

**Greater Albany SD 8J**  
**Administrative Regulation**

Code: **IGBAG-AR**  
Adopted: 3/11/08  
Revised/Readopted: 5/11/09; 8/12/13

**Special Education - Procedural Safeguards**

1. Procedural Safeguards

a. The district provides procedural safeguards to:

- (1) Parents, guardians<sup>1</sup> (unless the guardian is a state agency) or persons in parental relationship to the student;
- (2) Surrogate parents; and
- (3) Students who have reached the age of 18, the age of majority, or are considered emancipated under Oregon law and to whom rights have transferred by statute, identified as adult students (called "eligible students").

b. The district gives parents or guardians a copy of the *Procedural Safeguards Notice*, published by the Oregon Department of Education (ODE):

- (1) At least once a year; and
- (2) At the first referral or parental request for evaluation to determine eligibility for special education services;
- (3) When the parent or guardian (or adult student) requests a copy;
- (4) To the parent or guardian and the student one year before the student's 18th birthday or upon learning that the student is considered emancipated.

c. The *Procedural Safeguards Notice* is:

- (1) Provided written in the native language or other communication of the parents or guardians (unless it is clearly not feasible to do so) and in language clearly understandable to the public.
- (2) If the native language or other mode of communication of the parent or guardian is not a written language, the district takes steps to ensure that:
  - (a) The notice is translated orally or by other means to the parent or guardian in his/her native language or other mode of communication;
  - (b) The parent or guardian understands the content of the notice; and
  - (c) There is written evidence that the district has met these requirements.

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<sup>1</sup>As used in this document, the term parent includes legal guardian or person in a parental relationship. The status and duties of a legal guardian are defined in ORS 125.005 (4) and 125.300 - 125.325. The determination of whether an individual is acting in a parental relationship, for purposes of determining residency, depends on the evaluation of the factors listed in ORS 419B.373. The determination for other purposes depends on evaluation of those factors and a power of attorney executed pursuant to ORS 109.056. For special education students, parent also includes a surrogate parent, an adult student to whom rights have transferred and foster parent as defined in OAR 581-015-0005 (18).

2. Content of *Procedural Safeguards Notice*

The procedural safeguards notice includes all of the content provided in the *Procedural Safeguards Notice* published by the ODE.

3. Parent/guardian or Adult Student Meeting Participation

- a. The district provides parents/guardians or adult students an opportunity to participate in meetings with respect to the identification, evaluation, individualized education program (IEP) and educational placement of the student, and the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to the student.
- b. The district provides parents/guardians or adult students written notice of any meeting sufficiently in advance to ensure an opportunity to attend. The written notice:
  - (1) States the purpose, time and place of the meeting and who is invited to attend;
  - (2) Advises that /guardians or adult students may invite other individuals who they believe have knowledge or special expertise regarding the student;
  - (3) Advises the parents/guardians or adult student that the team may proceed with the meeting even if they are not in attendance;
  - (4) Advises the parent/guardian or adult students who to contact before the meeting to provide information if they are unable to attend; and
  - (5) Indicates if one of the meeting's purposes is to consider transition services or transition service needs. If so:
    - (a) Indicates that the student will be invited; and
    - (b) Identifies any agencies invited to send a representative.
- c. The district takes steps to ensure that one or both of the parents or guardians of a student with a disability are present at each IEP or placement meeting or are afforded the opportunity to participate, including:
  - (1) Notifying parents or guardians of the meeting early enough to ensure that they will have an opportunity to attend; and
  - (2) Scheduling the meeting at a mutually agreed on time and place.
- d. If neither parent or guardian can participate, the district will use other methods to ensure participation, including, but not limited to, individual or conference phone calls or home visits.
- e. The district may conduct an evaluation planning or eligibility meeting without the parent/guardian or adult student if the district provided meeting notice to the parent/guardian or adult student sufficiently in advance to ensure an opportunity to attend.
- f. The district may conduct an IEP or placement meeting without the parent/guardian or adult student if the district is unable to convince the parents/guardians or adult students that they should participate. Attempts to convince the parent or guardian to participate will be considered sufficient if the district:
  - (1) Communicates directly with the parent/guardian or adult student and arranges a mutually agreeable time and place and sends written notice to confirm the arrangement; or
  - (2) Proposes a time and place in the written notice stating that a different time and place might be requested and confirms that the notice was received.

