St. Cloud Area School District 742!

E-12 Educational Services
District Administration Office

St. Cloud Area School District 742
Total Special Education System (TSES)

This document serves as the Total Special Education System Plan for St. Cloud Area Schools District 742 in accordance with Minnesota Rule 3525.1100. This plan also includes an assurance for compliance with the federal requirements pertaining to Districts' special education responsibilities found in United States Code, title 20, chapter 33, sections 1400 et seq., and Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, part 300. This document is a companion to the Application for Special Education Funds – Statement of Assurances (ED-01350-29).

Dani Mehr, District 742's Executive Director of Special Education, is responsible for program development, coordination, and evaluation; in-service training; and general special education supervision and administration. Dani Mehr may be reached at St. Cloud Area Schools District Administrative Offices, 1201 2nd Street South, Waite Park MN 56387, by phone at: 320.370.8000, or at danielle.mehr@isd742.org.

I. Child Study Procedures

The District's identification system is developed according to the requirement of nondiscrimination as St. Cloud Area School District does not discriminate in education on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, sexual orientation, or disability.

A. Identification

St. Cloud Area School District has developed systems designed to identify pupils with disabilities beginning at birth, pupils with disabilities attending public and nonpublic schools, and pupils with disabilities who are of school age and are not attending any school.

Infant and toddler intervention services under United States Code, title 20, chapter 33, section 1431 et seq., and Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, part 303, are available in St. Cloud Area School District to children from birth through two years of age who meet the outlined criteria.

Upon referral, a team member interviews a parent or legal guardian to gather information about the child's medical history and developmental skills. The information is reviewed to determine if further evaluation is needed.

The team determines that a child from birth through the age of two years is eligible for infant and toddler intervention services if:

A. The child meets the criteria of one of the disability categories in United States Code, title 20, chapter 33, sections 1400, et. seq., as defined in Minnesota Rules; or

B. The child meets one of the criteria for developmental delay in subitem (1), (2), or (3):

   (1) The child has a diagnosed physical or mental condition or disorder that has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay regardless of whether the child has a demonstrated need or delay; or

(2) The child is experiencing a developmental delay that is demonstrated by a score of 1.5 standard deviations or more below the mean, as measured by the appropriate diagnostic measures and procedures, in one or more of the following areas:

(a) cognitive development;
(b) physical development, including vision and hearing;
(c) communication development;
(d) social or emotional development; and
(e) adaptive development.

(3) The child's eligibility is established through the application of informed clinical opinion. Informed clinical opinion may be used as an independent basis to establish a child's eligibility under this part even when other instruments do not establish eligibility; however, in no event may informed clinical opinion be used to negate the results of evaluation instruments to establish eligibility.

The team shall determine that a child from the age of three years through the age of six years is eligible for special education when:

A. The child meets the criteria of one of the categorical disabilities in United States Code, title 20, chapter 33, sections 1400 et seq., as defined in Minnesota Rules; or

B. The child meets one of the criteria for developmental delay in subitem (1) and the criteria in subitem (2). St. Cloud Area School District has elected the option of implementing these criteria for developmental delay.

(1) The child:

(a) Has a diagnosed physical or mental condition or disorder that has a high probability or resulting in developmental delay; or

(b) Has a delay in each of two or more of the areas of cognitive development; physical development, including vision and hearing; communication development; social or emotional development; and adaptive development, that is verified by an evaluation using one or more technically adequate, norm-referenced instruments. The instruments must be individually administered by appropriately trained professionals and the scores must be at least 1.5 standard deviations below the mean in each area.

(2) The child's need for special education is supported by:

(a) At least one documented, systematic observation in the child's routine setting by an appropriate professional or, if observation in the daily routine setting is not possible, the alternative setting must be justified;

(b) A developmental history; and

(c) At least one other evaluation procedure in each area of identified delay that is conducted on a different day than the medical or norm-referenced evaluation; which may include criterion referenced instruments, language samples, or curriculum-based measures.

St. Cloud Area School District's plan for identifying a child with a specific learning disability is consistent with Minnesota Rule 3525.1341. Evaluation determination is based on documentation of inadequate achievement, information processing, and severe discrepancy. St. Cloud Area School District solely uses the severe discrepancy model to determine eligibility for SLD. This plan is attached as Appendix A.

B. Evaluation

Evaluation of the child and assessment of the child and family will be conducted in a manner consistent with Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, section 303.321. St. Cloud Area School District follows evaluation steps for all students eligible for Part C services.

a. *General.* (1) The lead agency must ensure that, subject to obtaining parental consent in accordance with §303.420(a)(2), each child under the age of three who is referred for evaluation or early intervention services under this part and suspected of having a disability, receives—

(i) A timely, comprehensive, multidisciplinary evaluation of the child in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section unless eligibility is established under paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section; and

(ii) If the child is determined eligible as an infant or toddler with a disability as defined in §303.21—

(A) A multidisciplinary assessment of the unique strengths and needs of that infant or toddler and the identification of services appropriate to meet those needs;

(B) A family-directed assessment of the resources, priorities, and concerns of the family and the identification of the supports and services necessary to enhance the family's capacity to meet the developmental needs of that infant or toddler. The assessments of the child and family are described in paragraph (c) of this section and these assessments may occur simultaneously with the evaluation, provided that the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are met.

(2) As used in this part—

(i) *Evaluation* means the procedures used by qualified personnel to determine a child's initial and continuing eligibility under this part, consistent with the definition of infant or toddler with a disability in §303.21. An initial evaluation refers to the child's evaluation to determine his or her initial eligibility under this part;

(ii) *Assessment* means the ongoing procedures used by qualified personnel to identify the child's unique strengths and needs and the early intervention services appropriate to meet those needs throughout the period of the child's eligibility under this part and includes the assessment of the child, consistent with paragraph (c)(1) of this section and the assessment of the child's family, consistent with paragraph (c)(2) of this section; and

(iii) *Initial assessment* refers to the assessment of the child and the family assessment conducted prior to the child's first IFSP meeting.

(3) (i) A child's medical and other records may be used to establish eligibility(without conducting an evaluation of the child) under this part if those records indicate that the child's level of functioning in one or more of the developmental areas identified in §303.21(a)(1) constitutes a developmental delay or that the child otherwise meets the criteria for an infant or toddler with a disability under §303.21. If the child's part C eligibility is established under this paragraph, the lead agency or EIS provider must conduct assessments of the child and family in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) Qualified personnel must use informed clinical opinion when conducting an evaluation and assessment of the child. In addition, the lead agency must ensure that informed clinical opinion may be used as an independent basis to establish a child's eligibility under this part

opinion be used to negate the results of evaluation instruments used to establish eligibility under paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) All evaluations and assessments of the child and family must be conducted by qualified personnel, in a nondiscriminatory manner, and selected and administered so as not to be racially or culturally discriminatory.

(5) Unless clearly not feasible to do so, all evaluations and assessments of a child must be conducted in the native language of the child, in accordance with the definition of native language in §303.25.

(6) Unless clearly not feasible to do so, family assessments must be conducted in the native language of the family members being assessed, in accordance with the definition of native language in §303.25

b. Procedures for evaluation of the child. In conducting an evaluation, no single procedure may be used as the sole criterion for determining a child's eligibility under this part. Procedures must include –

(1) Administering an evaluation instrument;
(2) Taking the child's history (including interviewing the parent);
(3) Identifying the child's level of functioning in each of the developmental areas in § 303.21(a)(1);
(4) Gathering information from other sources such as family members, other care-givers, medical providers, social workers, and educators, if necessary, to understand the full scope of the child's unique strengths and needs; and
(5) Reviewing medical, educational, or other records.

c. Procedures for assessment of the child and family.

