

**IDAPA 08
TITLE 02
CHAPTER 03**

08.02.03 - RULES GOVERNING THOROUGHNESS

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

All rules in this Thoroughness chapter (IDAPA 08.02.03) are promulgated pursuant to the authority of the State Board of Education under Article IX, Section 2 of the Idaho Constitution and under sections 33-116, 33-118, and 33-1612, Idaho Code. Specific statutory references for particular rules are also noted as additional authority where appropriate. (4-5-00)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

The following documents are incorporated into this rule: (3-30-07)

01. The Idaho Content Standards. The Idaho Content Standards as adopted by the State Board of Education. Individual subject content standards are adopted in various years in relation to the curricular materials adoption schedule. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education [website](#). (3-29-10)

- a.** Driver Education, as revised and adopted on August 21, 2008. (3-29-10)
- b.** Health, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009. (3-29-10)
- c.** Humanities Categories: (3-29-10)
 - i.** Art, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009; (3-29-10)
 - ii.** Dance, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009; (3-29-10)
 - iii.** Drama, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009; (3-29-10)
 - iv.** Interdisciplinary, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009; (3-29-10)
 - v.** Music, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009; (3-29-10)
 - vi.** World languages, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009. (3-29-10)
- d.** English Language Arts, as revised and adopted on August 11, 2010. (4-7-11)
- e.** Limited English Proficiency, as revised and adopted on August 21, 2008. (3-29-10)
- f.** Mathematics, as revised and adopted on August 11, 2010. (4-7-11)
- g.** Physical Education, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009. (3-29-10)
- h.** Science, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009. (3-29-10)
- i.** Social Studies, as revised and adopted on April 17, 2009. (3-29-10)

- j. Information and Communication Technology, as revised and adopted on April 22, 2010. (4-7-11)
- 02. The Idaho English Language Development Standards.** The Idaho English Language Development Standards as adopted by the State Board of Education on August 10, 2006. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education [website](#). (4-2-08)
- 03. The Limited English Proficiency Program Annual Measurable Achievement Objectives (AMAOs) and Accountability Procedures.** The Limited English Proficiency Program Annual Measurable Achievement Objectives and Accountability Procedures as adopted by the State Board of Education on November 11, 2009. Copies of the document can be found on the State Department of Education [website](#). (4-7-11)
- 04. The Idaho English Language Assessment (IELA) Achievement Standards.** The Idaho English Language Assessment (IELA) Achievement Standards as adopted by the State Board of Education on November 11, 2009. Copies of the document can be found on the State Department of Education [website](#). (4-7-11)
- 05. The Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (ISAT) Achievement Standards.** Achievement Standards as adopted by the State Board of Education on May 30, 2007. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education [website](#). (4-2-08)
- 06. The Idaho Extended Content Standards.** The Idaho Extended Content Standards as adopted by the State Board of Education on April 17, 2008. Copies of the document can be found at the State Board of Education [website](#). (5-8-09)
- 07. The Idaho Alternative Assessment Extended Achievement Standards.** Alternative Assessment Extended Achievement Standards as adopted by the State Board of Education on February 28, 2008. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education [website](#). (5-8-09)
- 08. The Idaho Standards for Infants, Toddlers, Children, and Youth Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing.** As adopted by the State Board of Education on October 11, 2007. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education [website](#). (4-2-08)
- 09. The Idaho Standards for Infants, Toddlers, Children, and Youth Who Are Blind or Visually Impaired.** As adopted by the State Board of Education on October 11, 2007. Copies of the document can be found on the State Board of Education [website](#). (4-2-08)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

