

## **Title 6. Education**

### **Chapter I. Division of Elementary and Secondary Education**

#### **Subchapter E. Special Education**

#### **Part 130. Procedural Requirements and Program Standards**

#### **Subpart 18. Residential Placement**

##### **6 CAR § 130-1801. Purpose.**

(a) It is the purpose of this subpart to allocate public school funds for the education of residentially placed students.

(b) It is further the purpose of this subpart to define the educational services in such placements.

##### **6 CAR § 130-1802. Definitions.**

In addition to the definitions provided in 6 CAR § 130-201 et seq., the following definitions apply specifically to this subpart:

(1) "Juvenile" means a person who is eighteen (18) years old or younger;

(2)(A) "Juvenile detention facility" means any facility operated by a political subdivision of the state for the temporary care of juveniles alleged to be delinquent, or adjudicated delinquent and awaiting disposition, who require secure custody in a physically restricting facility.

(B) Under Arkansas Code § 9-27-330(a)(11), such facility shall afford opportunities for education, recreation, and other rehabilitative services to adjudicated delinquents who may be ordered by the court to remain in the juvenile detention facility for an indeterminate period not to exceed ninety (90) days;

(3)(A) "Residential placement in state" means one (1) of the following licensed facilities that has a special education component approved by the Special Education Unit of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education on an annual basis:

(i) Inpatient psychiatric treatment facilities licensed by the Department of Human Services;

(ii) Alcohol and drug treatment facilities licensed by the Department of Human Services;

(iii) Easterseals Arkansas;

(iv) Arkansas State Hospital;

(v) Facilities licensed as Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities by the Department of Human Services;

(vi) Residential facilities licensed as sexual rehabilitation programs for children by the Department of Human Services; and

(vii) Psychiatric hospitals licensed by the Department of Health.

(B) Such placement does not include the:

(i) Arkansas School for the Deaf and Blind; or

(ii) Arkansas School for Mathematics, Sciences, and the Arts;

(4) "Residential placement out of state" means:

(A) For a student with disabilities, a facility outside the State of Arkansas that has a special education component approved by the Special Education Unit of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education on an annual basis that is operating under the appropriate licensure of the state in which it is located; and

(B) For a student without disabilities, a facility in a state that borders Arkansas that is:

(i) Operating under the appropriate licensure of the state in which it is located; and

(ii) Approved by the Special Education Unit of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education;

(5) "Student with disabilities" means a student age three (3) to twenty-one (21) who qualifies as disabled under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq., and Arkansas Code § 6-41-202 et seq.; and

(6) "Student without disabilities" means a student who has not been identified as disabled in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq., and Arkansas Code § 6-41-202 et seq., including any student not previously enrolled in an Arkansas public school but who meets the residency

requirements of Arkansas Code § 6-18-202 upon entering the residential facility and enrolls in the resident district.

**6 CAR § 130-1803. Residential placement in state — Students without disabilities.**

**(a) Assignment of responsibility.**

(1)(A) When a nondisabled student is placed for noneducational reasons in a residential treatment facility for treatment, the district where the residential treatment facility is located is the student's resident district.

(B) This district is responsible for educating the student.

(2) When a nondisabled student who is a ward of the state is placed in a residential treatment facility, the district where the facility is located is responsible for educating the student.

(3) When a nondisabled student is placed in a residential treatment facility for educational purposes by a parent or agent other than the school district, the parent or agent remains responsible for the education of the student.

**(b) Procedures for educational management.**

(1)(A) Each school district must designate an individual who will be responsible for ensuring compliance with this part.

(B) This may be the district superintendent or a designee.

(2)(A) When a nondisabled student is placed in a residential facility, the facility must notify the responsible school district (superintendent or designee) within seven (7) calendar days of the student's admission.

(B) Failure of the facility to notify the responsible district in a timely fashion may result in loss of reimbursement funding.

(3)(A) The district superintendent or designee shall convene a conference by a review team within seven (7) calendar days of notice by the residential treatment facility that the student is in a residential program.

(B) This conference may be conducted in person or through technology.

(4)(A) The review team shall be composed of, at a minimum, a representative from the district and a representative from the residential treatment facility.

(B) A Department of Human Services representative shall also be invited if the student is receiving services from one (1) or more Department of Human Services divisions.

