progress, absent summer services, is not brought "to a virtual standstill." Rather, if a child experiences severe or substantial regression during the summer months in the absence of a summer program, the handicapped child may be entitled to year-round services.</p> <p>*Max M v. Illinois Board of Education (Psychological Services and Counseling.) The district court opinion dealt with the substantive issue of whether "psychotherapy" was a related service. The holding was in the affirmative, along with the lines of the Garret. F. case. The court simply asked whether the service was capable of being delivered by a non-physician; answer was yes. The district had to reimburse the parents at the cost level of a non-physician. *Regular Education Initiative established.</p>

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1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995
<p><i>A.W. v. Northwest R-1 School District & Talking Textwrite</i></p> <p>*A.W. vs. Northwest R-1 School District (Cost as a Consideration) Congress provided limited resources to the states to implement the policy of educating all disabled students, and the sufficiency of that education must be evaluated in light of the available resources. *Talking textwrite created.</p>	<p><i>Lachman v. Illinois State Bd. Of Ed. & Honig v. Doe & Spielberg v. Henrico</i></p> <p>*Lachman-District Determines Methodology. School System didn't want to place student in mainstream classroom. Court quotes Rowley case- question of methodology are ruled by the state. *Honig v. Doe "stay put" provision prohibits schools from excluding students from classrooms for misconduct that is due their disability. *Spielberg-Change of Placement</p>	<p><i>Daniel R.R. v. State Board of Education & Timothy W v. Hendricks v. Githoo & Goals 2000 Summit</i></p> <p>*Daniel R.R.- When segregated placement is appropriate. Determines the least restrictive environment. **Zero Rejection" States must give free appropriate public education and doesn't ask any level of achievement be derived from an individual's education. *Hendricks- Comparable facilities. Special Education classrooms have to be comparable to facilities available for children in regular classrooms. *Goals 2000 Summit</p>	<p><i>Education for All Handicapped Children Act Amendments of 1990 & Americans with Disabilities Act</i></p> <p>*EHA named changed to Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA). It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in employment, public accommodations, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications. *P.L. 101-336 Americans with Disabilities Act prevents discrimination based on ability.</p>	<p><i>Kid Pix</i></p>	<p><i>Oberti and Rachel H. & Florence County S.D. four v. Carter & Zobrest v. Catalina Foothills S.D.</i></p> <p>*Oberti and Rachel H. (Educating in regular classrooms) The central issue in this case concerns the appropriateness of an IEP which recommended placement of the child in a "segregated" program outside the child's "home" district. Cases are proponents of the least restrictive environment. *Florence County-Tuition Reimbursement *Zobrest-Established clause in parochial schools.</p>	<p><i>Parents of Student W.</i></p> <p>Parents of Student W.-Due Process: Ten Day Rule. When a student poses a potential threat to others he may be suspended for up to 10 days. When suspension totals more than 10 days, this constitutes a change in placement. In addition, schools will have to judge whether handicapping condition is the cause and if so whether the student's current program and placement is appropriate.</p>	<p><i>Poolaw v. Bishop</i></p> <p>Poolaw- Requirement that schools provide individualized programs tailored to the needs of each child with disabilities must be balanced.</p>

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Telecommunications Act of 1996 & Seattle School District, No. 1 v. B.S. & Fulgrini v. Rotary Township Public Schools & K.R. v. Anderson Community School

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1991 & Morton Community Unit School District No. 709 v. J.M. & Hartmann v. Loudon County B of Ed.

Cedar Rapids Community School District v. Garret F.

Children's Health Act

No Child Left Behind Act & President's Commission on Excellence in Special Education & Navin v. Park Ridge S.D. & September 11th

War in Iraq

Assistive Technology Act & Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act

Schaffer v. West & Hurricane Recovery Act

Arlington Central S.D. v. Murphy

Winkelman v. Parma City S.D. & NYC B of Ed. v. Tom F.

1996

1997

1999

2000

2001

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

*Section 255 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 mandates that telecommunications equipment and services - including cell phones and plans - are provided so that someone with a disability can use them.
 *Seattle School District, No. 1 vs. B.S. (placement of students) Whether the District failed to provide FAPE. The facts at hearing supported a finding that the IEP as developed on April 17, 2003 contained measurable goals in the areas of math, interpersonal skill, and study skills. The Parent agreed at hearing that the goals were measurable. Parent's arguments to the contrary in closing arguments were not persuasive. The District met its burden to state measurable goals in the areas identified as necessary for the Student to receive FAPE.
 *K.R. Private Schools
 *Fulgrini The court especially focused on the tracheotomy tube, which required constant monitoring and clearing of mucus. At first, the public school provided a full-time nurse to provide services to Carissa while at school. The school determined that it was not required by law to provide the services due to the "medical nature" of these provisions. The Court ruled in favor of the school - they were not required under IDEA to provide medical services to the student.

*This most recent legislation to address students with disabilities amends and reauthorizes IDEA. One change was parent participation. Parents' right to be involved in decision making was significantly expanded. Prior to IDEA '97, parents were only guaranteed to be part of the group that developed their child's IEP. However, with IDEA '97 Congress further strengthened and specified parents' role in their child's IEP.
 *Due to the child's dependence on a ventilator, tracheotomy, and gastrostomy, a pediatric nurse was required to suction airways, administer medication, and monitor portable life-support equipment. A federal district court ordered the school district to bear the cost of a "qualified" individual to provide the needed health services to *Hartmann in the Least restrictive environment

Cedar Rapids- Nursing as a related service. Medical services are those offered by a physician. Services that can be provided in school by a nurse or layperson are excluded as medical services.

A long term study of children's health and development

*On October 3, 2001, President George Bush established a Commission on Excellence in Special Education to collect information and study issues related to Federal, State, and local special education programs with the goal of recommending policies for improving the education performance of students with disabilities. *On January 8, 2002, President George Bush signed the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). This act reauthorized and amended federal education programs established under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965. *Navin- Non-custodial parents have the right to participate in IEP meetings. September 11: Terrorists attack the World Trade Center

2003 U.S goes to war with Iraq

"The "Tech Act," as it is sometimes called, funds 56 state programs designed to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities. *IDEA is reauthorized and aligned with NCLB. The revision included early assessment, early intervention, Universal Design for Learning, and discipline procedures.

*Schaffer-Party seeking due process bears the burden of proof - this is seen as a victory for school boards. *Due to Hurricane Katrina the Hurricane Education Recovery Act was established to educate those displaced by the hurricane.

Arlington- No reimbursement for the cost of experts (eg. Witnesses, consultants) under IDEA

*Winkelman-Parents cannot legally represent their children in court. * Tuition reimbursement is guaranteed for enrollment of students with disabilities in private institutions