007. DEFINITIONS A - G.

- 01. Achievement Standards.** Define “below basic,” “basic,” “proficient,” and “advanced” achievement levels on the Idaho Standards Achievement Tests (ISAT) and “beginning,” “advanced beginning,” “intermediate,” “early fluent” and “fluent” on the Idaho English Language Assessment (IELA) by setting scale score cut points. These cut scores are paired with descriptions of how well students are mastering the material in the content standards. These descriptions are called performance level descriptors or PLDs, and are provided by performance level, by content area, and by grade. (4-2-08)
- 02. Advanced Opportunities.** Are defined as Advanced Placement courses, Dual Credit courses, Tech Prep, or International Baccalaureate programs. (4-11-06)
- 03. Advanced Placement® (AP) - College Board.** The Advanced Placement Program is administered by the College Board. AP students may take one (1) or more college level courses in a variety of subjects. AP courses are not tied to a specific college curriculum, but rather follow national College Board curricula. While taking the AP exam is optional, students can earn college credit by scoring well on the national exams. It is up to the discretion of the receiving college to accept the scores from the AP exams to award college credit or advanced standing. (4-11-06)

- 04. All Students.** All students means all public school students, grades K-12. (4-11-06)
- 05. Alternative Assessment (Other Ways of Testing).** Any type of assessment in which students create a response to a question rather than choose a response from a given list, as with multiple-choice or true/false. Alternative assessments can include short-answer questions, essays, oral presentations, exhibitions, and portfolios. (4-5-00)
- 06. Assessment.** The process of quantifying, describing, or gathering information about skills, knowledge or performance. (4-5-00)
- 07. Assessment Standards.** Statements setting forth guidelines for evaluating student work, as in the “Standards for the Assessment of Reading and Writing”; (4-5-00)
- 08. Asynchronous course.** A course where the teacher is not in the classroom with the student during instructional periods. Communication exchanges occur in elapsed time and allow students and teachers to participate according to their schedule. Asynchronous courses do not prohibit the use of a paraprofessional or staff member other than the teacher of record being present at the physical location where instruction takes place such as a schools computer lab.
- 089. Authentic.** Something that is meaningful because it reflects or engages the real world. An “authentic task” asks students to do something they might really have to do in the course of their lives, or to apply certain knowledge or skills to situations they might really encounter. (4-5-00)
- 109. Basic Educational Skills Training.** Instruction in basic skills toward the completion/attainment of a certificate of mastery, high school diploma, or GED. (4-5-00)
- 11. Blended Course.** A blended course, sometimes called hybrid course, consists of a course having between 51% and 79% of the course content delivered through the use of instruction and may include models such as rotation model, flex model, or online lab model.
- a. Flex Model.** Features an online platform that delivers most of the curricula. Teachers provide on-site support on a flexible and adaptive as-needed basis through in-person tutoring sessions and small group sessions.
- b. Online Lab Model.** Programs rely on an online platform to deliver the entire course but in a brick-and-mortar lab environment. Paraprofessionals or other staff supervise, but offer little content expertise.
- c. Rotation Model.** Students rotate on a fixed schedule between learning online in a self-paced environment and sitting in a classroom with a traditional face-to-face teacher.
- 102. Classic Texts.** Literary or other works (e.g., films, speeches) that have been canonized, either continuously or intermittently, over a period of time beyond that of their initial publication and reception. (4-5-00)
- 113. Content Standards.** Describe the knowledge, concepts, and skills that students are expected to acquire at each grade level in each content area. (4-2-08)
- 124. Context (of a Performance Assessment).** The surrounding circumstances within which the performance is embedded. For example, problem solving can be assessed in the context of a specific subject (such as mathematics) or in the context of a real-life laboratory problem requiring the use of mathematics, scientific, and communication skills. (4-5-00)
- 135. Cooperative Work Experience.** Classroom learning is integrated with a productive, structured work experience directly related to the goals and objectives of the educational program. Schools and participating businesses cooperatively develop training and evaluation plans to guide and measure the progress of the student. School credit is earned for successful completion, and the work may be paid or unpaid. Cooperative work experiences are also known as co-operative education or co-op. (4-5-00)
- 146. Criteria.** Guidelines, rules or principles by which student responses, products, or performances,

are judged. What is valued and expected in the student performance, when written down and used in assessment, become rubrics or scoring guides. (4-5-00)

157. Cues. Various sources of information used by readers to construct meaning. The language cueing systems include the graphophonic (also referred to as graphophonemic) system, which is the relationship between oral and written language (phonics); the syntactic system, which is the relationship among linguistic units such as prefixes, suffixes, words, phrases, and clauses (grammar); and semantic system, which is the study of meaning in language. Reading strategies and language cueing systems are also influenced by pragmatics-the knowledge readers have about the ways in which language is understood by others in their culture. (4-5-00)