- g. If the district proceeds with an IEP meeting without a parent/guardian or adult student, the district must have a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed upon time and place such as:
  - (1) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
  - (2) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents or guardian and any responses received; and
  - (3) Detailed records of visits made to the parents' or guardians' home or place of employment and the results of those visits.
- h. The district takes whatever action is necessary to ensure that the parent/guardian or adult student understands the proceedings at a meeting, including arranging for an interpreter for parents/guardians or adult students who are deaf or whose native language is other than English.
- i. After the transfer of rights to an adult student at the age of majority, the district provides written notice of meetings to the adult student and parent or guardian, if the parent or guardian can be reasonably located. After the transfer of rights to an adult student at the age of majority, a parent or guardian receiving notice of an IEP meeting is not entitled to attend the meeting unless invited by the adult student or the district.
- j. An IEP meeting does not include:
  - (1) Informal or unscheduled conversations involving school district personnel;
  - (2) Conversations on issues such as teaching methodology, lesson plans or coordination of service provision if those issues are not addressed in the student's IEP; or
  - (3) Preparatory activities that district or public personnel engage in to develop a proposal or response to a parent or guardian proposal that will be discussed at a later meeting.

#### 4. Surrogate Parents

- a. The district protects the rights of a student with a disability, or suspected of having a disability, by appointing a surrogate parent when:
  - (1) The parent or guardian cannot be identified or located after reasonable efforts;
  - (2) The student is a ward of the state or an unaccompanied homeless youth and there is reasonable cause to believe that the student has a disability, and there is no foster parent or other person available who can act as the parent of the student; or
  - (3) The parent/guardian or adult student requests the appointment of a surrogate parent.
- b. The district secures nominations of persons to serve as surrogates. The district appoints surrogates within 30 days of a determination that the student needs a surrogate, unless a surrogate has already been appointed by juvenile court.
- c. The district will only appoint a surrogate who:
  - (1) Is not an employee of the district or the ODE;
  - (2) Is not an employee of any other agency involved in the education or care of the student;
  - (3) Is free of any personal or professional interest that would interfere with representing the student's special education interests; and

- (4) Has the necessary knowledge and skills that ensure adequate representation of the student in special education decisions. The district will provide training, as necessary, to ensure that surrogate parents have the requisite knowledge.
- d. The district provides all special education rights and procedural safeguards to appointed surrogate parents.
- e. A surrogate will not be considered an employee of the district solely on the basis that the surrogate is compensated from public funds.
- f. The duties of the surrogate parent are to:
  - (1) Protect the special education rights of the student;
  - (2) Be acquainted with the student's disability and the student's special education needs;
  - (3) Represent the student in all matters relating to the identification, evaluation, IEP and educational placement of the student; and
  - (4) Represent the student in all matters relating to the provision of a FAPE to the student.
- g. A parent or guardian may give written consent for a surrogate to be appointed.
  - (1) When a parent or guardian requests that a surrogate be appointed, the parent or guardian shall retain all parental rights to receive notice and all of the information provided to the surrogate. When the district appoints a surrogate at parent or guardian request, the district will continue to provide to the parent or guardian a copy of all notices and other information provided to the surrogate.
  - (2) The surrogate, alone, shall be responsible for all matters relating to the special education of the student. The district will treat the surrogate as the parent or guardian unless and until the parent or guardian revokes consent for the surrogate's appointment.
  - (3) If a parent or guardian gives written consent for a surrogate to be appointed, the parent or guardian may revoke consent at any time by providing a written request to revoke the surrogate's appointment;
- h. An adult student to whom rights have transferred at age of majority may give written consent for a surrogate to be appointed. When an adult student requests that a surrogate be appointed, the student shall retain all rights to receive notice and all of the information provided to the surrogate. The surrogate, alone, shall be responsible for all matters relating to the special education of the student. The district will treat the surrogate as the adult student unless and until the adult student revokes consent for the surrogate's appointment. If an adult student gives written consent for a surrogate to be appointed, the adult student may revoke consent at any time by providing a written request to revoke the surrogate's appointment.
- i. The district may change or terminate the appointment of a surrogate when:
  - (1) The person appointed as surrogate is no longer willing to serve;
  - (2) Rights transfer to the adult student or the student graduates with a regular diploma;
  - (3) The student is no longer eligible for special education services;
  - (4) The legal guardianship of the student is transferred to a person who is able to carry out the role of the parent or guardian;
  - (5) A foster parent or other person is identified who can carry out the role of parent;
  - (6) The parent or guardian, who previously could not be identified or located, is now identified or located;
  - (7) The appointed surrogate is no longer eligible;