(5) The review team shall review information available on the student and determine whether a referral for consideration of eligibility for special education and related services is warranted.

(6) When the review team determines the student should be referred for consideration of eligibility for special education, a referral form must be completed and a referral conference conducted following the process in 6 CAR § 130-401 et seq.

(7) When the review team determines that the student should not be referred for consideration for special education and related services, it must identify the general educational and noneducational needs of the student.

(8)(A) Based on the identified needs of the nondisabled student, the review team will determine and document where the educational program of the student will be implemented.

(B) The inter-linkage of the treatment program needs and educational programming must be discussed in reaching a decision on an appropriate educational setting.

**(c) Assignment of costs.**

(1) For nondisabled students, educational costs are limited to only those costs incurred for direct educational instruction of the student.

(2)(A) All other services provided for the student are considered noneducational and are not reimbursable under this part.

(B) Such other costs will be borne by:

- (i) The Department of Human Services;
- (ii) Medicaid;
- (iii) Private insurance;
- (iv) The parent; or

(v) Any combination thereof.

(3)(A) Residential treatment facilities must submit a written request to the school district identifying the costs of education and services provided.

(B) The request must be submitted to the school district by the deadline established by the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education in order for the district to seek reimbursement from the Special Education Unit of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education.

(4)(A) The Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, a public school district, or an open-enrollment charter school shall not be liable for any educational costs or other related costs associated with the placement of a juvenile in an in-state residential or inpatient facility for any care and treatment, including psychiatric treatment, unless:

(i) The Division of Elementary and Secondary Education authorizes public payment for educational costs based on a determination that the educational program and facilities are appropriate for the juvenile and the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education has approved the facility's education program; and

(ii) Each program authorization precedes the placement.

(B) If the program is not authorized prior to the placement, the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, public school districts, or open-enrollment charter schools shall not be responsible for education or other related costs, nor shall they be subject to any order to pay for educational or other related costs.

(5) The liability of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, a public school district, or an open-enrollment charter school for the educational costs or other related costs shall be limited to the reimbursement rate established by the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education for a juvenile placed in a residential or inpatient facility.

**(d) Funding.**

(1) A local school district may request reimbursement from the Special Education Unit for the educational costs of nondisabled students placed in residential treatment facilities.

(2) The local school district shall not be responsible for educational costs exceeding the maximum reimbursement rate for nondisabled students receiving educational services in a residential treatment facility, as determined by the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education.

(3) When the requests for reimbursement exceed the amount of funds available, the reimbursement will be prorated.

**(e) Extended school year services (ESY).**

(1)(A) There is no provision for extended school year (educational) services to nondisabled students when schools are not in session.

(B) This applies to nondisabled students in residential placements, as well as their nondisabled peers who attend the local public school.

(C) Therefore, there is no need for a district to convene a review team during the summer months when school is not in session.

(2) Residential treatment facilities cannot bill school districts for educational services provided to nondisabled students during the summer months.

**6 CAR § 130-1804. Residential placement in state — Students with disabilities.**

**(a) Assignment of responsibility.**

(1) For students with disabilities in state-operated human development centers, the facility is responsible for procedural safeguards and the provision of FAPE.

(2)(A) When a student with a disability is placed for noneducational reasons in a residential treatment facility for treatment, the district where the facility is located is the student's resident district.

(B) The district shall be responsible for procedural safeguards and the provision of FAPE.

(3) When a student with a disability who is a ward of the state is placed in a residential treatment facility, the district where the residential treatment facility is located is responsible for educating the student.

(4) When a student with a disability is placed in a residential treatment facility for educational purposes by a school district, the placing district remains responsible for procedural safeguards and the provision of FAPE.

(5) When a student with a disability is placed in a residential treatment facility for educational purposes by a parent or agent other than the school district, the parent may petition the district where the student permanently resides (home district, usually that of the student's parent or guardian) for provision of procedural safeguards and FAPE.

(b) **Procedural safeguards.** The procedural safeguards specified in 6 CAR § 130-901 et seq., governing due process, shall be followed.

(c) **Procedures for educational management.**

(1) When a student with a disability is placed in a residential facility, the facility must notify the responsible school district (superintendent or designee) within seven (7) calendar days of the student's admission.

(2) Failure of the facility to notify the responsible district in a timely fashion may result in loss of Division of Elementary and Secondary Education approval of the residential treatment facility's special education program.

