
NOTICE OF PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS

PARENTAL RIGHTS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS

October 2006

INTRODUCTION

This brochure provides an overview of parental special education rights, sometimes called procedural safeguards. These same procedural safeguards are also available for students with disabilities who have reached the age of 18. This Notice of Procedural Safeguards must be given to you at least one time per year, except it must also be given to you:

1. The first time your child is referred for a special education evaluation;
2. The first time you file a complaint with the Minnesota Department of Education;
3. If you or the district requests a due process hearing;
4. On the date the district decides to change the placement of your student by removing the student from school for a violation of the district discipline policy; or
5. Upon your request.

PRIOR WRITTEN NOTICE

The district must provide you with prior written notice each time it proposes to initiate or change, or refuses to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or education placement of your child.

This written notice must include:

1. A description of the action proposed or refused;
2. An explanation of why the district proposes or refuses to take the action;
3. A description of any other options the district considered and the reasons why those options were rejected;
4. A description of each evaluation procedure, test, record or report the district used as a basis for its proposal or refusal;
5. A description of any other factors relevant to the district's proposal or refusal;
6. A statement that your child has protection under these procedural safeguards and information about how you can get a copy of the brochure; and
7. Sources for you to contact to obtain assistance in understanding these procedural safeguards.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you need help in understanding any of your procedural rights or anything about your child's education, please contact the principal, the special education director or the person listed below. This notice must be provided in your native language or other mode of communication you may be using.

If you have any questions or would like further information, please contact:

Name _____
Phone _____

For further information, you may contact one of the following organizations:

ARC Minnesota (advocacy for persons with developmental disabilities):

651-523-0823, 1-800-582-5256

Children Home Society (CHS) and Family Service Inc:

651-255-2448, 1-800-982-2303

MN Association for Children's Mental Health:

651-644-7333, 1-800-528-4511

MN Brain Injury Association:

612-378-2742, 1-800-444-6443

MN Disability Law Center:

612-332-1441, 1-800-292-4150,

612-332-4668 (TTY)

PACER (Parent Advocacy Coalition for Educational Rights):

952-838-9000, 1-800-53-PACER,

952-838-0190 (TTY)

You may also contact the Minnesota Department of Education:

651-582-8689, 651-582-8201 (TTY)

PARENTAL CONSENT

1. Consent means that you have been fully informed of the information relevant to the activity for which your written permission is sought. Consent is voluntary and may be revoked at any time. However, revocation of consent does not negate

an action that has occurred after the consent was given and before the consent was revoked. An exception to this is the revocation of consent for a behavior intervention plan which requires the district to immediately stop using the plan.

2. The district must obtain your consent before conducting its initial evaluation of your child and before the first time it provides special education and related services to your child. Consent for an initial evaluation is not consent for the initial provision of special education and related services.
3. Your consent is required before a district conducts a reevaluation of your child. The reevaluation may occur without your consent if the district has taken reasonable steps to get your consent and you have failed to respond.
4. Your consent is not required for the district to review existing data on your child or to administer a test or other evaluation that is given to all children, unless consent is required from parents of all children.
5. Your consent is required before the initial provision of special education and related services and placement. If you refuse consent to the initial provision of services to your child, the district may not override your refusal. In that case, the district will not be considered in violation for a failure to provide your child with special education and related services for which the district requested consent.
6. You have a right to object in writing to any action the district proposes. Upon receipt of your written objection, the district will ask you to attend a conciliation conference. You and the district may also agree to use mediation, or a facilitated IEP team meeting to resolve your disagreement. If you object to a proposed service or evaluation, the district may not deny your child any other service or activity. The district must continue to provide an appropriate education to your child.
7. Your consent is required before a district may disclose personally identifiable information about you or share such data with anyone other than officials of participating agencies collecting or using the information under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or for any purpose other than meeting a requirement of that law. Please refer to 34 C.F.R. Part 99 for additional information on consent requirements concerning data privacy under federal law.
8. Your consent is required before the district may access your private insurance to pay for services to ensure FAPE. Your refusal to provide this consent does not release the district from ensuring

all required services are provided at no cost to you.

