

Special Education - Procedural Safeguards**

1. Procedural Safeguards
 - a. The district provides procedural safeguards to:
 - (1) Parents, guardians (unless the guardian is a state agency) or persons in parental relationship to the student;
 - (2) Surrogate parents; and
 - (3) Students for who rights have transferred (called “eligible students”).
2. Consent
 - a. The district obtains informed written consent from the parent or eligible student before:
 - (1) Conducting an initial evaluation;
 - (2) The initial placement of a student with a disability in a program providing special education and related services;
 - (3) Conducting reevaluations; and
 - (4) The administration of individual intelligence tests and all tests of personality.
 - b. The district advises parents or eligible students that consent may be revoked at any time before the completion of the activity or action for which they have given consent. If a parent or eligible student revokes consent, that revocation is not retroactive.
3. Exceptions
 - a. The district may review existing data as part of an evaluation or reevaluation without consent.
 - b. The district may administer a test or other evaluation administered to all students without consent unless, before administration of that test or evaluation, consent is required of parents of all students.
 - c. The district may conduct evaluations, tests, procedures or instruments that are identified on the student’s individualized education program (IEP) as a measure for determining progress without parent consent.
 - d. Informed parental consent need not be obtained for reevaluation if the district can demonstrate that it has taken reasonable measures to obtain that consent, and the student’s parent has failed to respond. For the purposes of this rule, “reasonable measures” means at least:
 - (1) Two separate attempts to secure consent along with providing the parent a copy of a completed prior written notice/consent for evaluation form; and
 - (2) Documentation of these attempts in the student’s educational record.
 - e. Parental consent is not required if a hearings officer determines that the evaluation, reevaluation, or initial special education placement is necessary to ensure that the student is provided with a free appropriate public education.

4. Due Process Hearings

Hearing costs:

- a. The district will reimburse the Oregon Department of Education for the hearings officer's costs related to conducting the hearing, including prehearing conferences, scheduling arrangements and other related matters;
- b. The district shall direct the hearing officer to provide the parent with a written or, at the option of the parents, an electronic verbatim recording of the hearing, within a reasonable time of the closing of the hearing.

5. Parent or Eligible Student Meeting Participation

- a. The district provides parents or eligible students an opportunity to participate in meetings with respect to the identification, evaluation, IEP and educational placement of the student, and the provision of a free appropriate public education to the student.
- b. The district provides parents or eligible 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 parents or eligible students may invite other individuals who they believe have knowledge or special expertise regarding the student;
 - (3) Advises that the team may proceed with the meeting even if they are not in attendance;
 - (4) Advises 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. If so:
 - (a) Indicates that the student will be invited; and
 - (b) Identifies any agencies invited to send a representative.
 - (c) The district schedules meetings to develop an IEP or determine placement at a mutually agreed upon time and place. If the parent or eligible student is unable or unwilling to attend, the district will use other methods to ensure participation, including individual or conference phone calls or home visits.
 - (d) The district may conduct an IEP or placement meeting without the parent or eligible student when the district has:
 - (i) Communicated directly to arrange a mutually agreeable time and place and written notice was sent to confirm the arrangement; or
 - (ii) Proposed a time and place in the written notice, stated that a different time and place might be requested and confirmed that the notice was received.
 - (e) The district makes reasonable efforts to ensure that the parent understands the proceedings at a meeting, including arranging for an interpreter for parents who are deaf or whose native language is other than English.
 - (f) An IEP meeting does not include:
 - (i) Informal or unscheduled conversations involving school district personnel;
 - (ii) 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

- (iii) Preparatory activities that district or public personnel engage in to develop a proposal or response to a parent proposal that will be discussed at a later meeting.

6. Prior Written Notice

- a. The district provides prior written notice to the parent of a student, or eligible student, within a reasonable period of time when the district proposes to initiate or change, or refuses to initiate or change, the identification, evaluation or educational placement of the student, or the provision of a free appropriate public education.
- b. The district provides prior written notice after a decision is made and a reasonable time before that decision is implemented.
- c. 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 any options that the district considered and reasons why those options were rejected;
 - (4) A description of each evaluation procedure, test, record or report that is directly relevant to the proposal or refusal;
 - (5) A description of any other factors that are relevant to the district's proposal or refusal;
 - (6) A statement that the parents of a student with a disability have procedural safeguards and how a copy of the *Notice of Procedural Safeguards* may be obtained; and
 - (7) Sources for parents to contact to obtain assistance in understanding their procedural safeguards.
- d. The prior notice is:
 - (1) Written in language understandable to the general public; and
 - (2) Provided in the native language of the parent or other mode of communication used by the parent, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.
 - (3) If the native language or other mode of communication of the parent 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 in the parent's native language or other mode of communication;
 - (b) A reasonable effort is made to help the parent to understand the content of the notice; and
 - (c) There is written evidence that the requirements of this rule have been met.