(1) An assessment of each infant or toddler with a disability must be conducted by qualified personnel in order to identify the child's unique strengths and needs and the early intervention services appropriate to meet those needs. The assessment of the child must include the following –

(i) A review of the results of the evaluation conducted by paragraph (b) of this section;
(ii) Personal observations of the child; and
(iii) The identification of the child's needs in each of the developmental area in §303.21(a)(1).

(2) A family-directed assessment must be conducted by qualified personnel in order to identify the family's resources, priorities, and concerns and the supports and services necessary to enhance the family's capacity to meet the developmental needs of the family's infant or toddler with a disability. The family-directed assessment must –

(i) Be voluntary on the part of each family member participating in the assessment;
(ii) Be based on information obtained through an assessment tool and also through an interview with those family members who elect to participate in the assessment; and
(iii) Include the family's description of its resources, priorities, and concerns related to enhancing the child's development.

St. Cloud Area School District follows the evaluation steps for all students eligible for Part B services for initial eligibility. The team conducts an evaluation for special education purposes within a reasonable time not to exceed 30 school days from the date the District receives parental permission to conduct the evaluation or the expiration of the 14-calendar day parental response time in cases other than initial evaluation, unless a conciliation conference or hearing is requested.

Subp. 1 **Initial Evaluations.** St. Cloud Area School District conducts full and individual initial evaluation before the initial provision of special education and related services to a pupil. The initial evaluation consists of procedures to determine whether a child is a pupil with a disability that adversely affects the child's educational performance as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.02, who by reason thereof needs special education and related services, and to determine the educational needs of the pupil. The District proposes to conduct an initial evaluation to determine if the child qualifies as a pupil with a disability obtains informed consent from the parent of the child before the evaluation is conducted. Parental consent for evaluation is not construed as consent for placement for receipt of special education and related services. The District will not override the written refusal of a parent to consent to an initial evaluation or re-evaluation.

Subp. 2. **Reevaluations.** St. Cloud Area School Districts shall ensure that a reevaluation of each pupil is conducted if conditions warrant a reevaluation or if the pupil's parent or teacher requests a reevaluations, but at least once every three years and in accordance with subparts 3 and 4.

Subp. 3. **Evaluation Procedures.** Evaluations and reevaluations shall be conducted according to the following procedures:

A. St. Cloud Area School District shall provide notice to the parents of the pupil, according to Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, sections 300.500 to 300.505, that describes any evaluation procedures the District proposes to conduct.

B. In conducting the evaluation, St. Cloud Area School District:

   (1) uses a variety of evaluation tools and strategies to gather relevant functional and developmental information, including information provided by the parent, that are designed to assist in determining whether the child is a pupil with a disability and the content of the pupil's individualized education program, including information related to enabling the pupil to be involved in and profess in the general curriculum, or for preschool pupils, to participate in appropriate activities;

   (2) does not use any single procedure as the sole criterion for determining whether a child is a pupil with a disability or determining an appropriate education program for the pupil; and

   (3) uses technically sound instruments that are designed to assess the relative contribution of cognitive and behavioral factors, in addition to physical or developmental factors.

C. St. Cloud Area School District ensures that:

   (1) tests and other evaluation materials used to evaluate a child under this part are selected and administered so as not be discriminatory on a racial or cultural basis, and are provided and administered in the pupil's native language or other mode of communication, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so;

   (2) materials and procedures used to evaluate a child with limited English proficiency are selected and administered to ensure that they measure the extent to which the child has a disability and needs special education and related services, rather than measure the child's English language skills;

   (3) any standardized tests that are given to the child have been validated for the specific purpose for which they are used, are administered by trained and knowledgeable personnel, and are administered in accordance with any instructions provided by the producer of such tests;

   (4) the child is evaluated in all areas of suspected disability, including, if appropriate, health, vision, hearing, social and emotional status, general intelligence, academic performance, communicative status, and motor abilities;

(5) evaluation tools and strategies that provide relevant information that directly assists persons in determining the educational needs of the pupil are provided;

(6) if an evaluation is not conducted under standard conditions, a description of the extent to which it varied from standard conditions must be included in the evaluation report;

(7) tests and other evaluation materials include those tailored to evaluate specific areas of educational need and not merely those that are designed to provide a single general intelligence quotient;

(8) tests are selected and administered so as best to ensure that if a test is administered to a child with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, the test results accurately reflect the child's aptitude or achievement level or whatever other factors the test purports to measure, rather than reflecting the child's impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, unless those skills are the factors that the test purports to measure; and

(9) in evaluating each pupil with a disability, the evaluation is sufficiently comprehensive to identify all of the pupil's special education and related service needs, whether or not commonly linked to the disability category in which the pupil has been classified.

D. Upon completion of administration of tests and other evaluation materials, the determination of whether the child is a pupil with a disability as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.02, shall be made by a team of qualified professionals and the parent of the pupil in accordance with item E, and a copy of the evaluation report and the documentation of determination of eligibility will be given to the parent.

E. In making a determination of eligibility under item D, a child shall not be determined to be a pupil with a disability if the determinant factor for such determination is lack of instruction in reading or math or limited English proficiency, and the child does not otherwise meet eligibility criteria under parts 3525.1325 to 3525.1351.

Subp. 4. **Additional requirements for evaluations and reevaluations**

A. As part of an initial evaluation, if appropriate, and as part of any reevaluation under this part, or a reinstatement under part 3525.3100, the IEP team and other qualified professionals, as appropriate, shall:

(1) review existing evaluation data on the pupil, including evaluations and information provided by the parents of the pupil, current classroom-based assessments and observations, and teacher and related services providers observation; and

(2) on the basis of the review, and input from the pupil's parents, identify what additional data, if any, are needed to determine whether the pupil has a particular category of disability, as described in Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.02, or, in case of a reevaluation of a pupil, whether the pupil continues to have such a disability, the present levels of performance and educational needs of the pupil, whether the pupil needs special education and related services, or in the case of a reevaluation of a pupil, whether the pupil continues to need special education and related services, and whether any additions or modifications to the special education and related services are needed to enable the pupil to meet the measurable annual goals set out in the individualized education program of the pupil and to participate, as appropriate, in the general curriculum.

B. The District shall administer such tests and other evaluation materials as may be needed to produce the data identified by the IEP team under item A, subitem (2).

C. The District obtains informed parental consent, in accordance with subpart 1, prior to conducting any reevaluation of a pupil, except that such informed parental consent need not be obtained if the District can demonstrate that it had taken reasonable measures to obtain such consent and the pupil's parent has failed to respond.

D. If the IEP team and other qualified professionals, as appropriate, determine that no additional data are needed to determine whether the pupil continues to be a pupil with a disability, the District shall notify the pupil's parents of that determination and the reasons for it, and the right of such parents to request an evaluation to determine whether the pupil continues to be a pupil with a disability, and shall not be required to conduct such an evaluation unless requested to by the pupil's parents.

E. A District evaluates a pupil in accordance with this part before determining that the pupil is no longer a pupil with a disability.

F. Prior to using any restrictive procedures, the IEP team must conduct a functional behavioral assessment (FBA) as defined in part 3525.0210, subpart 22. The team must also document that it has ruled out any other treatable cause for the behavior, for example, a medical or health condition, for the interfering behavior.

Subp. 5. **Procedures for determining eligibility and placement**

A. In interpreting the evaluation data for the purpose of determining if a child is a pupil with a disability under parts 3525.1325 to 3525.1351 and the educational needs of the child, the school District:

(1) draws upon information from a variety of sources, including aptitude and achievement tests, parent input, teacher recommendations, physical condition, social or cultural background, and adaptive behavior; and

(2) ensures that the information obtained from all of the sources is documented and carefully considered.

B. If a determination is made that a child is a pupil with a disability who needs special education and related services, an IEP is developed for the pupil according to part 3525.2810.

