

BEFORE THE  
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of:

PARENT ON BEHALF OF STUDENT,

v.

MOUNTAIN VIEW-LOS ALTOS UNION  
HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

OAH CASE NO. 2014051223

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR  
STAY PUT WITHOUT PREJUDICE

On May 30, 2014, Student filed a motion for stay put with the Office of Administrative Hearings, naming the Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School District. District did not submit a response.

APPLICABLE LAW

Until due process hearing procedures are complete, a special education student is entitled to remain in his or her current educational placement, unless the parties agree otherwise. (20 U.S.C. § 1415(j); 34 C.F.R. § 300.518(a) (2006)<sup>1</sup>; Ed. Code, § 56505 subd. (d).) This is referred to as “stay put.” For purposes of stay put, the current educational placement is typically the placement called for in the student's individualized education program, which has been implemented prior to the dispute arising. (*Thomas v. Cincinnati Bd. of Educ.* (6th Cir. 1990) 918 F.2d 618, 625.)

In California, “specific educational placement” is defined as “that unique combination of facilities, personnel, location or equipment necessary to provide instructional services to an individual with exceptional needs,” as specified in the IEP. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 5, § 3042.)

Courts have recognized, however, that because of changing circumstances, the status quo cannot always be replicated exactly for purposes of stay put. (*Ms. S ex rel. G. v. Vashon Island Sch. Dist.* (9th Cir. 2003) 337 F.3d 1115, 1133-35.) Progression to the next grade maintains the status quo for purposes of stay put. (*Van Scoy v. San Luis Coastal Unified Sch. Dist.* (C.D. Cal. 2005) 353 F.Supp.2d 1083, 1086 [“stay put” placement was advancement to next grade]; see also *Beth B. v. Van Clay* (N.D. Ill. 2000) 126 F. Supp.2d 532, 534; Fed.Reg., Vol. 64, No. 48, p. 12616, Comment on § 300.514 [discussing grade advancement for a child with a disability].)

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<sup>1</sup> All references to the Code of Federal Regulations are to the 2006 edition, unless otherwise indicated.

Stay put may apply when a child with a disability files for a due process hearing on the issue of whether graduation from high school (which ends Individuals with Disabilities Education Act eligibility) is appropriate. (*Cronin v. Bd. of Educ. of East Ramapo Cent. Sch. Dist.* (S.D.N.Y. 1988) 689 F.Supp. 197, 202, fn. 4; see also *R.Y. v. Hawaii* (D. Hawaii February 17, 2010, Civ. No. 09-00242) 2010 WL 558552, \*\*6-7.) Stay put applies because if it did not, schools would be able to end special education eligibility for students by unilaterally graduating them from high school. (*Ibid.*)

A district is required to provide written notice to the parents of the child whenever the district proposes to initiate or change, or refuses to initiate or change, the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of the child, or the provision of a free appropriate public education to the child. (20 U.S.C. §1415(b)(3).) This includes a student's graduation with a regular diploma and exit from high school as the graduation constitutes a change in placement due to the termination of services upon graduation. (34 C.F.R. 300.102(a)(3)(iii).)

## DISCUSSION

In this case, Student seeks an order of stay put to prevent District from graduating her with a regular education diploma, which would terminate her receipt of special education and related services. However, Student did not attach a copy of her last agreed upon and implemented educational program. Therefore, Student's motion for stay put is denied, without prejudice, for failing to include information OAH requires to make a ruling.

## ORDER

Student's motion for stay put is denied without prejudice.

DATE: June 2, 2014

/s/

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PETER PAUL CASTILLO  
Administrative Law Judge  
Office of Administrative Hearings