- (8) The student moves to another school district; or
  - (9) The student is no longer a ward of the state or unaccompanied homeless youth.
- j. The district will not appoint a surrogate solely because the parent/guardian or student to whom rights have transferred is uncooperative or unresponsive to the special education needs of the student.

5. Transfer of Rights at Age of Majority

- a. When a student with a disability reaches the age of majority, marries or is emancipated, rights previously accorded to the student's parents or guardians under the special education laws, transfer to the student. A student for whom rights have transferred is considered an "adult student" under OAR 581-015-2000(1).
- b. The district provides notice to the student and the parent or guardian that rights (accorded by statute) will transfer at the age of majority. This notice is provided at an IEP meeting and documented on the IEP:
  - (1) At least one year before the student's 18th birthday;
  - (2) More than one year before the student's 18th birthday, if the student's IEP team determines that earlier notice will aid transition; or
  - (3) Upon actual knowledge that within a year the student will likely marry or become emancipated before age 18.
- c. The district provides written notice to the student and to the parent or guardian at the time of the transfer.
- d. These requirements apply to all students, including students who are incarcerated in a state or local adult or juvenile correctional facility or jail.
- e. After transfer of rights to the student, the district provides any written prior notices and written notices of meetings required by the special education laws to the adult student and to the parent or guardian if the parent or guardian can be reasonably located.
- f. After rights have transferred to the student, receipt of notice of an IEP meeting does not entitle the parent or guardian to attend the meeting unless invited by the student or the district.

6. Prior Written Notice

- a. The district provides prior written notice to the parent or guardian of a student, or student, within a reasonable period of time before the district:
  - (1) Proposes to initiate or change, the identification, evaluation or educational placement of the student, or the provision of a FAPE.
  - (2) Refuses to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of the student, or the provision of a FAPE to the child.
- b. The content of the prior written notice will include:
  - (1) A description of the action proposed or refused by the district;
  - (2) An explanation of why the district proposed or refused to take the action;
  - (3) A description of each evaluation procedure, test, assessment, record or report used as a basis for the proposal or refusal;

- (4) A statement that the parents or guardians of a student with a disability have procedural safeguards and, if this notice is not an initial referral for evaluation, how a copy of the *Procedural Safeguards Notice* may be obtained;
  - (5) Sources for parents or guardians to contact to obtain assistance in understanding their procedural safeguards.
  - (6) A description of other options the IEP team considered and the reasons why those options were rejected; and
  - (7) A description of other factors that are relevant to the agency's proposal or refusal.
- c. The prior written notice is:
- (1) Written in language understandable to the general public; and
  - (2) Provided in the native language of the parent/guardian or other mode of communication used by the parent or guardian, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so;
  - (3) If the native language or other mode of communication of the parent or guardian is not a written language, the district shall take steps to ensure that:
    - (a) The notice is translated orally or by other means to the parent or guardian in the parent's or guardian's native language or other mode of communication;
    - (b) The parent or guardian understands the content of the notice; and
    - (c) There is written evidence that the requirements of this rule have been met.