Subp. 6. **Evaluation report.** An evaluation report must be completed and delivered to the pupil's parents within the specified evaluation timeline. At a minimum, the evaluation report includes:

A. A summary of all evaluation results;

B. Documentation of whether the pupil has a particular category of disability or, in the case of a reevaluation, whether the pupil continues to have such a disability;

C. The pupil's present levels of performance and educational needs that derive from the disability;

D. Whether the child needs special education and related services or, in the case of a reevaluation, whether the pupil continues to need special education and related services; and

E. Whether any additions or modifications to the special education and related services are needed to enable the pupil to meet the measurable annual goals set out in the pupil's IEP and to participate, as appropriate, in the general curriculum.

C. Plan for Receiving Referrals
St. Cloud Area School District receives referrals from a variety of sources. A plan for receiving referrals from parents, physicians, private and public programs, and health and human services agency is attached as Appendix B.

II. Method of Providing Special Education Services for the Identified Pupils
St. Cloud Area School District provides a full range of educational service alternatives. All students with disabilities are provided the special instruction and services which are appropriate to their needs. The following is representative of St. Cloud Area School District's method of providing the special education services for the identified pupils, sites available at which service may occur, and instruction and related services are available.

Appropriate program alternatives to meet the special education needs, goals, and objectives of a pupil are determined on an individual basis. Choice of specific program alternatives are based on the pupil's current levels of performance, pupil special education needs, goals, and objectives, and must be written in the IEP. Program alternatives are comprised of the type of services provided, the setting in which services occur, and the amount of time and frequency in which special education services occur. A pupil may receive special education services in more than one alternative site based on the IEP or IFSP.

Most students receive services in their neighborhood school and, when possible, in their regular class setting. Special education services may be provided in regular class settings, regular early childhood programs, resource rooms, separate classes, alternative programs, residential settings, hospitals, or in the home for homebound/home-based students and for infants and toddlers. Students can receive services in more than one setting (e.g. some services may be provided in the general education classroom and others in a resource room) or in alternative programs. Decisions about the location and type of special education services are based on the student's educational needs and vary from student to student.

A. Method of providing the special education services for the identified pupils:

1. One on one instruction
2. Small group instruction
3. Direct services
4. Indirect services
5. Co-Teaching
6. Home-Based services
7. Homebound Instruction
8. Community Based Instruction
9. Any other method approved by the commissioner

B. Services are provided in the following schools:

Clearview Elementary School (PK-5) Principal: Shane Boettcher 7310 Hwy 24 Clear Lake, MN 55319	**Discovery Community School** (PK-5) Principal: Lindsey Nagorski 700 South 7th Street Waite Park, MN 56387	**Kennedy Community School** (PK-8) Principal: Emily Miller 1300 Jade Road St. Joseph, MN 56374
Lincoln Elementary School (PK-5) Principal: Camille Murphy 336 SE 5th Avenue St. Cloud, MN 56304	**Madison Elementary School** (PK-5) Principal: Meredith Boucher 2805 North 9th Street St. Cloud, MN 56303	**Oak Hill Community School** (PK-5) Principal: Carl Burks 2600 County Road 136 St. Cloud, MN 56301

Talahi Community School (PK-5) Principal: Sam Court 1321 University Drive SE St. Cloud, MN 56304	**Westwood Elementary School** (PK-5) Principal: Derek Branton 5800 Ridgewood Road St. Cloud, MN 56303	**North Junior High School** (6-8) Principal: Sascha Hansen 1212 North 29th Avenue St. Cloud, MN 56303
South Junior High School (6-8) Principal: Becky Estrada 1120 15th Avenue South St. Cloud, MN 56301	**Apollo High School** (9-12) Principal: Justin Skaalerud 1000 North 44th Avenue St. Cloud, MN 56303	**Tech High School** (9-12) Principal: Molly Kensy 4200 33rd Street South St. Cloud, MN 56301
McKinley Area Learning Center (9-12) Principal: William Sininger 216 North 8th Avenue Waite Park, MN 56387	**Quarryview Education Center** Early Childhood Programming Director: Barika Davis 800 7th Street South Waite Park, MN 56387	

Alternative sites available at which services may occur:

Community Options 2 Program (18-22 Program) SCTCC 1540 Northway Drive St. Cloud, MN 56303	**Roosevelt Education Center** (Journey, Setting IV, CAAP) 3015 North 3rd Street St. Cloud, MN 56303	**Katherine Johnson Education Ctr** (K-12, Setting IV, InStep 18-22 Program) 713 Anderson Avenue St. Cloud, MN 56303
Clara's House & Recovery Plus Programs 1564 County Road 134 St. Cloud, MN 56303	**St. Cloud Hospital Behavioral Health Program** 1406 6th Avenue North St. Cloud, MN 56303	**Newport Academy** 1726 7th Avenue South St. Cloud, MN 56301

Services are also provided in student's homes and/or day care placements when deemed the least restrictive environment by IEP or IFSP teams. Services may also be provided throughout the Districts' communities when IEP teams have determined community-based instruction is necessary in order to provide FAPE.

C. Available instruction and related services:

1. Academic Instruction
2. Behavior/ Social/Emotional Instruction
3. Transition Services
4. Work Experience Services
5. Functional Skills
6. Deaf/ Hard of Hearing Services
7. Vision Services
8. Orientation and Mobility

9. Psychological Services
10. School Social Work and Counseling Services
11. Audiology
12. Occupational Therapy
13. Physical Therapy
14. Leisure Recreation
15. School Health Services
16. Speech/ Language Pathology Services
17. Physical/ Health Disability Consultant Services
18. Developmental Adaptive Physical Education Services
19. Special Transportation
20. Interpreter Services
21. Program Support Assistance
22. Child-Specific Support Assistance

III. Administration and Management Plan

St. Cloud Area School District utilizes the following administration and management plan to assure effective and efficient results of child study procedures and method of providing special education services for the identified pupils:

A. The following table illustrates the organization of administration and management to assure effective and efficient results of child study procedures and method of providing special education services for the identified pupils:

Staff Name and Title	Brief Description of Staff Responsibilities relating to child study procedures and method of providing special education services
Dani Mehr Executive Director of Special Education (& Director of E-5 Special Education Programming) danielle.mehr@isd742.org	The Executive Director of Special Education is responsible for the overall operation of Special Education in alignment with the District Mission, Core Values, and Strategic Plan. The Executive Director works with building administrators, special education supervisors, and the Superintendent to ensure child study procedures, evaluation and determination of eligibility, and development of IFSPs and IEPs are all done in accordance with state and federal requirements. The Executive Director ensures that staff, resources and space are sufficient and appropriate to provide FAPE. The Executive Director also oversees E-5 Special Education programming.
Beth Fisher Director of Secondary Special Education Programming beth.fisher@isd742.org	The Director of Secondary Special Education Programming is responsible for the overall operation of the assigned special education programs. The Director will collaborate with the Executive Director of Special Education to support and manage educational programming, operations, personnel, and financial resources of the programs and to ensure that District policies are followed, District and state standards are achieved, and the educational needs of all students are met. The Director works with building administrators, special education supervisors, and due process coaches to ensure child study procedures, evaluation and determination of eligibility, and development of IEPs are all done in accordance with state and federal requirements.
Kate Butkowski Director of Student Services kathryn.butkowski@isd742.org	The Director of Student Services is responsible for District-wide Social/Emotional Learning, Behavior, Discipline, PBIS, Health Services and Counseling, and Care and Treatment. The Director of Student Services will collaborate with the Executive Director of Special Education to support and manage the educational programming, operations, personnel, and