(3) Procedures for children who transfer from public agencies in the same state as outlined in 6 CAR § 130-803(c), governing IEPs, should be followed.

(d) **Assignment of costs.**

(1)(A) The division, a public school district, or an open-enrollment charter school shall not be liable for any educational costs or other related costs associated with the placement of a juvenile in an in-state residential or inpatient facility for any care and treatment, including psychiatric treatment, unless:

(i) The division authorizes public payment for educational costs based on a determination that the educational program and facilities are appropriate for the juvenile and the division has approved the facility's education program; and

(ii) Each program authorization precedes the placement.

(B) If the program is not authorized prior to the placement, the division, public school districts, or open-enrollment charter schools shall not be responsible for

education or other related costs, nor shall they be subject to any order to pay for educational or other related costs.

(2) The liability of the division for the educational costs or other related costs for a student placed by a parent or agent other than the school district shall be limited to the reimbursement rate established by the division for a juvenile placed in a residential or inpatient facility.

(3)(A) For identified students with disabilities, those costs defined as being educational in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq., will be borne by the district responsible for provision of procedural safeguards and FAPE.

(B) For students in state-operated human development centers, the facility assumes those costs.

(4) All other costs will be borne by either:

(A) The Department of Human Services;

(B) Medicaid;

(C) Private insurance;

(D) The parent; or

(E) Any combination thereof.

**(e) Funding.**

(1) A school district may request reimbursement for the educational costs of students with disabilities who have been placed in approved residential treatment facilities, as defined by the Special Education Unit of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education.

(2) When the requests for reimbursement exceed the amount of funds available, the reimbursement will be prorated.

**(f) Extended school year services (ESY).**

(1) Not all students with disabilities receiving educational services in residential placement will be eligible for or in need of ESY services.

(2) Determination of student eligibility for ESY services is made by the resident school district based on the rules governing ESY in 6 CAR § 130-1901 et seq.

**6 CAR § 130-1805. Residential placement out of state — Students with disabilities.**

**(a) Assignment of responsibility.**

(1) When a student with a disability is placed in a residential treatment facility for educational purposes by a school district, the placing school district remains responsible for procedural safeguards and the provision of FAPE.

(2) When a student with a disability is unilaterally placed in a residential facility for educational purposes by a parent or agent other than the school district, the parent may petition the school district where the student permanently resides (home school district, usually that of the student's parent or guardian) for the provision of procedural safeguards and FAPE.

(3) When a child with a disability is a ward of the state and is placed in a residential treatment facility outside the boundaries of the State of Arkansas, the Department of Education is responsible for procedural safeguards and FAPE.

**(b) Procedural safeguards.** The procedural safeguards specified in 6 CAR § 130-901 et seq., governing due process, shall be followed.

**(c) Assignment of costs.**

(1) The Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, a public school district, or an open-enrollment charter school shall not be liable for any educational costs or other related costs associated with the placement of a juvenile in an out-of-state residential or inpatient facility for any care and treatment, including psychiatric treatment, unless:

(A) At the time of placement:

(i) The juvenile qualifies as disabled under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq.;

(ii) Payment is required under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and

(iii) The juvenile's physician determines that the out-of-state placement is medically necessary and is the most appropriate placement available;

(B) The Department of Education authorizes public payment for educational costs based on a determination that the educational program and facilities are appropriate for the juvenile and the division has approved the facility's education program;

(C)(i) Each program authorization precedes the placement.

(ii) If the program is not authorized prior to placement, the department, public school districts, or open-enrollment charter schools shall not be responsible for education or other related costs, nor shall they be subject to any order to pay for educational or other related costs; and

(D) The out-of-state residential or inpatient facility is located within a state that borders Arkansas.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require payment by the division, a public school district, or an open-enrollment charter school for education costs and other related costs associated with the placement of a juvenile in an out-of-state residential or inpatient facility for any care or treatment, including psychiatric treatment, prior to April 7, 2005.

(3) For identified students with disabilities, those costs defined as being educational in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act will be borne by the district/agency responsible for provision of procedural safeguards and FAPE.

(4) All other costs will be borne by either:

(A) The Department of Human Services;

(B) Medicaid;

(C) Private insurance;

(D) The parent; or

(E) Any combination thereof.

