### § 300.221

- (1) After December 3, 2004, the effective date of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, the applicable provisions of the Act (or the regulations developed to carry out the Act) are amended;
- (2) There is a new interpretation of an applicable provision of the Act by Federal or State courts; or
- (3) There is an official finding of noncompliance with Federal or State law or regulations.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1413(b))

## § 300.221 Notification of LEA or State agency in case of ineligibility.

If the SEA determines that an LEA or State agency is not eligible under Part B of the Act, then the SEA must—

- (a) Notify the LEA or State agency of that determination; and
- (b) Provide the LEA or State agency with reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1413(c))

## § 300.222 LEA and State agency compliance.

- (a) General. If the SEA, after reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing, finds that an LEA or State agency that has been determined to be eligible under this subpart is failing to comply with any requirement described in §\$300.201 through 300.213, the SEA must reduce or must not provide any further payments to the LEA or State agency until the SEA is satisfied that the LEA or State agency is complying with that requirement.
- (b) Notice requirement. Any State agency or LEA in receipt of a notice described in paragraph (a) of this section must, by means of public notice, take the measures necessary to bring the pendency of an action pursuant to this section to the attention of the public within the jurisdiction of the agency.
- (c) Consideration. In carrying out its responsibilities under this section, each SEA must consider any decision resulting from a hearing held under \$\\$300.511 through 300.533 that is adverse to the LEA or State agency involved in the decision.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1413(d))

# § 300.223 Joint establishment of eligibility.

- (a) General. An SEA may require an LEA to establish its eligibility jointly with another LEA if the SEA determines that the LEA will be ineligible under this subpart because the agency will not be able to establish and maintain programs of sufficient size and scope to effectively meet the needs of children with disabilities.
- (b) Charter school exception. An SEA may not require a charter school that is an LEA to jointly establish its eligibility under paragraph (a) of this section unless the charter school is explicitly permitted to do so under the State's charter school statute.
- (c) Amount of payments. If an SEA requires the joint establishment of eligibility under paragraph (a) of this section, the total amount of funds made available to the affected LEAs must be equal to the sum of the payments that each LEA would have received under §300.705 if the agencies were eligible for those payments.

(Authority: 20~U.S.C.~1413(e)(1)~and~(2))

## § 300.224 Requirements for establishing eligibility.

- (a) Requirements for LEAs in general. LEAs that establish joint eligibility under this section must—
- (1) Adopt policies and procedures that are consistent with the State's policies and procedures under §§ 300.101 through 300.163, and §§ 300.165 through 300.174; and
- (2) Be jointly responsible for implementing programs that receive assistance under Part B of the Act.
- (b) Requirements for educational service agencies in general. If an educational service agency is required by State law to carry out programs under Part B of the Act, the joint responsibilities given to LEAs under Part B of the Act—
- (1) Do not apply to the administration and disbursement of any payments received by that educational service agency; and
- (2) Must be carried out only by that educational service agency.
- (c) Additional requirement. Notwithstanding any other provision of §§ 300.223 through 300.224, an educational service agency must provide

for the education of children with disabilities in the least restrictive environment, as required by \$300.112.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1820–0600)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1413(e)(3) and (4))

#### §300.225 [Reserved]

#### § 300.226 Early intervening services.

- (a) General. An LEA may not use more than 15 percent of the amount the LEA receives under Part B of the Act for any fiscal year, less any amount reduced by the LEA pursuant to §300.205, if any, in combination with other amounts (which may include amounts other than education funds), to develop and implement coordinated, early intervening services, which may include interagency financing structures, for students in kindergarten through grade 12 (with a particular emphasis on students in kindergarten through grade three) who are not currently identified as needing special education or related services, but who need additional academic and behavioral support to succeed in a general education environment. (See Appendix D for examples of how §300.205(d), regarding local maintenance of effort, and §300.226(a) affect one another)
- (b) Activities. In implementing coordinated, early intervening services under this section, an LEA may carry out activities that include—
- (1) Professional development (which may be provided by entities other than LEAs) for teachers and other school staff to enable such personnel to deliver scientifically based academic and behavioral interventions, including scientifically based literacy instruction, and, where appropriate, instruction on the use of adaptive and instructional software; and
- (2) Providing educational and behavioral evaluations, services, and supports, including scientifically based literacy instruction.
- (c) Construction. Nothing in this section shall be construed to either limit or create a right to FAPE under Part B of the Act or to delay appropriate evaluation of a child suspected of having a disability.
- (d) Reporting. Each LEA that develops and maintains coordinated, early

intervening services under this section must annually report to the SEA on—

- (1) The number of children served under this section who received early intervening services; and
- (2) The number of children served under this section who received early intervening services and subsequently receive special education and related services under Part B of the Act during the preceding two year period.
- (e) Coordination with ESEA. Funds made available to carry out this section may be used to carry out coordinated, early intervening services aligned with activities funded by, and carried out under the ESEA if those funds are used to supplement, and not supplant, funds made available under the ESEA for the activities and services assisted under this section.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1820–0600)

(Authority: 20~U.S.C.~1413(f))

### § 300.227 Direct services by the SEA.

- (a) General. (1) An SEA must use the payments that would otherwise have been available to an LEA or to a State agency to provide special education and related services directly to children with disabilities residing in the area served by that LEA, or for whom that State agency is responsible, if the SEA determines that the LEA or State agency—
- (i) Has not provided the information needed to establish the eligibility of the LEA or State agency, or elected not to apply for its Part B allotment, under Part B of the Act;
- (ii) Is unable to establish and maintain programs of FAPE that meet the requirements of this part;
- (iii) Is unable or unwilling to be consolidated with one or more LEAs in order to establish and maintain the programs; or
- (iv) Has one or more children with disabilities who can best be served by a regional or State program or service delivery system designed to meet the needs of these children.
- (2) SEA administrative procedures. (i) In meeting the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the SEA