Staff Name and Title	Brief Description of Staff Responsibilities relating to child study procedures and method of providing special education services
	financial resources of the assigned special educational Care and Treatment programs and to ensure that District policies are followed, District and state standards are achieved, and the educational needs of all students are met.
Brenda Blackmore Director of Katherine Johnson Education Center (KJEC) brenda.blackmore@isd742.org	The Director of KJEC is responsible for the overall operation of the assigned special education alternative programs. The Director will collaborate with the Executive Director of Special Education to support and manage the educational programming, operations, personnel, and financial resources of the assigned special educational alternative programs and to ensure that District policies are followed, District and state standards are achieved, and the educational needs of all students are met.
Special Education Supervisors **Christine Kesler** North, South christine.kesler@isd742.org **Gail Hoffmann** CO2 Program, Discovery, Clearview gail.hoffmann@isd742.org **Jack Peterson** Lincoln, McKinley, Kennedy jack.peterson@isd742.org **Jen Robak** Apollo, Westwood jennifer.robak@isd742.org **Jessica Messerich** InStep, KJEC jessica.messerich@isd742.org **Jill Murphy** Quarryview jill.murphy@isd742.org **Kris Pitt** Oak Hill, Tech kristin.pitt@isd742.org **Rachael Larson** Talahi, Madison rachael.larson@isd742.org	The Special Education Supervisors work with the Executive Director, Directors, and building administrators to ensure child study procedures, evaluation and determination of eligibility, and development of IFSPs and IEPs are all done in accordance to state and federal requirements. They supervise all District special education programs and facilitate the provision of appropriate services and programming to students and ensure the educational needs of all students are met.

2. Due Process assurances available to parents: St. Cloud Area School District has appropriate and proper due process procedures in place to assure effective and efficient results of child study procedures and method of

providing special education services for the identified pupils, including alternative dispute resolution and due process hearings. A description of these processes are as follows:

(i) Prior written notice to a) inform the parent that except for the initial placement of a child in special education, the school District will proceed with its proposal for the child's placement or for providing special education services unless the child's parent notifies the District of an objection within 14 days of when the District sends the prior written notice to the parent; and b) state that a parent who objects to a proposal or refusal in the prior written notice may request a conciliation conference or another alternative dispute resolution procedure.

(ii) St. Cloud Area School District will not proceed with the initial evaluation of a child, the initial placement of a child in a special education program, or the initial provision of special education services for a child without the prior written consent of the child's parent. A District may not override the written refusal of a parent to consent to an initial evaluation or reevaluation.

(iii) A parent, after consulting with health care, education, or other professional providers, may agree or disagree to provide the parent's child with sympathomimetic medications unless medical, dental, mental and other health services are necessary, in the professional's judgment, that the risk to the minor's life or health is of such a nature that treatment should be given without delay and the requirement of consent would result in delay or denial of treatment.

(iv) Parties are encouraged to resolve disputes over the identification, evaluation, educational placement, manifestation determination, interim alternative educational placement, or the provision of a free appropriate public education to a child with a disability through conciliation, mediation, facilitated team meetings, or other alternative processes. All dispute resolution options are voluntary on the part of the parent and must not be used to deny or delay the right to a due process hearing. All dispute resolution processes are provided at no cost to the parent.

(v) Conciliation Conference: a parent has the opportunity to meet with appropriate District staff in at least one conciliation conference if the parent objects to any proposal of which the parent receives prior written notice. St. Cloud Area School District holds a conciliation conference within ten calendar days from the date the District receives a parent's objection to a proposal or refusal in the prior written notice. All discussions held during a conciliation conference are confidential and are not admissible in a due process hearing. Within five school days after the final conciliation conference, the District must prepare and provide to the parent a conciliation conference memorandum that describes the District's final proposed offer of service. This memorandum is admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceeding.

(vi) In addition to offering at least one conciliation conference, St. Cloud Area School District informs parents of other dispute resolution processes, including at least mediation and facilitated team meetings. The fact that an alternative dispute resolution process was used is admissible in evidence at any subsequent proceeding. State-provided mediators and team meeting facilitators shall not be subpoenaed to testify at a due process hearing or civil action under special education law nor are any records of mediators or state-provided team meeting facilitators accessible to the parties.

Descriptions of the mediation process, facilitated team meetings, state complaint, and impartial due process hearings may be found in the Minnesota Department of Education Procedural Safeguards Notice, attached as Appendix C.

IV. Interagency Agreements the District has Entered

St. Cloud Area School District has entered in the following interagency agreements or joint powers board agreements for eligible children, ages birth to 22, to establish agency responsibility that assures that coordinated interagency services are coordinated, provided, and paid for, and that payment is facilitated from public and private sources:

Name of Agency	Terms of Agreement	Description of Services
Reach-Up, Inc. (Head Start) Early Head Start	MOA between ISD 742 School Readiness and Reach-Up, Inc. (Head Start)	St. Cloud ISD 742 is part of an interagency with the Reach-Up, Inc. (Head Start) for eligible children, ages 3-5, to assure that interagency services are coordinated, provided, and paid for, and that payment is facilitated from public and private sources. Each agency's financial responsibilities as well as the procedures and policies that identify each agency's responsibilities are outlined in the governance agreement. The agencies agree that if any agency fails to perform any of the duties outlined in the collaborative agreement, either party may terminate this agreement. Services provided by Reach-Up, Inc. (Head Start) are to cultivate lifelong learning for identified children and make referrals for special education evaluations to St. Cloud ISD 742. St. Cloud ISD 742 services are to accept referrals from Reach-Up, Inc. (Head Start) and provide assessments and evaluations to identified children. There is no payment for services between the two agencies.
Tri-Valley Opportunity Council, Inc.	MOA & LEA Agreement between ISD 742 and Tri-Valley Opportunity Council, Inc.	St. Cloud ISD 742 has entered in an interagency with the Tri-Valley Opportunity Council, Inc. for eligible children, ages 3-5 who reside in Benton, Sherburn, Stearns and Wright counties to establish agency responsibility that assures that coordinated interagency services are coordinated, provided, and paid for, and that payment is facilitated from public and private sources. Each agency's financial responsibilities as well as the procedures and policies that identify each agency's responsibilities are outlined in the governance agreement. The agencies agree that if any agency fails to perform any of the duties outlined in the collaborative agreement, either party may terminate this agreement. Services provided by Tri-Valley Opportunity Council, Inc. are to cultivate lifelong learning for identified children and make referrals for special education evaluations to St. Cloud ISD 742. St. Cloud ISD 742 services are to accept referrals from Tri-Valley Opportunity Council, Inc. and provide assessments and evaluations to identified children. There is no payment for services between these agencies.

V. Special Education Advisory Council

The purpose of the Special Education Advisory Council (SEAC) is to represent the interests of District learners with disabilities, ages birth through 22, by advising and providing input to District 742 leadership on current issues, program development and review, and parental concerns and parental involvement. SEAC advocates for high quality

special education programming, and promotes communication, collaboration, and understanding between family, schools, and our community.

In order to increase the involvement of parents of children with disabilities in District policy making and decision making, St. Cloud Area School District has a special education advisory council.

A. The St. Cloud Area School District Special Education Advisory Council is individually established.

B. The St. Cloud Area School District Special Education Advisory Council is not a subgroup of an existing board/council/committee.

C. At least half of the St. Cloud Area School District parent advisory councils' members are parents of students with a disability. The District has a nonpublic school located in its boundaries and the parent advisory council includes at least one member who is a parent of a nonpublic school student with a disability, or an employee of a nonpublic school if no parent of a nonpublic school student with a disability is available to serve.

D. The St. Cloud Area School District Special Education Advisory Council meets at least one time per year.

E. The operational procedures of the St. Cloud Area School District Special Education Advisory Council are attached as Appendix D.

VII. Assurances

Code of Federal Regulations, section 300.201: Consistency with State policies. The St. Cloud Area School District, in providing for the education of children with disabilities within its jurisdiction, has in effect policies, procedures, and programs that are consistent with the State policies and procedures established under sections 300.101 through 300.163, and sections 300.165 through 300.174. (Authority: 20 U.S.C. § 1413(a)(1)).