168. “C” Average. A combined average of courses taken on a four (4) point scale with “C” equal to two (2) points. (4-11-06)

179. Decode. (4-5-00)

a. To analyze spoken or graphic symbols of a familiar language to ascertain their intended meaning. (4-5-00)

b. To change communication signals into messages, as to decode body language. (4-5-00)

1820. Dual Credit. Dual credit allows high school students to simultaneously earn credit toward a high school diploma and a postsecondary degree or certificate. Postsecondary institutions work closely with high schools to deliver college courses that are identical to those offered on the college campus. Credits earned in a dual credit class become part of the student’s permanent college record. Students may enroll in dual credit programs taught at the high school or on the college campus. (4-11-06)

1921. Emergent Literacy. Development of the association of print with meaning that begins early in a child’s life and continues until the child reaches the stage of conventional reading and writing. (4-5-00)

202. Employability Skills. Work habits and social skills desirable to employers, such as responsibility, communication, cooperation, timeliness, organization, and flexibility. (4-5-00)

213. Entry-Level Skills. The minimum education and skill qualifications necessary for obtaining and keeping a specific job; the starting point in a particular occupation or with a certain employer. (4-5-00)

2224. Evaluation (Student). Judgment regarding the quality, value, or worth of a response, product, or performance based on established criteria, derived from multiple sources of information. Student evaluation and student assessment are often used interchangeably. (4-5-00)

235. Experiential Education (Application). Experiential education is a process through which a learner constructs knowledge, skill, and value from direct experiences. (4-5-00)

246. Exploratory Experience (Similar to a Job Shadow). An opportunity for a student to observe and participate in a variety of worksite activities to assist in defining career goals. An in-school exploratory experience is a school-based activity that simulates the workplace. (4-5-00)

257. Fluency. The clear, rapid, and easy expression of ideas in writing or speaking; movements that flow smoothly, easily, and readily. (4-5-00)

268. Genre (Types of Literature). A category used to classify literary and other works, usually by form, technique, or content. Categories of fiction such as mystery, science fiction, romance, or adventure are considered genres. (4-5-00)

279. Graphophonic/Graphophonemic. One (1) of three (3) cueing systems readers use to construct texts; the relationships between oral and written language (phonics). (4-5-00)

008. DEFINITIONS H - S.

01. Interdisciplinary or Integrated Assessment. Assessment based on tasks that measures a student's ability to apply concepts, principles, and processes from two (2) or more subject disciplines to a project, issue, or problem. (4-5-00)

02. International Baccalaureate (IB) - Administered by the International Baccalaureate Organization, the IB program provides a comprehensive liberal arts course of study for students in their junior and senior years of high school. IB students take end-of-course exams that may qualify for college credit. Successful completion of the full course of study leads to an IB diploma. (4-11-06)

03. Laboratory. A laboratory science course is defined as one in which at least one (1) class period each week is devoted to providing students with the opportunity to manipulate equipment, materials, specimens or develop skills in observation and analysis and discover, demonstrate, illustrate or test scientific principles or concepts. (4-11-06)

04. Learning Plan. The plan that outlines a student's program of study, which should include a rigorous academic core and a related sequence of electives in academic, professional-technical education (PTE), or humanities aligned with the student's post graduation goals. (4-11-06)

05. Narrative. Text in any form (print, oral, or visual) that recounts events or tells a story. (4-5-00)

06. Norm-Referenced Assessment. Comparing a student's performance or test result to performance of other similar groups of students; (e.g., he typed better than eighty percent (80%) of his classmates.) (4-5-00)

07. On-Demand Assessment. Assessment that takes place at a predetermined time and place. Quizzes, state tests, SATs, and most final exams are examples of on-demand assessment. (4-5-00)

08. Online course. A course in which at least 80% of the course content is delivered over the Internet or through the use of technology. An online course may be a synchronous or asynchronous. Online teachers may perform the course work from an alternate location while a paraprofessional or other school staff member supervises students in a computer lab environment.