(5) The liability of the division for the educational costs or other related costs for a student placed in a residential facility by a parent or agent other than the school district shall be limited to the lesser of the:

(A) Reimbursement rate established by the division for a juvenile placed in a residential or inpatient facility; or

(B) Normal and customary educational cost reimbursement rate of the state in which a juvenile is placed in an out-of-state residential or inpatient facility as determined by the division.

**(d) Funding.**

(1)(A) A school district may request reimbursement for the educational costs of a student with disabilities placed in an approved residential treatment facility located outside the boundaries of Arkansas.

(B) Reimbursement may be used to fund the cost of such placement incurred by a school district.

(2) When requests for reimbursement exceed the amount of funds available, the reimbursement will be prorated.

**(e) Extended school year services (ESY).**

(1) Not all students with disabilities receiving educational services in residential placement will be eligible for or in need of ESY services.

(2) Determination of student eligibility for ESY services is made by the resident school district or agency based on the rules governing ESY in 6 CAR § 130-1901 et seq.

**6 CAR § 130-1806. Residential placement out of state — Students without disabilities.**

**(a) Assignment of responsibility.**

(1) When a nondisabled student is placed in an out-of-state residential treatment facility for educational purposes by a school district, the placing school district remains responsible for educating the student.

(2) When a nondisabled student is placed in an out-of-state residential treatment facility for noneducational reasons and the juvenile's physician determines that the out-of-state placement is medically necessary and is the most appropriate placement available, the student's resident district, as determined by Arkansas Code § 6-18-202, is responsible for educating the student.

(3) When a nondisabled student who is a ward of the state is placed in an out-of-state residential treatment facility and the juvenile's physician determines that the out-of-state placement is medically necessary and is the most appropriate placement available, the Department of Education is responsible for educating the student.

(4) When a nondisabled student is placed in an out-of-state residential treatment facility for educational purposes by a parent or agent other than the school district, the parent or agent remains responsible for the education of the student.

**(b) Procedures for educational management.**

(1)(A) Each school district must designate an individual who will be responsible for ensuring compliance with this part.

(B) This may be the district superintendent or a designee.

(2)(A) When a nondisabled student is placed in an out-of-state residential facility, the facility must notify the responsible school district (superintendent or designee) within seven (7) calendar days of the student's admission.

(B) Failure of the facility to notify the responsible district in a timely fashion may result in loss of reimbursement funding.

(3)(A) The district superintendent or designee shall convene a conference by a review team within seven (7) calendar days of notice by the residential treatment facility that the student is in a residential program.

(B) This conference may be conducted in person or through technology.

(4)(A) The review team shall be composed of, at a minimum, a representative from the district and a representative from the residential treatment facility.

(B) A Department of Human Services representative shall also be invited if the student is receiving services from one (1) or more Department of Human Services divisions.

(5) The review team shall:

(A) Review information available on the student; and

(B) Determine whether a referral for consideration of eligibility for special education and related services is warranted.

(6) When the review team determines the student should be referred for consideration of eligibility for special education, a referral form must be completed and a referral conference conducted following the process in 6 CAR § 130-401 et seq., governing referrals.

(7) When the review team determines that the student should not be referred for consideration for special education and related services, it must identify the general educational and noneducational needs of the student.

(8)(A) Based on the identified needs of the nondisabled student, the review team will determine and document where the educational program of the student will be implemented.

(B) The inter-linkage of the treatment program needs and educational programming must be discussed in reaching a decision on an appropriate educational setting.

(c) **Assignment of costs.**

(1) For nondisabled students, educational costs are limited to only those costs incurred for direct educational instruction of the student.

(2)(A) All other services provided for the student are considered noneducational and are not reimbursable under this part.

(B) Such other costs will be borne by:

- (i) The Department of Human Services;
- (ii) Medicaid;
- (iii) Private insurance;
- (iv) The parent; or
- (v) Any combination thereof.

(3)(A) Residential treatment facilities must submit a written request to the responsible school district identifying the costs of education and services provided.

(B) The request must be submitted to the school district by the deadline established by the Special Education Unit of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education in order for the district to seek reimbursement.