#### 7. Consent<sup>2</sup> - Initial Evaluation

- a. The district provides notice and obtains informed written consent from the parent/guardian or adult student before conducting an initial evaluation to determine whether a student has a disability (as defined by Oregon law) and needs special education. Consent for initial evaluation is not consent for the district to provide special education and related services.
- b. The district makes reasonable efforts to obtain informed consent from a parent or guardian for an initial evaluation to determine a child's eligibility for special education services. If a parent or guardian does not provide consent for an initial evaluation or does not respond to a request for consent for an initial evaluation, the school district may, but is not required to, pursue the initial evaluation of the child through mediation or due process hearing procedures. The district does not violate its child find obligations if it declines to pursue the evaluation using these procedures.

#### 8. Consent – Initial Provision of Special Education Services

- a. The district provides notice and obtains informed written consent from the parent/guardian or adult student before the initial provision of special education and related services to the student.
- b. The district makes reasonable efforts to obtain informed consent, but if a parent/guardian or adult student does not respond or refuses consent for initial provision of special education and related services, the district does not convene an IEP meeting, develop an IEP or seek to

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<sup>2</sup>“Consent” means that the parent or adult student: a) has been fully informed, in his/her native language or other mode of communication, of all information relevant to the activity for which consent is sought; and b) understands and agrees in writing to the carrying out of the activity for which his/her consent is sought. Consent is voluntary of the part of the parent and meeting the requirements of consent provision for OAR 581-015-2090, IDEA and Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

provide special education and related services through mediation or due process hearing procedures. The district will not be considered to be in violation of the requirement to make FAPE available to the student under these circumstances. The district stands ready to serve the student if the parent/guardian or adult student later consents.

9. Consent – Reevaluation

- a. The district obtains informed parent or guardian consent before conducting any reevaluation of a child with a disability, except:
  - (1) The district does not need written consent for a reevaluation, if, after reasonable efforts to obtain informed consent, the parent or guardian does not respond. However, the district does not conduct individual intelligence tests or tests of personality without consent.
  - (2) If a parent or guardian refuses to consent to the reevaluation, the district may, but is not required to, pursue the reevaluation by using mediation or due process hearing procedures.
- b. A parent/guardian or adult student may revoke consent at any time before the completion of the activity for which they have given consent. If a parent/guardian or adult student revokes consent, that revocation is not retroactive.

10. Consent – Other Requirements

- a. The district documents its reasonable efforts to obtain parent or guardian consent, such as phone calls, letters and meeting notes.
- b. If a parent or guardian of a student who is home schooled or enrolled by the parents or guardians in a private school does not provide consent for the initial evaluation or the reevaluation, or if the parent or guardian does not respond to a request for consent, the district:
  - (1) Does not use mediation or due process hearing procedures to seek consent; and
  - (2) Does not consider the child as eligible for special education services.
- c. If a parent/guardian or adult student refuses consent for one service or activity, the district does not use this refusal to deny the parent/guardian or child any other service, benefit or activity, except as specified by these rules and procedures.
- d. If, at any time subsequent to the initial provision of special and related services, the parent or guardian of a child revokes consent in writing for the continued provision of special education and related services, the district:
  - (1) May not continue to provide special education and related services to the child, but must provide prior written notice before ceasing the provision of special education and related services;
  - (2) May not use mediation or due process procedures to obtain an agreement or ruling that the services may be provided to the child;
  - (3) The district will not be considered to be in violation of the requirement to make FAPE available to the child because of the failure to provide the child with further special education and related services; and

- (4) The district is not required to convene an IEP team meeting or develop an IEP for the child for further provision of special education or related services.