7. Notice of Procedural Safeguards

- a. The district gives parents a copy of the *Notice of Procedural Safeguards* at a minimum:
 - (1) Upon initial referral for evaluation;
 - (2) Upon each notice of an IEP meeting;
 - (3) Upon reevaluation of the student; and
 - (4) Also to the student when the district notifies the student of the transfer of rights at least a year before the student's 18th birthday.

- b. The procedural safeguards notice includes all of the content provided in the *Notice of Procedural Safeguards* published by the Oregon Department of Education in the following areas:
 - (1) Independent educational evaluations;
 - (2) Prior written notice;
 - (3) Parental consent;
 - (4) Access to educational records;
 - (5) Opportunity to initiate a due process hearing;
 - (6) The student's placement during pendency of due process proceedings;
 - (7) Procedures for students who are subject to placement in an interim alternative educational setting;
 - (8) Requirements for unilateral placement by parents of students in private school at public expense;
 - (9) Mediation;
 - (10) Due process hearings, including requirements for disclosure of evaluation results and recommendations; Civil actions;
 - (11) Attorney's fees;
 - (12) The complaint procedures under OAR 581-015-0054, including a description of how to file a complaint and the timelines under those procedures; and
 - (13) Transfer of rights at age of majority.
- c. The *Notice of Procedural Safeguards* is provided in the native language of the parent or other mode of communication used by the parent, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

8. Independent Education Evaluations

- a. If a parent requests an independent educational evaluation at public expense, the district provides information to parents about where an independent educational evaluation may be obtained, and the district criteria applicable for independent educational evaluations.
- b. If a parent 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 did not meet district criteria.
- c. The district criteria for independent educational evaluations are the same as for district evaluations including, but not limited to, location, examiner qualifications and cost. Criteria established by the district do not preclude the parent's access to an independent educational evaluation.
- d. If a parent requests an independent educational evaluation, the district may ask why the parent disagrees with the public evaluation. The parent may, but is not required to, provide an explanation. The district may not unreasonably delay either providing the independent educational evaluation at public expense or initiating a due process hearing to defend the public evaluation.
- e. The district considers an independent educational evaluation submitted by the parent, if the evaluation meets district criteria, in any decision made with respect to the provision of a free appropriate public education to the student

9. Surrogate Parents

- a. The district ensures that the rights of a student are protected by appointing a surrogate parent when:
 - (1) The parent cannot be identified or located after reasonable efforts;
 - (2) The student is a ward of the state and there is reasonable cause to believe that the student has a disability; or
 - (3) The parent or eligible student requests the appointment of a surrogate parent.
- b. In determining the need for a surrogate, the district considers whether it is likely to take any action regarding the student that would require notice to the parents, substitute care provider or state agency that has legal guardianship of the student.
- c. The district secures nominations of persons to serve as surrogates.
- d. The district ensures that each person approved to serve as a surrogate:
 - (1) Is not an employee of the district;
 - (2) Is not an employee of any other agency involved in the education or care of the student except an employee of a nonpublic agency that only provides noneducation care for the student;
 - (3) Is free of any conflict of interest that would interfere with representing the student's special education interests; and
 - (4) Has or can acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to protect the special education rights of the student. The district will provide training, as necessary, to ensure that surrogate parents have the requisite knowledge.
- e. The district provides all special education rights and procedural safeguards to appointed surrogate parents.
- f. A surrogate will not be considered an employee of the district solely on the basis that the surrogate is compensated from public funds.
- g. 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 free appropriate public education to the student.
- h. A parent may give written consent for a surrogate to be appointed. When a parent requests that a surrogate be appointed, the parent shall retain all parental 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 unless the parent revokes consent for the surrogate's appointment. If a parent gives written consent for a surrogate to be appointed, the parent may revoke consent at any time by providing a written request to revoke the surrogate's appointment.
- i. A student to whom rights have transferred at age of majority may give written consent for a surrogate to be appointed. When a 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 unless the student revokes consent for the surrogate's appointment. If a student gives written consent for a surrogate to be appointed, the student may revoke consent at any time by providing a written request to revoke the surrogate's appointment.

- j. 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) The student reaches 21 years of age or the student's elementary/secondary schooling is terminated;
 - (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;
 - (5) A foster parent is identified who can carry out the role of parent;
 - (6) The parent, who previously could not be identified or located, is now identified or located;
 - (7) The appointed surrogate is no longer eligible; or
 - (8) The student moves to another school district.

- k. The district will not appoint a surrogate solely because the parent or student to whom rights have transferred is uncooperative or unresponsive to the special education needs of the student.

10. Transfer of Rights at Age of Majority

- a. When a student with a disability reaches the age of majority, marries or is emancipated, the district will transfer the rights accorded to the student's parents under the special education laws, to the student.
- b. The district provides notice to the student and the parent that rights 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 at the time of the transfer.
- d. 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 eligible student and to the parent if the parent can be reasonably located.
- e. After rights have transferred to the student, receipt of notice of an IEP meeting does not entitle the parent to attend the meeting unless invited by the student or the district.