(4) The Special Education Unit, a public school district, or an open-enrollment charter school shall not be liable for any educational costs or other related costs associated with the placement of a juvenile in an out-of-state residential or inpatient facility for any care and treatment, including psychiatric treatment, unless:

(A) At the time of placement, the juvenile's physician determines that the out-of-state placement is medically necessary and is the most appropriate placement available;

(B) The Special Education Unit authorizes public payment for educational costs based on a determination that the educational program and facilities are appropriate for the juvenile and the Special Education Unit has approved the facility's education program;

(C) Each educational program authorization precedes the placement; and

(D) The out-of-state residential or inpatient facility is located within a state that borders Arkansas.

(5) If the program is not authorized prior to the placement, the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, public school districts, or open-enrollment charter schools shall not be responsible for education or other related costs, nor shall they be subject to any order to pay for educational or other related costs.

(6) The liability of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, a public school district, or an open-enrollment charter school for the educational costs or other related costs, shall be limited to the lesser of the reimbursement rate established by the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education for a juvenile placed in a residential or inpatient facility or the normal and customary educational cost reimbursement rate of the state in which a juvenile is placed in an out-of-state residential or inpatient facility determined by the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education.

(7) Reimbursement for students without disabilities in an out-of-state facility shall be limited to twenty (20) students at any one (1) time during a calendar year.

(8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require payment by the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, a public school district, or an open-

enrollment charter school for education costs and other related costs associated with the placement of a juvenile in an out-of-state residential or inpatient facility for any care or treatment, including psychiatric treatment, prior to April 7, 2005.

**(d) Funding.**

(1) The responsible school district may request reimbursement from the Special Education Unit for the educational costs of nondisabled students placed in residential treatment facilities.

(2) The school district shall not be responsible for educational costs exceeding the maximum reimbursement rate for nondisabled students receiving educational services in a residential treatment facility, as determined by the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education.

(3) When the requests for reimbursement exceed the amount of funds available, the reimbursement will be prorated.

**(e) Extended school year services (ESY).**

(1)(A) There is no provision for extended school year (educational) services to nondisabled students when schools are not in session.

(B) This applies to nondisabled students in residential placements, as well as their nondisabled peers who attend the local public school.

(C) Therefore, there is no need for a district to convene a review team during the summer months when school is not in session.

(2) Residential treatment facilities cannot bill school districts for educational services provided to nondisabled students during the summer months.

**6 CAR § 130-1807. Juvenile detention facilities.**

**(a) General.**

(1) For the purposes of this part, juvenile detention facilities are designated as approved residential treatment facilities.

(2) Upon disposition by the juvenile court that an adjudicated juvenile shall stay in a juvenile detention facility for any period of time, the facility shall notify the juvenile's resident school district of his or her whereabouts.

(3) The juvenile detention facility shall certify the detention dates to the juvenile's resident school district within five (5) days after the juvenile is released.

**(4) Students detained in a juvenile detention facility for nine (9) days or less.**

(A) The juvenile detention facility and the district where the juvenile detention facility is located are designated as responsible for educating the student consistent with federal and state laws for any period of time the student is being detained in the facility.

(B) The resident district of a student who is being detained in a juvenile detention facility shall work cooperatively with the juvenile detention facility and the district where the juvenile detention facility is located to provide the student with the curriculum, textbooks, or other materials necessary to educate the student for the first nine (9) days that the student is being detained in the facility either awaiting adjudication or pursuant to court order.

(C) The resident district shall keep the student enrolled in the district for the first nine (9) days that the student is being detained in the facility.

(D) The juvenile detention facility must provide the student's resident school district a weekly attendance record for each of that district's students in the facility, regardless of length of stay.

**(5) Students detained in a juvenile detention facility for ten (10) days or more.**

(A) The juvenile detention facility and the district where the juvenile detention facility is located are designated as responsible for educating the student consistent with federal and state laws for any period of time the student is being detained in the facility.

(B) The district where the juvenile detention facility is located shall work cooperatively with the juvenile detention facility to provide the student with the curriculum, textbooks, or other materials necessary to educate the student.

(C) Immediately upon receiving notice that a student has been detained in a juvenile detention facility for ten (10) days or more, the resident district shall drop the student from enrollment.

(6) The resident district of a student who is being detained in a juvenile detention facility is designated as responsible for the timely transfer of a student's educational records to the district where the juvenile detention facility is located upon notification by the court or district where the facility is located of the student's placement in a juvenile detention facility.

(7) Juvenile detention facilities must meet all standards required by the Department of Finance and Administration in addition to this part.