WRITTEN ANNUAL NOTICE RELATING TO IEP HEALTH RELATED SERVICES REIMBURSEMENT

The district must inform you with annual written notice of:

1. Its intent to seek reimbursement from medical assistance or MinnesotaCare for IEP health-related services provided by the district;
2. Your right to request a copy of all records concerning IEP health-related services disclosed by the district to any third party; and
3. Your right to withdraw consent for disclosure of a child's records at any time without consequence.

INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL EVALUATIONS

An independent educational evaluation (IEE) is an evaluation by a qualified person(s) who is not an employee of your district. You may ask for an IEE at school district expense if you disagree with the district's evaluation. A hearing officer may also order an independent evaluation of your child at school district expense during a due process hearing.

Upon request for an IEE, the district must give you information regarding its criteria for selection of an independent examiner and information about where an independent education evaluation may be obtained.

If you request an IEE, the district must, without delay, ensure that it is provided at public expense or request a hearing to determine the appropriateness of its evaluation. If the district goes to hearing and the hearing officer determines the district's evaluation is appropriate, you still have the right to an independent evaluation, but not at public expense.

If you obtain an IEE, the results of the evaluation must be considered by the IEP/IIP/IFSP team and may be presented as evidence at a due process hearing regarding your child.

EDUCATION RECORDS

Your Access to Records

If you want to look at your child's education records, the district must give you access to those records for your review. Education records include most of the information about your child that is held by the

school. However, information held solely by your child's teacher for his or her own instructional use may not be included in the education records.

The district must allow you to review the records without unnecessary delay, and before any meeting regarding an IEP, or any hearing or resolution session about your child. In addition, the district must comply with your request to review your child's education records within 10 business days.

Your right to inspect and review records includes the right to:

1. An explanation or interpretation records upon request;
2. Have your representative inspect records on your behalf;
3. Review your child's records as of and
4. Request that the district provide copies of your child's educational records to you.

School Psychologist- This addresses the issue of parents not liking what is in the ER report

Record of Access by Others

The district must keep a record of each request for access to, and each disclosure of, personally identifiable information in your child's education records. This record of access must include the name of the individual who made the request or received personally identifiable information from your child's education records, the date access was given and the purpose of the disclosure or the individual's legitimate interest in the information

Consent to Release Records

Parent consent is required before personally identifiable information is released to unauthorized individuals or agencies. The consent must be in writing and must specify the individuals or agencies authorized to receive the information; the nature of the information to be disclosed; the purpose for which the information may be used; and a reasonable expiration date for the authorization to release information. Upon request, the district must provide you with a copy of records it discloses after you have given this consent.

The district may not disclose information contained in your child's IEP/IIIP/IFSP, including diagnosis and treatment information, to a health plan company without your signed consent.

Fees for Searching, Retrieving and Copying Records

The district may not charge a fee to search or retrieve records. However, if you request copies, it may charge a reasonable fee for the copies, unless charging that fee would prevent you from exercising your right to inspect and review the education records because you cannot afford to pay it

Amendment of Records at Parent's Request

If you believe that information in your child's records is inaccurate, misleading, incomplete or in violation of your child's privacy or other rights, you may request in writing that the district amend or remove the information.

The district must decide within a reasonable time whether it will amend the records. If the district decides not to amend the records, it must inform you that you have the right to a hearing to challenge the district's decision. If, as a result of that hearing, the district decides that the information is not inaccurate, misleading, incomplete or in violation of your child's privacy right, it must inform you that you have the right to include a statement of your comments and disagreements alongside the challenged information in your child's education records.

Destruction of Records

The district must inform you when personally identifiable information is no longer needed in order to provide education services to your child. That information must be destroyed at your request. However, the school may retain a permanent record of your child's name, address, phone number, grades, attendance records, classes attended, grade level completed and year completed.