Yes: Assurance given.

Appendix A
Specific Learning Disability Criteria Checklist

Information about each item must be sought from the parent and included as part of the evaluation data. The evaluation data must confirm that the disabling effects of the child's disability occur in a variety of settings. The child must receive two interventions prior to evaluation unless the parent requests an evaluation or the team waives the requirement due to urgency. Based on information in the Evaluation Report and the student file, a pupil has a specific learning disability and is in need of special education and related services when the pupil meets the criteria in A, B, and C below.

A. Documentation of Inadequate Achievement
The child does not achieve adequately in one or more of the following areas in response to appropriate classroom instruction.

- ❑ Oral Expression
- ❑ Reading Comprehension
- ❑ Listening Comprehension
- ❑ Reading Fluency
- ❑ Written Expression
- ❑ Mathematics Calculation
- ❑ Basic Reading Skills
- ❑ Mathematical Problem Solving

AND

❑ The child does not make adequate progress to meet age or state-approved grade-level standards in one or more of the areas listed above when using a process based on the child's response to scientific, research-based intervention;

OR

❑ The child exhibits a pattern of strengths and weaknesses in performance, achievement, or both, relative to age, state-approved grade-level standards, or intellectual development, that is determined by the group to be relevant to the identification of a specific learning disability (SLD).

AND

❑ Documentation to support this finding must be both representative of the pupil's curriculum and useful for developing instructional goals and objectives. Documentation includes evidence of low achievement from the following sources, when available:

- ❑ Cumulative record reviews
- ❑ Classwork samples
- ❑ Anecdotal teacher records
- ❑ Statewide and District-wide assessments
- ❑ Formal, diagnostic, and informal tests
- ❑ Results from targeted support programs in general education
- ❑ Curriculum-based evaluation results

B. Information Processing
The child has a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes, which includes an information processing condition that is manifested in a variety of settings by behaviors such as inadequate:

- ❑ Acquisition of information
- ❑ Organization
- ❑ Planning and sequencing
- ❑ Working memory, including verbal, visual, or spatial
- ❑ Visual and auditory processing
- ❑ Speed of processing

❏ Verbal and nonverbal expression
❏ Transfer of information
❏ Motor control for written tasks (pencil and paper assignments, drawing, and copying)
❏ Other:_____

C. Severe Discrepancy

The child demonstrates a severe discrepancy between general intellectual ability and achievement in at least one of the identified areas of achievement. The demonstration of a severe discrepancy shall not be based solely on the use of standardized tests. The instruments used to assess the child's general intellectual ability and achievement must be individually administered and interpreted by an appropriately licensed person using standardized procedures. For initial placement, the severe discrepancy must be equal to or greater than 1.75 standard deviations below the mean on a distribution of regression scores for the general population at the student's chronological age.

General Intellectual Ability Assessment Measure: _____
Overall Composite Score: _____Regression Score:_____
Achievement Measure: _____

Cluster Area	Composite Score
Oral Expression	_____
Listening Comprehension	_____
Written Expression	_____
Basic Reading Skills	_____
Reading Fluency Skills	_____
Reading Comprehension	_____
Mathematical Calculation	_____
Mathematical Problem Solving	_____

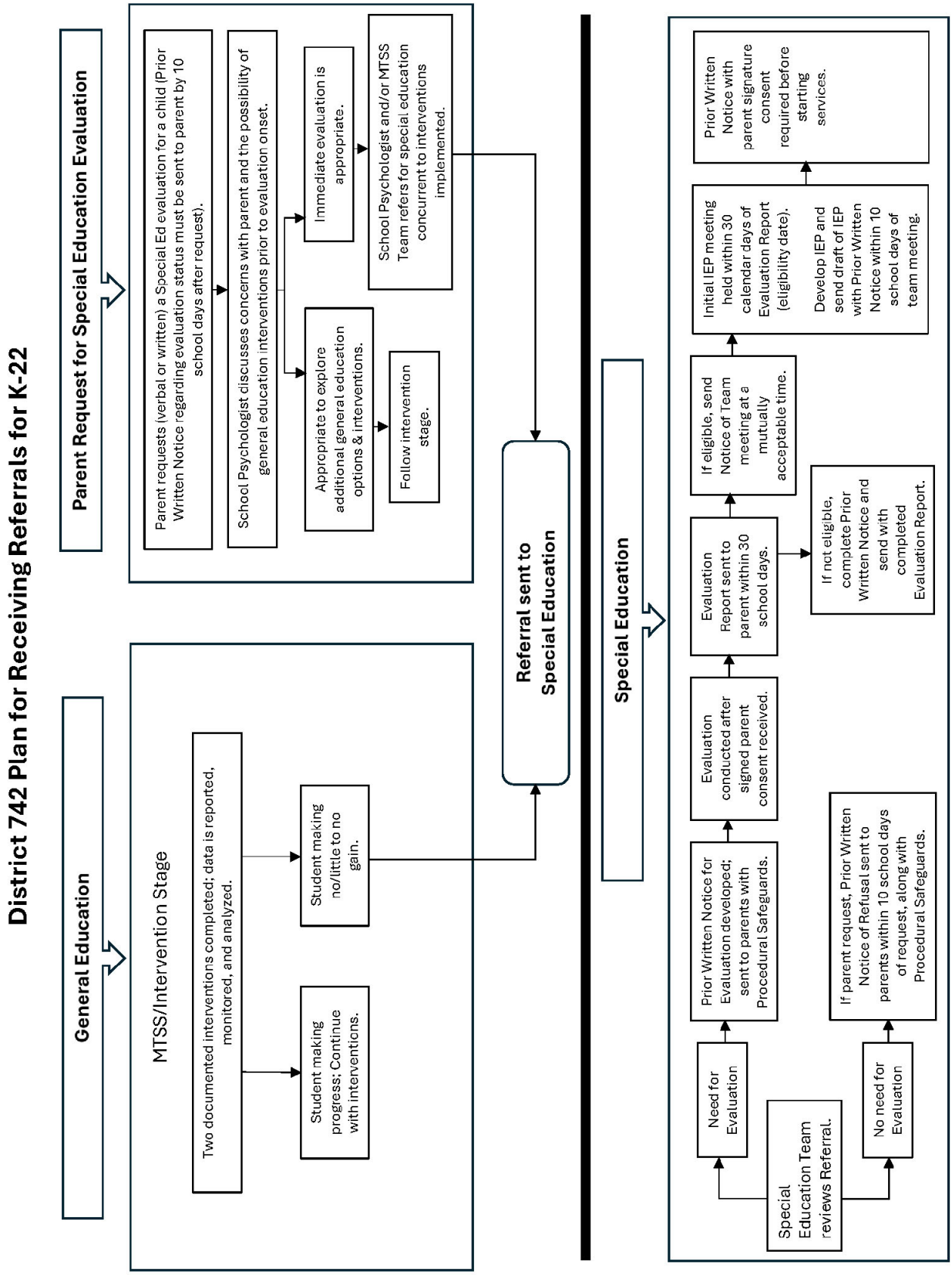
Review of Eligibility Determination

To determine compliance with eligibility determination, one of the following must be checked.

❏ The documentation supports the team decision.
❏ The documentation does not support the team decision.

