

America Can!
Pregnancy Related
Service
&
Compensatory
Education Home
Instruction (CEHI)
Policy

2007-2008

Pregnancy Related Services

Support Services including Compensatory Education Home Instruction (CEHI) a pregnant student receives during the pregnancy prenatal and postpartum periods to help her adjust academically, mentally, and physically and stay in school.

PRS Weighted Funding

Funding begins on the date service begins.

Student Detail Reports must contain a PRS Indicator Code for each students being served to receive the 2.41 state funding.

Documentation by responsible campus officials, medical or nurse practitioners, and certified teacher logs are required to claim PRS eligible days present for funding.

PRS Services are delivered when:

- The student is pregnant and attending classes on a district campus (Optional);
- The pregnancy prenatal period prevents the student from attending classes on a district campus (Mandatory).
- The pregnancy postpartum period prevents the student from attending classes on a district campus (Mandatory).

On Campus Support Services

PRS Support Services provided when the student is pregnant and attending classes

Referral to health services

Referral to child care agencies and assistance

Pregnancy information

Schedule modifications

Case management and service coordination

The PRS Teacher must record the date of the initial contact with the pregnant student and document that services are being provided.

The services must be regular and routine and must be customized to the needs of each pregnant student.

Prenatal Confinement

A medical release is mandatory to allow a confined prenatal student to return to campus for any reason.

The medical release must be provided by a medial or nurse practitioner licensed to practice in the United States.

Postpartum Confinement

PRS CEHI is provided to a student that is confined to the home or hospital bedside because she delivered a live, aborted, or stillborn baby, suffered a miscarriage or death of a newborn, or placed a baby up for adoption.

The PRS teacher must record the date the pregnancy ended (date of delivery).

Districts must obtain a Medical Release to allow a student to return to campus from postpartum confinement for any reason before the first day of the fourth week after the day of the infant's birth (Weeks 1 - 3).

Postpartum confinement is six consecutive weeks in length.

Extended postpartum confinement is up to 4 consecutive weeks in length.

Postpartum Confinement can be extended for an additional 4 weeks if there are related complications of the student mother's health or with her newborn infant's health.

A doctor's note to document that a medical necessity to extend confinement has been determined to exist is mandatory to extend postpartum confinement.

District's must obtain a medical release to allow a student to return to campus for any reason during the extended postpartum period.

Returning to Campus

A confined PRS student (prenatal or postpartum) may be allowed to return to campus with a medical release from a medical or nurse practitioner.

A confined PRS student (prenatal or postpartum) may be allowed to return to campus on a temporary, limited basis or full time with a medical release from a medical or nurse practitioner.

Student can remain coded when they return to receive temporary, limited services at a school campus to supplement CEHI or other PRS components.

Returning on a temporary, limited basis may help with the transition from home back to school.

The time spent receiving temporary, limited services on campus cannot count as any part of the number of hours served as PRS CEHI for eligible days present.

The prenatal student may be allowed to return full time, ending confinement, and attend a class or classes on a regular, routine basis when the doctor or nurse practitioner verifies in a Medical Release that there is no longer a need for confinement.

The postpartum student cannot return full time and / or attend a class or classes on a regular, routine basis until she is withdrawn from PRS.

Compensatory Education Home Instruction (CEHI)

CEHI Provided when:

The pregnancy prenatal period prevents the student from attending classes on a campus.

The pregnancy postpartum period prevents the student from attending classes on a campus.

CEHI is provided for all core classes. Students must be exited from Career and Technology classes when they are off campus and must be re-enrolled when they return.

Students cannot be allowed to fall behind in any class.

The CEHI teacher maintains a log to document the date and actual amount of time CEHI is provided to the confined student.

The teachers of record must provide the CEHI teacher with assignments. If they refuse, the Principal or other administrator must intervene.

Districts are not required to provide CEHI to confined students on days designated as school breaks, holidays, teacher work days, etc including the summer break.

School breaks, holidays, teacher work days, etc. do not extend the amount of time a student can be served with postpartum services.

Students who do not come to school and who do not receive CEHI and/or home instruction must be counted absent.

CEHI service hours may not be accumulated and carried forward from one week to the next.

CEHI service hours cannot be applied to a previous week.

Special Education and PRS

Students who are eligible for special education and related services who also receive PRS must be served collaboratively by the District through both programs—Special Education and Pregnancy Related Services.

Immediately, upon learning of Pregnancy SPED conducts “Contingency” ARD to address student’s “*Change in Status*” and potential placement changes.