09. Online learning. Education in which the majority of course content is delivered online or through the use of technology. Courses may be delivered in an asynchronous or synchronous course format and may include blended or hybrid course models or fully online course models. Online learning does not include printed-based correspondence education, broadcast television or radio, videocassettes, and stand-alone education software programs that do not have a significant internet-based instructional component. Online learning is not simply computer based instruction, but rather requires that the online teacher and the student have ongoing access to one another for purposes of teaching, evaluating and providing assistance to the student throughout the duration of the course. All online learning must meet the Idaho content standards.

10. Online teacher (instructor). The teacher of record who holds an appropriate Idaho certification and provides the primary instruction for an online course.

0811. Performance Assessment. Direct observation of student performance or student work and professional judgment of the quality of that performance. Good quality performance assessment has pre-established performance criteria. (4-5-00)

0912. Performance-Based Assessment. The measurement of educational achievement by tasks that are similar or identical to those that are required in the instructional environment, as in performance assessment tasks, exhibitions, or projects, or in work that is assembled over time into portfolio collections. (4-5-00)

103. Performance Criteria. A description of the characteristics that will be judged for a task. Performance criteria may be holistic, analytic trait, general or specific. Performance criteria are expressed as a rubric or scoring guide. Anchor points or benchmark performances may be used to identify each level of competency in the

rubric or scoring guide. (4-5-00)

144. Phonics. Generally used to refer to the system of sound-letter relationships used in reading and writing. Phonics begins with the understanding that each letter (or grapheme) of the English alphabet stands for one (1) or more sounds (or phonemes). (4-5-00)

125. Portfolio. A collection of materials that documents and demonstrates a student's academic and work-based learning. Although there is no standard format for a portfolio, it typically includes many forms of information that exhibit the student's knowledge, skills, and interests. By building a portfolio, students can recognize their own growth and learn to take increased responsibility for their education. Teachers, mentors, and employers can use portfolios for assessment purposes and to record educational outcomes. (4-5-00)

136. Print Awareness. In emergent literacy, a learner's growing awareness of print as a system of meaning, distinct from speech and visual modes of representation. (4-5-00)

147. Professional-Technical Education. Formal preparation for semi-skilled, skilled, technical, or paraprofessional occupations, usually below the baccalaureate level. (4-11-06)

158. Proficiency. Having or demonstrating a high degree of knowledge or skill in a particular area. (4-5-00)

169. School-to-Work Transition. A restructuring effort that provides multiple learning options and seamless integrated pathways to increase all students' opportunities to pursue their career and educational interests. (4-5-00)

1720. Service Learning. Combining service with learning activities to allow students to participate in experiences in the community that meet actual human needs. Service learning activities are integrated into the academic curriculum and provide structured time for a student to think, talk, or write about what was done or seen during the actual service activity. Service learning provides students with opportunities to use newly acquired skills and knowledge in real-life situations in their communities, and helps foster the development of a sense of caring for others. (4-5-00)

1821. Skill Certificate. Portable, industry-recognized credential that certifies the holder has demonstrated competency on a core set of performance standards related to an occupational cluster area. Serving as a signal of skill mastery at benchmark levels, skill certificates may assist students in finding work within their community, state, or elsewhere. A National Skills Standards Board is presently charged with issuing skill voluntary standards in selected occupations based on the result of research and development work completed by twenty-two (2) contractors. (4-5-00)

1922. Standards. Statements about what is valued in a given field, such as English language arts, and/or descriptions of what is considered quality work. See content standards, assessment standards, and achievement standards. (4-2-08)

203. Standardization. A set of consistent procedures for constructing, administering and scoring an assessment. The goal of standardization is to ensure that all students are assessed under uniform conditions so the interpretation of performance is comparable and not influenced by differing conditions. Standardization is an important consideration if comparisons are to be made between scores of different individuals or groups. (4-5-00)

214. Standards-Based Education. Schooling based on defined knowledge and skills that students must attain in different subjects, coupled with an assessment system that measures their progress. (4-5-00)