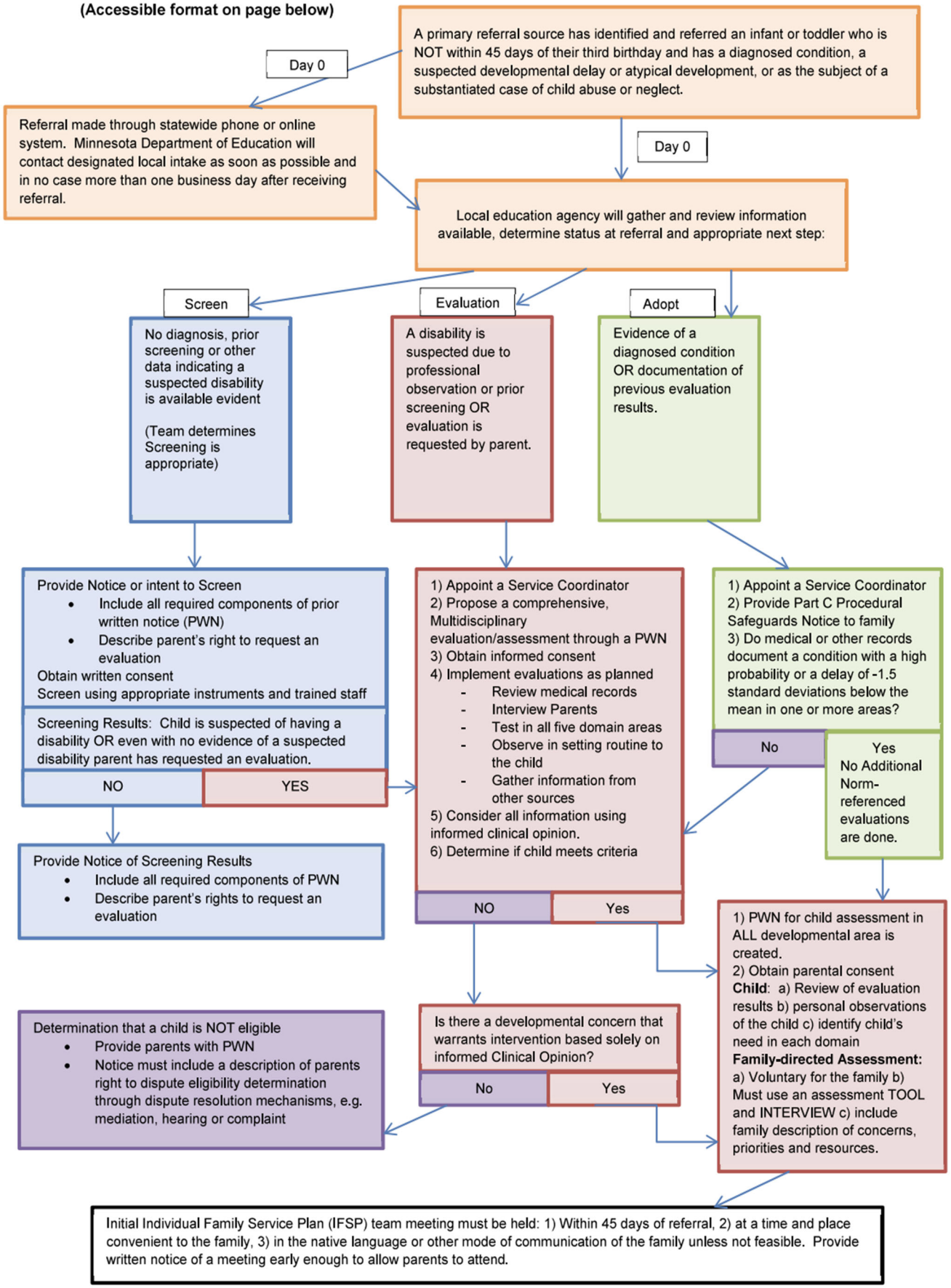
For complete information regarding disability criteria requirements, refer to Minnesota Rule 3525.1341.

Appendix B


District 742 Plan for Receiving Referrals for K-22
General Education
Parent Request for Special Education Evaluation
MTSS/Intervention Stage
Two documented interventions completed; data is reported, monitored, and analyzed.
Student making progress; Continue with interventions.
Student making no/little to no gain.
Parent requests (verbal or written) a Special Ed evaluation for a child (Prior Written Notice regarding evaluation status must be sent to parent by 10 school days after request).
School Psychologist discusses concerns with parent and the possibility of general education interventions prior to evaluation onset.
Immediate evaluation is appropriate.
Appropriate to explore additional general education options & interventions.
Follow intervention stage.
School Psychologist and/or MTSS Team refers for special education concurrent to interventions implemented.
Referral sent to Special Education
Special Education
Special Education Team reviews Referral.
Need for Evaluation
No need for Evaluation
Prior Written Notice for Evaluation developed; sent to parents with Procedural Safeguards.
If parent request, Prior Written Notice of Refusal sent to parents within 10 school days of request, along with Procedural Safeguards.
Evaluation conducted after signed parent consent received.
Evaluation Report sent to parent within 30 school days.
If not eligible, complete Prior Written Notice and send with completed Evaluation Report.
If eligible, send Notice of Team meeting at a mutually acceptable time.
Initial IEP meeting held within 30 calendar days of Evaluation Report (eligibility date).
Develop IEP and send draft of IEP with Prior Written Notice within 10 school days of team meeting.
Prior Written Notice with parent signature consent required before starting services.

Post-Referral Actions

(Accessible format on page below)



Part B Post-Referral Actions

BEGIN HERE: A primary referral source has identified and referred a child between the ages of 2 years 10 months and 16 days and 5 (not yet enrolled in kindergarten) who has a diagnosed condition with a high probability for delay, or a suspected developmental delay, or atypical development based on screening, observation or parent report.

Referral made through statewide phone or online system. Help Me Grow referral system will generate an email contacting the assigned local education agency.

Upon receipt of the referral, the local education agency will provide the family with a notice of procedural safeguards. The local education agency will gather and review information available, determine status at referral and appropriate next step:

Screening

No diagnosis, prior screening or other data indicating a suspected disability is available or evident AND the team has determined that screening is appropriate

The child participates in the early childhood screening procedures that are available to all students

NO	YES

The child participates in an individualized developmental screening and parent consent is obtained through a PWN

Screening is completed and results are shared with the parent: Is the child suspected of having a disability? Parent(s) are informed of their right to request an evaluation.

NO***	YES

***If the child participates in a screening in response to a referral and is not a child suspected of [having] a disability, provide the parents with a PWN to document the [district's] refusal [to evaluate].

If the parent requests an evaluation at any point during this process and the district chooses to deny this request:
Complete a PWN including the reason that the district is refusing to act on the referral.
Refusals must be completed within 14 calendar days of receiving the request.
Minn. R. 3525.3600

Request for evaluation by team or parent

OR

A disability is suspected due to professional observation or prior screening

1) Review all available existing data including screening information, medical diagnosis, existing testing, etc.
2) Propose an evaluation plan using a notice of evaluation that addresses all areas of the suspected disability, including, if appropriate, health, vision, hearing, social and emotional status, general intelligence, academic performance, communicative status, and motor abilities
3) Obtain parental consent
4) Implement evaluations as planned (complete evaluation within a reasonable amount of time not to exceed 30 school days)
   - Review medical records
   - Interview parents
   - Evaluate in all areas of suspected disability
   - Observe in setting routine to the child
   - Gather information from other sources
5) Determine if child meets eligibility criteria

NO	Yes

1) Complete evaluation report documenting results of all information obtained including educational needs and documentation of eligibility criteria
2) Schedule an IEP meeting with the family including all required team members (consider the current enrollment of child in any early childhood settings).

Determination that a child is NOT eligible
- Complete an evaluation report summarizing all information obtained
- Provide parents with PWN (Notice must include a description of parents right to dispute eligibility determination through dispute resolution mechanisms, e.g. mediation, hearing or complaint

Initial IEP team meeting must be held: 1) Within 30 calendar days of the sharing of evaluation results, 2) at a mutually agreed upon time and location, 3) in the Native language or other mode of communication of the family unless not feasible. Provide notice of a meeting early enough to allow parents to attend.

St. Cloud Area School District 742!