**(b) Educational services for nondisabled students.**

(1) In order to be eligible for public school funds, each juvenile detention facility must provide the following educational services for nondisabled students:

(A) The teachers employed by the juvenile detention facility must hold a valid teaching license from the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education;

(B) The maximum teacher–student caseload must be 1:15 without a paraprofessional and 1:24 with a full-time paraprofessional;

(C) The juvenile detention facility must provide instruction that addresses the state's curriculum standards and educational skills needed by students and appropriately address the age ranges and the abilities of the students in the facility; and

(D)(i) The juvenile detention facility must provide appropriate instructional and supplemental materials and media as are needed to enhance student instruction.

(ii) Such materials include, but are not limited to:

(a) Reference materials;

(b) Dictionaries;

(c) Maps;

(d) Reading materials;

(e) Computer-enhanced instructional software; and/or

(f) Internet access.

(2) A school district that receives a student after attendance at a juvenile detention facility shall not use absences incurred as a result of detention as a basis for denial of credit.

(c) **Educational services for disabled students.** In order to be eligible for public school funds, each jurisdictional school district and juvenile detention facility must provide the following educational services for disabled students:

(1) FAPE consistent with the student's IEP;

(2) The teacher, employed by the JDF or local school district, who is implementing the IEP of a student with a disability must hold a valid teaching license as a special education teacher; and

(3) The procedural safeguards specified in this part shall be followed for those students:

(A) Identified as disabled; and

(B) Suspected of being disabled.

(d) **Funding for students in juvenile detention facilities.**

(1) The resident district of a student detained in a juvenile detention facility for nine (9) days or less shall continue to receive funding based on the student's enrollment (average daily membership) in the district for those nine (9) days or less for the costs of providing educational services to students in the facility in cooperation with the juvenile detention facility and the district where the facility is located.

(2) The juvenile detention facility may receive reimbursement from the local school district in which the facility is located for the costs of providing educational services to students in the facility, based upon the following:

(A) For nondisabled students, educational costs are costs incurred for direct educational instruction and include salaries and benefits of teachers and paraprofessionals, staff development costs, and substitute pay;

(B) For students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq., educational costs include all costs incurred in the provision of FAPE; and

(C) For students suspected of having disabilities as defined by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, educational costs shall include costs incurred in the evaluation process.

(3) The juvenile detention facility and the local school district in which the juvenile detention facility is located must jointly determine the education costs incurred by the facility.

(4)(A) The juvenile detention facility and the local school district in which the juvenile detention facility is located shall jointly complete an application for funding based on the approved student capacity of the facility and shall submit the application to the division.

(B) The application for funding shall include an itemized statement of educational costs incurred.

(5) The local school district in which the juvenile detention facility is located must reimburse the juvenile detention facility for the amount approved by the division for educational costs incurred up to an amount not to exceed the Formula Foundation Aid, times the approved student capacity of the facility.

(6) If the juvenile detention facility and the local school district cannot agree on an amount for reimbursement, an appeal shall be made by either entity, or both, to the division for a final decision.

(7)(A) The division must reimburse local school districts that have juvenile detention facilities on a quarterly basis based upon the district requesting such reimbursements.

(B) The quarterly reimbursement amount will be determined by dividing the amount identified in subdivision (d)(5) of this section by four (4).

(C) Should costs decrease, the local school district in which the facility is located must notify the Special Education Unit of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education within thirty (30) days of revised costs.

(D) Any adjustments to reimbursements will be made in the fourth quarter.

(8) The jurisdictional local school district may request reimbursement for the costs of educational services provided to students in juvenile detention facilities and incurred by the local school district.

(9) The juvenile detention facility must provide the jurisdictional local school district a quarterly attendance record for each student in the facility, regardless of length of stay.

**6 CAR § 130-1808. Juvenile treatment centers (formerly known as serious offender programs).**

(a) It shall be the responsibility of each juvenile treatment center that is part of the Division of Youth Services' system of education to report the attendance of its students in the education program by providing quarterly attendance reports to the Division of Youth Services.

(b) The Division of Youth Services will provide the quarterly attendance information to the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education.

(c) Funding will be disbursed to the Division of Youth Services in support of education services within Division of Youth Services juvenile treatment centers based upon a legislative appropriation for this purpose.