225. Structured Work Experience. A competency-based educational experience that occurs at the worksite but is tied to the classroom by curriculum through the integration of school-based instruction with worksite experiences. Structured work experience involves written training agreements between school and the worksite, and individual learning plans that link the student's worksite learning with classroom course work. Student progress is supervised and evaluated collaboratively by school and worksite personnel. Structured work experience may be paid

or unpaid; may occur in a public, private, or non-profit organization; and may or may not result in academic credit and/or outcome verification. It involves no obligation on the part of the worksite employer to offer regular employment to the student subsequent to the experience. (4-5-00)

236. Student Learning Goals (Outcomes). Statements describing the general areas in which students will learn and achieve. Student learning goals typically reflect what students are expected to know by the time they leave high school, such as to read and communicate effectively; think critically and solve problems; develop positive self-concept, respect for others and healthy patterns of behavior; work effectively in groups as well as individually; show appreciation for the arts and creativity; demonstrate civic, global and environmental responsibility; recognize and celebrate multicultural diversity; exhibit technological literacy; have a well developed knowledge base which enhances understanding and decision making, and demonstrate positive problem solving and thinking skills. (4-5-00)

27. Synchronous course. A course in which the teacher and students interact at the same time. May be applied to both traditional and technology based courses.

009. DEFINITIONS T - Z.

01. Tech Prep. Tech Prep is a sequenced program of study that combines at least two (2) years of secondary and two (2) years of postsecondary education. It is designed to help students gain academic knowledge and technical skills, and often earn college credit for their secondary coursework. Programs are intended to lead to an associate's degree or a certificate in a specific career field, and ultimately, to high wage, high skill employment or advanced postsecondary training. (4-11-06)

02. Technology Education. A curriculum for elementary, middle, and senior high schools that integrates learning about technology (e.g., transportation, materials, communication, manufacturing, power and energy, and biotechnology) with problem-solving projects that require students to work in teams. Many technology education classrooms and laboratories are well equipped with computers, basic hand tools, simple robots, electronic devises, and other resources found in most communities today. (4-5-00)

03. Total Quality Management. A systematic approach to standardizing and increasing the efficiency of internal systems and processes, whether in a business or a school, using statistical and management tools for continuous improvement. Emphasis is on documenting effective processes, committing to meet customers' needs and sharing decision making. (3-15-02)

04. Transferable Skills. Skills that are inter-changeable among different jobs and workplaces. For example, the ability to handle cash is a skill one could use as both a restaurant cashier and a bank teller. The ability to problem solve or work as a team member is transferable among most jobs and workplaces. (4-11-06)

05. 2+2 or 4+2. A planned, streamlined sequence of academic and professional-technical courses which eliminates redundancies between high school and community college curricula; 2+2 is high school years eleven (11) and twelve (12) and community college years thirteen (13) and fourteen (14); 4+2 is high school years nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12) and community college years thirteen (13) and fourteen (14). (4-11-06)

06. Unique Student Identifier. A number issued and assigned by the State Department of Education to each student currently enrolled or who will be enrolled in an Idaho local education agency to obtain data. (5-8-09)

07. Writing Process. The many aspects of the complex act of producing written communication; specifically, planning, drafting, revising, editing, and publishing. (4-5-00)

08. Word Recognition. (4-5-00)

a. The quick and easy identification of the form, pronunciation, and appropriate meaning of a work previously met in print or writing; (4-5-00)

b. The process of determining the pronunciation and some degree of meaning of a word in written or

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

105. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS.