PRS staff included in ARD

“Contingency” ARD must meet the following four criteria:

- be eligible for special education and related services as determined by an ARD committee;
- is **expected** to be confined at home or hospital bedside for a minimum of four consecutive weeks;
- for medical reasons only (unless the child is 0 – 5 years of age);
- medical condition is documented by a physician licensed to practice in the United States. 19 TAC §89.63(c)(2)(A)

Test Administration and CEHI

Confined postpartum or prenatal students may earn eligible days present when PRS CEHI instructors administer routine quizzes, daily or weekly classroom exams, etc. that are required as part of the instructional requirements of a class.

The student will earn a maximum of one day present for one or more hours of testing in one calendar day.

If it takes a student more than one hour to complete the exam, the additional contact hours of testing cannot be credited as attendance.

When testing requires less than one hour, then the CEHI instructor must complete the hour with CEHI instruction to earn one day present.

Documentation

Documentation must be complete and on file for every student accumulating eligible PRS days present in the Student Detail Report to claim PRS eligible days present.

A Medical or Nurse Practitioner (Licensed to practice in US), or a Nurse Midwife (Licensed to practice in the US) documents that the student is pregnant.

The PRS teacher records the date of initial contact with student regarding pregnancy.

For each period of prenatal confinement, a Medical or Nurse Practitioner provides a note stating the medical necessity for confinement and a release date to return to school.

A responsible campus official documents the date the pregnancy ended (e.g. date of delivery).

All documentation must be obtained in an expeditious manner and retained for audit purposes so that eligibility requirements will be met.

The attendance personnel:

- Responsible for entering changes in the detailed student attendance accounting system.
- Verify the Student Detail Report for any coding errors at the end of each six-week reporting period.
- IN NO CASE should attendance personnel be responsible for determining whether a student is eligible for the PRS program

The PRS program staff:

- Provide attendance personnel with the names and coding information of students served in the PRS Program
- Are responsible for ensuring that attendance personnel are aware of changes in a student's services and effective dates of such changes.
- The PRS program staff should verify the Student Detail Reports to ensure that initial coding of PRS Students is correct.

Conducting CEHI in "UNSAFE" home setting

If home is unsafe for teacher to enter then perhaps District should report situation to CPS.

Doctor's Notes and Releases

Doctors Notes and Releases must be obtained from a medical or nurse practitioner licensed to practice in the United States.

The required information can be obtained in one or more notes from one or more medical or nurse practitioners.

Discharge papers and other official forms completed and issued by a hospital, clinic, practitioner's office, etc. can be copied and utilized to support doctor notes.

Doctor notes must provide the *medical necessity for confinement*.

Inadequate documentation may require the district to refund PRS payments even if a student was served.

Doctor's Notes must include:

- a. Statement of the medical necessity for prenatal confinement (medical diagnosis and conditions) in accordance to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)
- b. length of prenatal or extended postpartum confinement
- c. Medical Release including the date the student is to return to school
- d. statement of how the student can be better served or the condition ameliorated by placing the student in CEHI and/or
- e. an explanation of the medical risk(s) that attending school presents to the student and/or undelivered baby

Medical Releases must include:

- a. The specific date(s), number of days per week, and number of hours per day the student can return to school and be on campus and
- b. and either the limitations, restrictions, accommodations, etc. placed on the student mother's temporary, limited visit or placed on her full time return to school including the date the limitations, restrictions, accommodations, etc. end; or
- c. or a statement that no limitations, etc are necessary for the student mother's safe return to campus for temporary, limited or full time services

Quality Control

Auditors review documentation, records, doctor's notes, campus / district improvement plans, home instruction logs, etc.

At the end of each six weeks PRS program staff should verify the Student Detail Report to ensure that coding for each PRS Students is correct.

At the end of the year PRS program staff should verify that coding for each PRS Students is correct.

No student can be coded PRS unless CEHI is one of the services provided by the district.

Collaboration

To work jointly with others in an intellectual endeavor. It is not TEA vs. SPED vs. PRS vs. Student! ***IT IS A PARTNERSHIP***

Collaboration to serve the Pregnant and Parenting Student and her child.

Texas Education Code

*It is the policy of [the State of Texas] that ...each student enrolled in the public school system shall have access to programs and services that are **appropriate to the student's educational needs** and that are **substantially equal to those available to any similar student**...notwithstanding varying local economic factors.*

*An educational institution **may not deny services** to any individual eligible to participate in a school district's special education program as provided by Section 29.003, but the educational institution shall provide individuals with disabilities special educational services as authorized by law or, where expressly authorized, assist in and contribute toward the provision of appropriate special educational services in cooperation with other educational institutions and other appropriate agencies institutions, or departments...*

Pregnancy Website

www.tea.state.tx.us/pep