## 11. Exceptions to Consent

- a. The district does not need written parent/guardian or adult student consent before:
  - (1) Reviewing existing data as part of an evaluation or reevaluation;
  - (2) Administering a test or other evaluation administered to all students without consent unless, before administration of that test or evaluation, consent is required of parents or guardians of all students;
  - (3) Conducting evaluations, tests, procedures or instruments that are identified on the student's IEP as a measure for determining progress; or
  - (4) Conducting a screening of a student by a teacher or specialist to determine appropriate instructional strategies for curriculum implementation.
- b. The district does not need written parent or guardian consent to conduct an initial special education evaluation of a student who is a ward of the state and not living with the parent or guardian if:
  - (1) Despite reasonable efforts to do so, the district has not been able to find the parent or guardian;
  - (2) The parent's or guardian's rights have been terminated in accordance with state law; or
  - (3) The rights of the parent or guardian to make educational decisions have been subrogated by a judge in accordance with state law and consent for an initial evaluation has been given by an individual appointed by the judge to represent the child.
- c. The district does not need written parental consent if an administrative law judge (ALJ) determines that the evaluation or reevaluation is necessary to ensure that the student is provided with a FAPE.

## 12. Independent Educational Evaluations (IEE)

- a. A parent or guardian of a student with a disability has a right to an independent educational evaluation at public expense if the parent or guardian disagrees with an evaluation obtained by the school district.
- b. If a parent or guardian requests an independent educational evaluation at public expense, the district provides information to parents or guardians about where an independent educational evaluation may be obtained, and the district criteria applicable for independent educational evaluations.
- c. If a parent or guardian requests an independent educational evaluation at public expense, the district, without unnecessary delay, either:
  - (1) Initiates a due process hearing to show that its evaluation is appropriate; or
  - (2) Ensures that an independent educational evaluation is provided at public expense unless the district demonstrates in a hearing that the evaluation obtained by the parent or guardian did not meet district criteria.



- d. The district criteria for independent educational evaluations are the same as for district evaluations including, but not limited to, location, examiner qualifications and cost.
  - (1) Criteria established by the district do not preclude the parent's or guardian's access to an independent educational evaluation.
  - (2) The district provides the parents or guardians the opportunity to demonstrate the unique circumstances justifying an IEE that does not meet the district's criteria.
  - (3) A or guardian may be to limited one independent educational evaluation at public expense each time the district conducts an evaluation with which the parent or guardian disagrees.
- e. If a parent or guardian requests an independent educational evaluation, the district may ask why the parent or guardian disagrees with the public evaluation. The parent or guardian may, but is not required to, provide an explanation. The district may not:
  - (1) Unreasonably delay either providing the independent educational evaluation at public expense or initiating a due process hearing to defend the public evaluation;
  - (2) Except for the criteria listed above in c., impose conditions or timelines related to obtaining an IEE at public expense.
- f. The district considers an independent educational evaluation submitted by the parent or guardian, in any decision made with respect to the provision of a FAPE to the student, if the submitted independent evaluation meets district criteria.

### 13. Dispute Resolution – Mediation

- a. The district or parent or guardian may request mediation from ODE for any special education matter, including before the filing of a complaint or due process hearing request.
- b. The district acknowledges that:
  - (1) Mediation must be voluntary on the part of the parties, must be conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator who is trained in effective mediation techniques and may not be used to deny or delay a parent's or guardian's right to a due process hearing or filing a complaint.
  - (2) Each mediation session must be scheduled in a timely manner and must be held in a location that is convenient to the parties to the dispute.
  - (3) An agreement reached by the parties to the dispute in the mediation process must be set forth in a legally binding written mediation agreement that:
    - (a) States the terms of the agreement;
    - (b) States that all discussions that occurred during the mediation process remain confidential and may not be used as evidence in any subsequent due process hearing or civil proceeding; and
    - (c) Is signed by the parent or guardian and a representative of the school district who has the authority to bind the district to the mediation agreement.
  - (4) Mediation communication is not confidential if it relates to child or elder abuse and is made to a person who is required to report abuse, or threats of physical harm, or professional conduct affecting licensure.