A student must meet all of the requirements identified in this section before the student will be eligible to graduate from an Idaho high school. The local school district or LEA may establish graduation requirements beyond the state minimum. (5-8-09)

01. Credit Requirements. The State minimum graduation requirement for all Idaho public high schools is forty-two (42) credits. The forty-two (42) credits must include twenty-five (25) credits in core subjects as identified in Paragraphs 105.01.c. through 105.01.h. All credit-bearing classes must be aligned with state high school standards in the content areas for which standards exist. For all public school students who enter high school at the 9th grade level in Fall 2009 or later, the minimum graduation requirement will be forty-six (46) credits and must include twenty-nine (29) credits in core subjects as identified in Paragraphs 105.01.b. through 105.01.g. (3-29-10)

a. Credits. (Effective for all students who enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2010 or later.) One (1) credit shall equal sixty (60) hours of total instruction. School districts or LEA’s may request a waiver from this provision by submitting a letter to the State Department of Education for approval, signed by the superintendent and chair of the board of trustees of the district or LEA. The waiver request shall provide information and documentation that substantiates the school district or LEA’s reason for not requiring sixty (60) hours of total instruction per credit. (3-29-10)

b. Mastery. Students may also achieve credits by demonstrating mastery of a subject’s content standards as defined and approved by the local school district or LEA. (3-29-10)

c. Secondary Language Arts and Communication. Nine (9) credits are required. Eight (8) credits of instruction in Language Arts. Each year of Language Arts shall consist of language study, composition, and literature and be aligned to the Idaho Content Standards for the appropriate grade level. One (1) credit of instruction in communications consisting of oral communication and technological applications that includes a course in speech, a course in debate, or a sequence of instructional activities that meet the Idaho Speech Content Standards requirements. (3-29-10)

d. Mathematics. Four (4) credits are required. Secondary mathematics includes Applied Mathematics, Business Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Fundamentals of Calculus, Probability and Statistics, Discrete Mathematics, and courses in mathematical problem solving and reasoning. For all public school students who enter high school at the 9th grade level in Fall 2009 or later, six (6) semester credits are required. For such students, secondary mathematics includes instruction in the following areas: (3-29-10)

i. Two (2) credits of Algebra I or courses that meet the Idaho Algebra I Content Standards as approved by the State Department of Education; (3-29-10)

ii. Two (2) credits of Geometry or courses that meet the Idaho Geometry Content Standards as approved by the State Department of Education; and (3-29-10)

iii. Two (2) credits of mathematics of the student’s choice. (3-29-10)

iv. Two (2) credits of the required six (6) credits of mathematics must be taken in the last year of high school. (3-29-10)

e. Science. Four (4) credits are required, two (2) of which will be laboratory based. Secondary sciences include instruction in applied sciences, earth and space sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences. (3-29-10)

i. Effective for all public school students who enter high school at the 9th grade level in Fall 2009 or

later, six (6) credits will be required. (3-29-10)

ii. Secondary sciences include instruction in the following areas: biology, physical science or chemistry, and earth, space, environment, or approved applied science. Four (4) credits of these courses must be laboratory based. (3-29-10)

f. Social Studies. Five (5) credits are required, including government (two (2) credits), United States history (two (2) credits), and economics (one (1) credit). Courses such as geography, sociology, psychology, and world history may be offered as electives, but are not to be counted as a social studies requirement. (3-29-10)

g. Humanities. Two (2) credits are required. Humanities courses include instruction in visual arts, music, theatre, dance, or world language aligned to the Idaho content standards for those subjects. Other courses such as literature, history, philosophy, architecture, or comparative world religions may satisfy the humanities standards if the course is aligned to the Idaho Interdisciplinary Humanities Content Standards. (3-29-10)

h. Health/Wellness. One (1) credit is required. Course must be aligned to the Idaho Health Content Standards. (3-29-10)

i. Online Learning Requirement. (Effective for all students who enter the ninth grade in the fall of 2012 or later.) Two (2) credits are required, one (1) of which will be from an asynchronous online course. The second credit may be an online or blended course credit.

i. A student who has taken one (1) credit asynchronous online course and failed to earn the credit prior to the student's junior year may appeal to the school district or LEA and will be given an opportunity to demonstrate proficiency of the technology content standards through some other locally established plan. School districts or LEAs shall adopt an alternate plan and provide notice of that plan to all students who have not earned the credits to meet the online learning requirement by the fall semester of the student's junior year. All locally established alternate plans used to demonstrate proficiency shall be forwarded to the State Board of Education for review and information. Alternate plans must be promptly re-submitted to the Board whenever changes are made in such plans. ()