The district must not destroy any education records if there is an outstanding request to review those records.

MEDIATION

Mediation is a voluntary process to help resolve disputes. You or your district may request mediation from the Minnesota Special Education Mediation Service (MNSEMS) at 651-582-8222 or 1-866-466-7367. Mediation uses a neutral third party trained in facilitative dispute resolution techniques. Mediation may not be used to deny or delay your right to a due process hearing. Both you and district staff must agree to try mediation before a mediator can be assigned. At any time during the mediation, you or the district may end the mediation.

WRITTEN COMPLAINTS

Any organization or individual may file a complaint with the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE). Complaints sent to MDE must:

1. Be in writing and be signed by the individual or organization filling the complaint;
2. Allege violations of state or federal special education law or rule which have occurred within the last year;
3. State the facts upon which the allegation is based and include a proposed resolution to the alleged violation;
4. Include the name, address and telephone number of the person or organization registering the complaint as well as the name and address of the school attended by the child; and
5. Be forwarded to the public agency servicing the child at the same time the complaint is sent to MDE.

The complaint must be sent to:

Minnesota Department Education
Division of Compliance and Assistance
Due Process Supervisor
1500 West Highway 36
Roseville, MN 55113-4266
651.582.8689 Phone 651.582.8725 Fax

MDE will issue a written decision within 60 days. Final complaint decisions may be appealed to the Minnesota Court of Appeals within 60 days of receipt of the decision.

IMPARTIAL DUE PROCESS HEARING

Both you and the district have a right to request in writing an impartial due process hearing. A request for hearing must be sent to MDE and to the other party. A due process hearing may address any matter related to the identification, evaluation, educational placement, manifestation determination or provision of a free appropriate public education of your child. Before you can have a hearing, the district must arrange for a resolution meeting to occur within 15 days of the hearing request. If the matter is not resolved within 30 days of the request, the hearing timelines begin. If you do not attend a resolution meeting or a mediation, and the district does not agree to waive the meeting in writing, you are not entitled to a hearing.

Procedures for Initiation of a Due Process Hearing

Upon a written request for a hearing, the district must give you a copy of this procedural safeguard notice and a copy of your rights at hearing. All written request must include:

1. The name of your child;
2. The address of your child;
3. The name of the school your child is attending;
4. A description of the problem(s), including your view of the facts, and
5. A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known to you at the time.

MDE will appoint an impartial hearing officer to conduct the hearing. Below are a few of your rights at hearing. This is not a complete list of rights.

Both you and the district have the right to:

1. Be accompanied and advised by counsel and by individuals with special knowledge or training with respect to the problems of children with disabilities;
2. Present evidence and confront, cross-examine, and compel the attendance of witnesses;
3. Block the introduction of any evidence at the hearing that has not been disclosed at least five business days before the hearing, including evaluation data and recommendations based on that data; and
4. Receive a free copy of the hearing transcript or recording and the findings of fact and decisions.

As a parent, you, specifically, have the right to:

1. Have your child, who is the subject of the hearing, present; and
2. Open the hearing to the public.

A hearing decision must be issued within 45 days of the expiration of the 30-day resolution period. Extensions may be available under some circumstances. The hearing decision is final unless you or the district file a civil action.

Disclosure of Additional Evidence Before a Hearing

At least five (5) business days before a hearing, you and the district must disclose to each other all evaluations of your child completed by that date and recommendations based on those evaluations that are intended to be used at the hearing. A hearing officer may refuse to allow you to introduce any undisclosed evaluations or recommendations at the hearing without consent of the other party. All evidence must

be limited to the specific issues described to the hearing officer.

CIVIL ACTION

When you or the district disagree with the findings or decisions made by a hearing officer, either party may file a court action. The action may be brought in federal district court or the state court of appeals. Different standards of review apply in each court. An appeal to the state court of appeals must be made within 60 days of your receipt of the decision. An appeal to federal district court must be made within 90 days of the date of the decision.