- (5) The mediation agreement is enforceable in any state court of competent jurisdiction or in a district court of the United States.

#### 14. Dispute Resolution – Complaint Investigation

- a. Any organization or person may file a signed, written complaint with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction alleging that a school district or education service district (ESD) is violating or has violated the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or associated regulations within one year before the date of the complaint. Upon receiving a parent or guardian complaint, the ODE forwards the complaint to the district or ESD along with a request for a district response to the allegations in the complaint.
- b. Upon receiving a request for response from the ODE, the district responds to the allegations and furnishes any requested information or documents within 10 business days.
- c. The district sends a copy of the response to the complainant. If the ODE decides to conduct an on-site investigation, district personnel participate in interviews and provide additional documents as needed.
- d. The district and the complainant may attempt to resolve a disagreement that led to a complaint through mediation. If they decide against mediation, or if mediation fails to produce an agreement, ODE will pursue the complaint investigation.
- e. If ODE substantiates some or all of the allegations in a complaint, it will order corrective action. The district satisfies its corrective action obligations in a timely manner.
- f. If the district disagrees with the findings and conclusions in a complaint final order, it may seek reconsideration by ODE or judicial review in county circuit court.

#### 15. Due Process Hearing Requests

- a. The district acknowledges that parents or guardians may request a due process hearing if they disagree with a district proposal or refusal relating to the identification, evaluation, educational placement or provision of a free appropriate education to a student who may have a disability and be eligible for special education.
- b. The district may request a due process hearing regarding the identification, evaluation, educational placement or provision of a free appropriate education to a student who may have a disability and be eligible for special education.
- c. When requesting a due process hearing, the district or the attorney representing the district provides notice to the parent or guardian and to ODE.
- d. The party, including the district, that did not file the hearing request must, within 10 days of receiving the request for a hearing, send to the other party a response that specifically addresses the issues raised in the hearing request.
- e. If the parent or guardian had not yet received prior written notice of the district's proposal or refusal, the district, within 10 days of receiving the hearing request for a due process hearing, sends to the parent or guardian a response that includes:
  - (1) An explanation of why the district proposed or refused to take the action raised in the hearing request;
  - (2) A description of other options that the district considered and the reasons why those options were rejected;
  - (3) A description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record or report the district used as the basis for the proposed or refused action; and
  - (4) A description of the factors relevant to the district's proposal or refusal.

## 16. Resolution Session

- a. Within 15 days of receiving a due process hearing request, the district will hold a resolution session with the parents or guardians and the relevant members of the IEP team who have specific knowledge of the facts identified in the due process hearing request.
- b. This meeting will include a representative of the district who has decision-making authority for the district.
  - (1) The district will not include an attorney unless the parent or guardian brings an attorney.
  - (2) The district will provide the parent or guardian with an opportunity for the parent or guardian to discuss the hearing request and related facts so that the district has an opportunity to resolve the dispute.
  - (3) The district and parent or guardian may agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting. If so, the 45 day hearing timeline will begin the next business day, unless the district and parent or guardian agree to try mediation in lieu of the resolution session.

## 17. Time Limitations and Exception

- a. A parent or guardian must request a due process hearing within two years after the date of the district act or omission that gives rise to the parent's or guardian's hearing request.
- b. This timeline does not apply to a parent or guardian if the district withheld relevant information from the parent/guardian or incorrectly informed the parent or guardian that it had resolved the problem that led the hearing request.

## 18. Hearing Costs

- a. The district reimburses the ODE for costs related to conducting the hearing, including pre-hearing conferences, scheduling arrangement and other related matters.
- b. The district provides the parent or guardian with a written or, at the option of the parent or guardian, an electronic verbatim recording of the hearing, within a reasonable time of the close of the hearing
- c. The district does not use IDEA funds to pay attorney's fees or other hearing costs.

## 19. Discipline and Placement in Interim Alternative Setting

See Board Policy JGDA/JGEA - Discipline of Disabled Students.