1) Before entering an alternate measure, the student must be: ()

a) Enrolled in a special education program and have an Individual Education Plan (IEP); or ()

b) Enrolled in an Limited English Proficient (LEP) program for three (3) academic years or less; or ()

c) Enrolled in the fall semester of the junior year. ()

2) The alternate plan must: ()

a) Contain multiple measures of student achievement; ()

b) Be aligned at a minimum to Idaho technology content standards; and ()

c) Be valid and reliable ()

02. Content Standards. Each student shall meet locally established subject area standards (using state content standards as minimum requirements) demonstrated through various measures of accountability including examinations or other measures. (3-29-10)

03. College Entrance Examination. (Effective for all public school students who enter high school at the 9th grade level in Fall 2009 or later.) A student must take one (1) of the following college entrance examinations before the end of the student's eleventh grade year: COMPASS, ACT or SAT. Scores must be included in the Learning Plan. (5-8-09)

04. Senior Project. (Effective for all public school students who enter high school at the 9th grade level in Fall 2009 or later.) A student must complete a senior project by the end of grade twelve (12). The project must include a written report and an oral presentation. Additional requirements for a senior project are at the discretion of the local school district or LEA. (3-29-10)

05. Middle School. If a student completes any required high school course with a grade of C or higher before entering grade nine (9), and if that course meets the same standards that are required in high school, then the student has met the high school content area requirement for such course. However, the student must complete the required number of credits in all high school core subjects as identified in Subsections 105.01.b. through 105.01.g. in addition to the courses completed in middle school. (3-29-10)

06. Proficiency. Each student must achieve a proficient or advanced score on the Grade 10 Idaho Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) in math, reading and language usage in order to graduate. A student who does not attain at least a proficient score prior to graduation may appeal to the school district or LEA, and will be given an opportunity to demonstrate proficiency of the content standards through some other locally established plan. School districts or LEAs shall adopt an alternate plan and provide notice of that plan to all students who have not achieved a proficient or advanced score on the Grade 10 Idaho Standards Achievement Test by the fall semester of the student's junior year. All locally established alternate plans used to demonstrate proficiency shall be forwarded to the State Board of Education for review and information. Alternate plans must be promptly re-submitted to the Board whenever changes are made in such plans. (4-7-11)

- a.** Before entering an alternate measure, the student must be: (4-2-08)
 - i. Enrolled in a special education program and have an Individual Education Plan (IEP); or (3-20-04)
 - ii. Enrolled in an Limited English Proficient (LEP) program for three (3) academic years or less; or (3-20-04)
 - iii. Enrolled in the fall semester of the senior year. (3-20-04)
- b.** The alternate plan must: (4-7-11)
 - i. Contain multiple measures of student achievement; (4-7-11)
 - ii. Be aligned at a minimum to tenth grade state content standards; (4-7-11)
 - iii. Be aligned to the state content standards for the subject matter in question; (4-7-11)
 - iv. Be valid and reliable; and (4-7-11)
 - v. Ninety percent (90%) of the alternate plan criteria must be based on academic proficiency and performance. (4-7-11)
- c.** A student is not required to achieve a proficient or advanced score on the ISAT if: (5-8-09)
 - i. The student received a proficient or advanced score on an exit exam from another state that requires a standards-based exam for graduation. The state's exit exam must approved by the State Board of Education and must measure skills at the tenth grade level and be in comparable subject areas to the ISAT; (5-8-09)
 - ii. The student completes another measure established by a school district or LEA and received by the Board as outlined in Subsection 105.06; or (3-29-10)
 - iii. The student has an IEP that outlines alternate requirements for graduation or adaptations are recommended on the test; (5-8-09)

iv. The student is considered an LEP student through a score determined on a language proficiency test and has been in an LEP program for three (3) academic years or less; (5-8-09)

07. Special Education Students. A student who is eligible for special education services under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act must, with the assistance of the student's Individualized Education Program (IEP) team, refer to the current Idaho Special Education Manual for guidance in addressing graduation requirements. (4-11-06)

08. Foreign Exchange Students. Foreign exchange students may be eligible for graduation by completing a comparable program as approved by the school district or LEA. (4-11-06)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)