PLACEMENT DURING A HEARING OR CIVIL ACTION

During a hearing or court action, unless you and the district agree otherwise, your child will remain in the education placement where he/she is currently placed. This is commonly referred to as the “stay-put” rule.

Two exceptions to the “stay-put” rule exist:

1. Students may be removed from their educational setting for not more than 45 days to an interim alternative educational placement for certain weapon, drug or serious bodily injury violations; and
2. A hearing officer’s decision agreeing with the parents that a change in placement is appropriate is the “stay-put” placement during subsequent appeals.

EXPEDITED HEARINGS

Expedited hearings may occur in the following situations:

1. Whenever you request a hearing and the district’s determination that your child’s behavior was not a result of his/her disability is not supported by the evidence. **School Psychologists- This would be a manifestation determination.**
2. Whenever you request a hearing to dispute a 45-day interim alternative education placement order by school personnel; or
3. When a district requests an expedited hearing to establish that it is dangerous for your child to remain in the current placement.

Expedited hearings must be held and a decision issued within 10 days of the expiration of a 15-day resolution period. The district must arrange for a resolution meeting to occur within seven days of a request for an

expedited hearing. If you do not attend the resolution meeting or mediation, and the district does not agree to waive the meeting in writing, you are not entitled to a hearing.

Placement by a Hearing Officer

A hearing officer may decide to move your child to an interim alternative educational setting for up to 45 calendar days if the hearing officer determines your child is substantially likely to injure self or others if he/she remains in the current placement

INTERIM ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENT

The district may change your child’s educational placement for up to 45 calendar days, if your child:

1. Possesses a weapon at school or at a school function;
2. Knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs, or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school or at a school function; or
3. Has inflicted serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises or at a school function.

The IEP/IIP/IFSP team determines the interim alternative educational setting. Even though this is a temporary change, it must allow your child:

1. To continue to progress in the general curriculum, although in a different setting;
2. To continue to receive those services and modifications, including those described in your child’s IEP/IIP/IFSP, that will help your child meet his/her IEP/IIP/IFSP goals; and
3. Include services and modifications designed to prevent the behavior from recurring.

If your child is placed in an interim alternative educational setting, an IEP/IIP/IFSP meeting must be convened within ten (10) school days of the decision. At this meeting, the team must discuss the behavior and its relationship to your child’s disability, review evaluation information regarding the behavior, and determine the appropriateness of your child’s IEP/IIP/IFSP and behavior plan.

ATTORNEY’S FEES FOR HEARINGS

You may be able to recover attorney fees if you prevail in a due process hearing. A petition for fees must be filed in a court of competent jurisdiction. A judge may make an award of attorney’s fees based on prevailing rates in your community. The court may reduce an

award of attorney's fees if it finds that you unreasonably delayed the settlement or decision in the case. If the district prevails and a court agrees that your request for a hearing was for any improper purpose, you may be required to pay the district's attorney's fees.

PRIVATE SCHOOL PLACEMENT

You may be able to recover tuition expenses for a private school placement if you inform the district of your intent to enroll your child in private school at public expense. This must be done at the most recent IEP/IIP/IFSP meeting prior to removal of your child from public school or by written notice to the district at least 10 business days prior to removal of your child from public school. Your notice must state

why you disagree with the district's proposed IEP/IIP/IFSP or placement. If a hearing officer or court finds that the district failed to provide or is unable to provide your child with an appropriate education and that the private placement is appropriate, you may be reimbursed for the cost of the private placement.

Failure to tell the school of your intent to enroll your child in a private school at public expense, failure to make your child available for evaluation, or other unreasonable delay on your part could result in a reduction or denial of reimbursement for the private school placement. If the district prevented you from providing this notice or you cannot write in English, the hearing officer may not reduce the reimbursement.