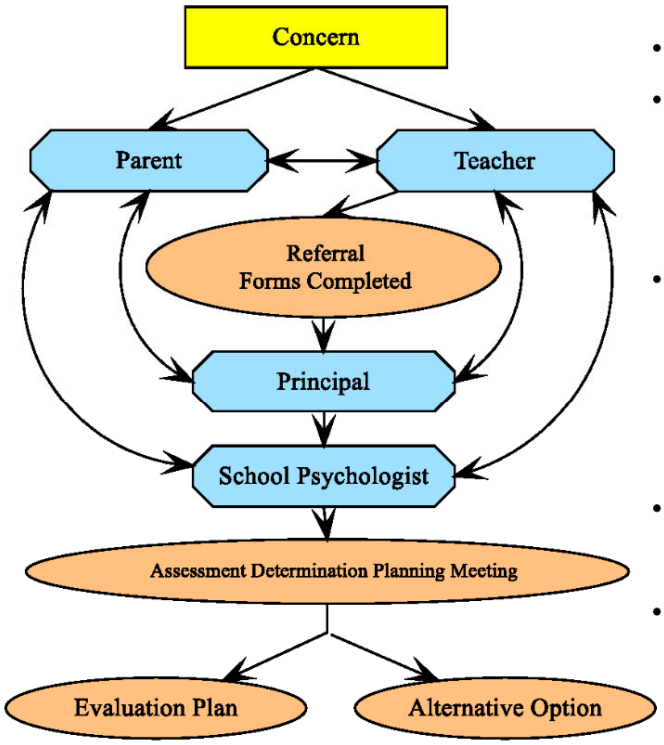
Special Education Evaluations

Referral Procedures for Non-Public School Sites

Since 1975, public schools have been responsible for providing special education services to children with disabilities. Part of that obligation is the identification of students with disabilities who are in need of special education and related services. An educational evaluation is conducted to determine if a child meets the State mandated eligibility criteria for disabilities and if the child is in need of special education and related services. The disability areas include Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), Blind/Visually Impaired (B/VI), Deaf-Blind (DB), Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH), Developmental Cognitive Disability: Mild to Moderate or Moderate-Severe (DCD-MM, DCD-MS), Developmental Delay (DD), Emotional or Behavioral Disorders (EBD), Other Health Disabilities (OHD), Physically Impaired (PI), Severely Multiply Impaired, Specific Learning Disability (SLD), Speech or Language Impairments (S/LI), and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).

The purpose of this document is to outline the initial referral process used if a parent or teacher of a non-public student suspects that a student between the ages of 3 and 22 may have a disability and needs special education and related services.

Referral Process Flow Chart



- Parent or teacher identifies a concern with the student's academic performance, communication, health or physical status, cognitive functioning, social/emotional or behavioral skills, motor skills, or functional skills.
- Parent and teacher discuss concern.
- Teacher gathers curriculum-based measures on student performance, conducts and documents pre-referral interventions. The forms and directions for Non-Public Pre-Referral Intervention Form and the Referral Review Form are available on the District Website. See the back page for directions.
- If concerns persist and performance is discrepant from classmates/norms, teacher obtains release of information from parent and submits pre-referral interventions, Referral Review Form, and information to principal or designee. Principal may contact school psychologist to consult or initiate referral. If initiating referral, submit the pre-referral information, Referral Review Form, and Pre-Referral Intervention form to school psychologist.
- School psychologist reviews pre-referral information and interventions and may contact parent, teacher and/or principal for additional information or consultation.
- Conduct assessment determination meeting including parent, classroom teacher, and special education staff to make final decision on appropriateness of an evaluation and if appropriate, areas to assess. Complete evaluation plan or discuss alternative options for action if evaluation is not appropriate.

Appendix C

Part B Notice of Procedural Safeguards Parental Rights for Public School Special Education Students

The material contained in this document is intended to provide general information and guidance regarding special education rights and procedural safeguards afforded to parents of children age 3 through 21 under state and federal law. This document explains a selection of some of the rights and procedural safeguards provided to parents under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the implementing regulations at 34 C.F.R Part 300, and applicable Minnesota laws and regulations; it is not a complete list or explanation of those rights. This notice is not a substitute for consulting with a licensed attorney regarding your specific legal situation. This document does not purport to include a complete rendition of applicable state and federal law, and the law may have changed since this document was issued.

Introduction

This document 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. It must also be given to you:

1. the first time your child is referred for a special education evaluation or if you request an evaluation;
2. the first time you file a complaint with the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) in a school year;
3. the first time you or the district requests a due process hearing in a school year;
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 of your child;
- the evaluation and educational placement of your child;

- the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; or
- when you revoke consent for services for your child in writing and before the district stops providing special education and related services.

This written notice must include:

1. A description of the action proposed or refused by the district;
2. An explanation of why the district proposes or refuses to take the action;
3. A description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report the district used as a basis for its proposal or refusal;
4. A statement that you, as parents of a child with a disability, have protection under these procedural safeguards and information about how you can get a copy of the brochure describing the procedural safeguards;
5. Sources for you to contact to obtain assistance in understanding these 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 relevant to the district's proposal or refusal.

In addition to federal requirements, prior written notice must inform you that, except for the initial placement of your child in special education, the school district will proceed with its proposal for your child's placement, or for providing special education services, unless you notify the district of an objection within 14 days of when the district sent you the prior written notice. The district must also provide you with a copy of the proposed IEP whenever the district proposes to initiate or change the content of the IEP.

The prior written notice must also state that, if you object to a proposal or refusal in the prior written notice, you must have an opportunity for a conciliation conference, and the school district must inform you of other alternative dispute resolution procedures, including mediation and facilitated IEP team meetings, under Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.091, subdivisions 7-9.

For More Information

If you need help understanding any of your procedural rights or anything about your child's education, please contact your district's 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 your mode of communication is not a written language, the district must take steps to translate this notice orally or by other means. The district must ensure that you understand the content of this notice and maintain written evidence that this notice was provided to you in an understandable mode of communication and that you understood the content of this notice.

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

Name Dani Mehr, Executive Director of Special Education

Phone 320-370-8000

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

ARC Minnesota (advocacy for persons with developmental disabilities)
www.arcminnesota.org
952-920-0855
1-833-450-1494

Minnesota Association for Children's Mental Health
www.macmh.org
651-644-7333
1-800-528-4511

Minnesota Disability Law Center
www.mndlc.org
612-334-5970 (Twin Cities Metro)
1-800-292-4150 (Greater Minnesota)
612-332-4668 (TTY)

Minnesota Department of Education
www.education.mn.gov
651-582-8689
651-582-8201 (TTY)

PACER (Parent Advocacy Coalition for Educational Rights)
www.pacer.org
952-838-9000
1-800-53-PACER,
952-838-0190 (TTY)

SMRLS' Education Law Advocacy Project (Serves families with low-income in 33 southern MN counties)
www.smrls.org
1-877-696-6529

Electronic Mail

If your school district gives parents the choice to receive notices by email, you can choose to receive your prior written notice, procedural safeguards notice, or notices related to a due process complaint via email.

Parental Consent

Definition of Consent

Consent means that you have been fully informed of all information relevant to the activity for which your consent is sought, in your native language, or through another mode of communication. In order to consent you must understand and agree in writing to the carrying out of the activity for which your consent is sought. This written consent must list any records that will be released and to whom.

Revocation of Consent

Consent is voluntary and may be revoked in writing at any time. However, revocation of consent is not retroactive; meaning revocation of consent does not negate an action that has occurred after the consent was given and before the consent was revoked.

When the District Must Obtain Your Consent

A. Initial Evaluation

The district must obtain your written and informed consent before conducting its initial evaluation of your child. You or a district can initiate a request for an initial evaluation. If you do not respond to a request for consent or if you refuse to provide consent for an initial evaluation, the district cannot override your refusal to provide consent. An initial evaluation shall be conducted within 30 school days from the date the district receives your permission to conduct the evaluation, unless a conciliation conference or hearing is requested.

