

Student Involvement in the IEP At-A-Glance

LEGAL ESSENTIALS

- Students of transition age MUST be invited to IEP meetings [34 CFR § 300.321(b)(1)]
- IEP must reflect student's "strengths, preferences, and interests" [34 CFR § 300.43(a)(2)]
- Student participation is key element of appropriate transition planning
- In Oregon, transition planning begins as early as age 14, or even earlier, when determined appropriate by the IEP team.
- Prior to the transfer of procedural rights, parents determine the level of student involvement in IEP meetings.

BENEFITS OF STUDENT INVOLVEMENT

- Student ownership and motivation
- Self-determination and self-advocacy skills
- Relevance of IEP goals and services
- Post-school outcomes and success
- Student understanding of rights and accommodations

INVOLVEMENT BY AGE/STAGE

Age/Grade	Key Expectations	Examples
Elementary	 Attend part of meeting Share basic preferences Begin understanding strengths 	 Student shares "Three things I'm good at" with the team Student creates drawing of favorite activities for the meeting Student answers: "What helps me learn best?" Student shows work samples they're proud of Student uses happy/sad faces to indicate preferences Student introduces themselves to team members
Middle School	 Participate in goal- setting Describe accommodation needs Learn about IEP components 	 Student completes "This is how I learn best" inventory Student reviews draft goals and gives feedback Student creates slideshow about strengths and challenges Student explains which accommodations help and why Student prepares 2-3 questions to ask during meeting Student practices using simple disability explanation
High School	 Lead portions of meeting Active role in transition planning Understand disability and rights 	 Student leads introductions and meeting agenda Student presents on progress toward previous goals Student explains post-graduation goals and plans Student leads discussion about job/college interests Student articulates needed accommodations for transition Student summarizes key decisions at meeting conclusion



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STUDENT PARTICIPATION ESSENTIALS

Before Meeting	During Meeting	After Meeting
 Invite student with appropriate notice Prepare student for participation Identify how student will contribute Create supportive materials if needed 	 Create welcoming environment Directly address student, not just about student Actively seek student input Use student-friendly language Document student's direct statements 	 Review decisions with student Confirm student understands outcomes Connect goals to student's expressed interests Plan for increased involvement next time

KEY STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Strengths & Talents: What I'm good at

Preferences: What works for me

• Interests: What I care about

Needs & Challenges: Where I need help
 Future Goals: What I want after high school
 Accommodations: What helps me succeed

PARTICIPATION OPTIONS (INDIVIDUALIZE TO STUDENT)

- Verbal input during discussion
- Prepared presentation (slides, portfolio, etc.)
- One-page personal introduction
- Pre-recorded video or audio
- Written statements or completed forms
- Visual supports (pictures, diagrams, etc.)
- Communication devices or assistive technology

QUICK INVOLVEMENT INDICATORS

- Student can explain the purpose of their IEP
- Student's language appears in IEP document
- Student shows increased participation over time
- Student's priorities are reflected in goals
- Student demonstrates self-advocacy skills
- Student understands their accommodations

COMMON PITFALLS TO AVOID

- Discussing student as if they're not present
- Using jargon or complex language
- Limiting student input to "yes/no" responses
- Focusing only on deficits rather than strengths
- Allowing adult voices to dominate discussion
- Expecting same participation style from all students

Remember: Student involvement is a process that develops over time, with the ultimate goal of student self-advocacy and self-determination.