Adler Cohen Harvey Wakeman Guekguezian LLP Massachusetts | Rhode Island | New Hampshire

Endrew F. v. Douglas County School District:

New U.S. Supreme Court Decision Issued in Favor of Special Education Rights Advocates

RHODE ISLAND EDUCATION LAW

Brian A. Fielding, Esq.; Cassandra L. Feeney, Esq.; Denalee D. McDonald, Esq. Sarah Candela, Roger Williams University School of Law, Student Intern

03/27/2017

On March 22, 2017, the U.S. Supreme Court published a unanimous decision in support of children with special needs. Endrew F. is an autistic child who attended school in Douglas County School District until fourth grade. Endrew F. v. Douglas County School District, No. 15-827, slip op at 6



Brian Fielding, Esq.



Cassandra Feeney, Esq.

<u>Denalee</u> <u>McDonald, Esq.</u>

(U.S. March 22, 2017). His parents were unsatisfied with the progress Endrew was making in school, and with the failure of the Individualized Education Program ("IEP") Team to make meaningful changes to the goals and objectives of his IEP. <u>Id.</u> The IEP team carried essentially the same IEP over yearly, with minimal modifications made to reflect and adapt to Endrew's changing needs. <u>Id.</u> at 7. The school district contended that all that was required to provide Endrew with a free appropriate public education ("FAPE") was to show annual minimal progress. <u>Id.</u> at 9. However, the U.S. Supreme Court disagreed with the school district in this decision, stating that more is required from the school district under the Individuals with Disabilities Act ("IDEA"). <u>Id.</u> at 14. The school district must provide an IEP that is "reasonably calculated to enable a child to make progress appropriate in light of the child's circumstances." Id. at 14-15.

This case is important for special education advocates because it provides a standard of when the goals and objectives of an IEP are adequate to provide a FAPE. The adequacy of the

IEP will depend on the unique circumstances of the child in question. <u>Id.</u> at 15-16. In this decision, the Supreme Court has made clear that the educational program designed for the child must offer more than minimal progress, stating that offering a child "merely more than *de minimus* progress from year to year can hardly be said to have been offered an education at all." <u>Id.</u> at 14. School districts must provide special education students with an IEP designed to help each individual child succeed given whatever their unique learning circumstances may be.

For additional information, please contact:

Cassandra L. Feeney at cfeeney@adlercohen.com; Brian A. Fielding at bfielding@adlercohen.com; or Denalee D. McDonald at dmcdonald@adlercohen.com;

Further updates on Rhode Island Education Law can be found on our website at http://www.adlercohen.com/education-law

Adler Cohen Harvey Wakeman Guekguezian LLP

Massachusetts | Rhode Island | New Hampshire

Cassandra L. Feeney
Attorney
cfeeney@adlercohen.com

Brian A. Fielding
Attorney
bfielding@adlercohen.com

Denalee D. McDonald
Attorney
dmcdonald@adlercohen.com

55 Dorrance Street Providence, RI 02903 tel 401 521 6100

www.adlercohen.com

The information contained herein is for general informational purposes only and is not intended to constitute legal advice or legal opinion as to any particular matter. The reader should not act on the basis of any information contained herein without consulting with a legal professional with respect to the advisability of any specific course of action and the applicable law.