A district will not be found in violation of meeting its child find obligation or its obligations to conduct evaluations and reevaluations if you refuse to consent to or fail to respond to a request for consent for an initial evaluation.

If you consent to an initial evaluation, this consent cannot be construed as being consent for the initial provision of special education and related services.

B. Initial Placement and Provision of Special Education Services and Related Services

The district must obtain your written consent before proceeding with the initial placement of your child in a special education program and the initial provision of special education services and related services to your child determined to be a child with a disability.

If you do not respond to a request for consent, or if you refuse to consent to the initial provision of special education and related services to your child, the district may not override your written refusal.

If you refuse to provide consent for the initial provision of special education and related services, or you fail to respond to a request to provide consent for the initial provision of special education and related services, the district will not be considered in violation for failure to provide your child with special education and related services for which the district requested consent.

C. Reevaluations

Your consent is required before a district conducts a reevaluation of your child. If you refuse consent to a reevaluation, the district may not override your written refusal. A reevaluation shall be conducted within 30 school days from the date the district receives your permission to conduct the evaluation or within 30 days from the expiration of the 14-calendar-day time period during which you can object to the district's proposed action.

D. Transition Services

Your consent is required before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies providing or paying for transition services.

When Your Consent is Not Required

Except for an initial evaluation and the initial placement and provision of special education and related services, if you do not notify the district of your objection within 14 days of when the district sends the notice of the district's proposal to you, the district's proposal goes into effect even without your consent.

Additionally, your consent is not required for a district to review existing data in your child's educational file as part of an evaluation or a reevaluation.

Your consent is also not required for the district to administer a test or other evaluation that is given to all children, unless consent is required from parents of all children.

Parent's Right to Object and Right to a Conciliation Conference

You have a right to object to any action the district proposes within 14 calendar days of when the district sends you the prior written notice of their proposal. If you object to the district's proposal, you have the right to request a conciliation conference, mediation, facilitated IEP team meeting or a due process hearing. Within ten calendar days from the date the district receives notice of your objection to its proposal or refusal in the district's prior written notice, the district will ask you to attend a conciliation conference.

Except as provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.091, all discussions held during a conciliation conference are confidential and are not admissible in a due process hearing. Within five days after the final conciliation conference, the district must prepare and provide to you a conciliation conference memorandum that describes the district's final proposed offer of service. This memorandum is admissible evidence in any subsequent proceeding.

You and the district may also agree to use mediation or a facilitated individualized education program (IEP) team meeting to resolve your disagreement. You or the district can also request a due process hearing (see section about Impartial Due Process Hearings later in this document).The district must continue to provide an appropriate education to your child during the proceedings of a due process hearing.

Confidentiality and Personally Identifiable Information

Personally identifiable information is information that includes, but is not limited to, a student's name, the name of the student's parent or other family members, the address of the student or student's family, a personal identifier, such as the student's Social Security number, student number, or biometric record, another indirect identifier, such as the student's date of birth, place of birth, a mother's maiden name, other information that, alone or in combination, is linked to or linkable to a specific student that would allow a reasonable person in the school community, who does not have personal knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to identify the student with reasonable certainty, or information requested by a person who the educational agency or institution reasonably believes knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.

Districts and MDE must protect the confidentiality of any personally identifiable data, information, and records they collect, maintain, disclose and destroy.

Generally, your written consent is required before a district may disclose personally identifiable information from your child's educational record 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.

When your consent is not required to share personally identifiable information. Your consent, or the consent of an eligible student (age 18 or older), is not required before personally identifiable information contained in education records is released to officials of a school district or the state department of education for meeting IDEA requirements.

Your child's educational records, including disciplinary records, can be transferred without your consent to officials of another school, district, or postsecondary institution if your child seeks to enroll in or attend the school or institution or a school in that district.

Disclosures made without your consent must be authorized under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). Please refer to 34 C.F.R. Part 99 for additional information on consent requirements concerning data privacy under federal law.

Directory Information

Directory information can be shared without your consent. This type of information is data contained in an education record of your child that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed.

Directory information includes, but is not limited to, a student's address, telephone number, email address, date and place of birth, major field of study, grade level, enrollment status, dates of attendance, participation in official activities and sports, weight and height of athletic team members, degrees, honors, and awards received, the most recent educational agency or institution attended, and a student ID number, user ID, or other unique personal identifier used for accessing or communicating electronically if certain criteria are met. Directory information does not include a student's Social Security number or a student ID number not used in connection with accessing or communicating electronically as provided under federal law.

Districts must give you the option to refuse to let the district designate any or all data about your child as directory information. This notice can be given to you by any means reasonably likely to inform you or an eligible student of this right. If you do not refuse to release the above information as directory information, that information is considered public data and can be shared without your consent.

Data about you (meaning parents) is private data but can be treated as directory information if the same procedures that are used by a district to designate student data as directory information are followed.

Written Annual Notice Relating to Third-Party Billing for IEP Health-Related Services

Before billing Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare for health-related services the first time, and each year, the district must inform you in writing that:

1. The district will share data related to your child and health-related services on your child's IEP with the Minnesota Department of Human Services to determine if your child is covered by Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare and whether those services may be billed to Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare.
2. Before billing Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare for health-related services the first time, the district must obtain your consent, including specifying the personally identifiable information that may be disclosed (e.g., records or information about the services that may be provided), the purpose of the disclosure, the agency to which the disclosure may be made (i.e., the Department of Human Services) and which specifies that you understand and agree that the school district may access your (or your child's) public benefits or insurance to pay for health-related services.
3. The district will bill Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare for the health-related services on your child's IEP.
4. The district may not require you to sign up for or enroll in Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare or other insurance programs in order for your child to receive special education services.
5. The district may not require you to incur an out-of-pocket expense such as the payment of a deductible or co-pay amount incurred in filing a claim for health services provided, but may pay the cost that you otherwise would be required to pay.
6. The district may not use your child's benefits under Medical Assistance or MinnesotaCare if that use would: decrease available lifetime coverage or any other insured benefit; result in your family paying for services that would otherwise be covered by the public benefits or insurance program and that are required for the child outside of the time your child is in school; increase your premiums or lead to the discontinuation of benefits or insurance; or risk your loss of eligibility for home and community-based waivers, based on aggregate health-related expenditures.
7. You have the right to receive a copy of education records the district shares with any third party when seeking reimbursement for IEP health-related services.

You have the right to stop your consent for disclosure of your child's education records to a third party, including the Department of Human Services, at any time. If you stop consent, the district may no longer share your child's education records to bill a third party for IEP health-related services. You can withdraw your consent at any time, and your child's IEP services will not change or stop.

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 educational 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 team and may be presented as evidence at a due process hearing regarding your child.

Education Records

Definition of an Education Record

Under federal law an education record means those records that are directly related to a student and that are maintained by the department or the district.

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 immediately, if possible, or within 10 days of the date of the request (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays), if immediate compliance is not possible.

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

1. An explanation or interpretation from the district of your child's records upon request;
2. Have your representative inspect and review the records on your behalf;
3. Request that the district provide copies of your child's educational records to you; and
4. Review your child's records as often as you wish in accordance with state law. State law provides that if you have been shown private data and have been informed of its meaning, that data does not need to be disclosed to you for a period of 6 months unless a dispute or action is pending or new information is created or collected.

Transfer of Rights

Your rights regarding accessing your child's education records generally transfer to your child at age 18. Notice must be provided to you and your child regarding this transfer of rights.

Records on More Than One Child

If any education record includes information on more than one child, you have the right to inspect and review only information relating to your child. You can seek consent to review and inspect education records that include information about children in addition to your own, but those parents of those children have a right to refuse your request for consent.

List of Types and Locations of Information

Upon your request, the district and the department must provide you with a list of the types and locations of education records they collect, maintain or use.

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

Generally, your 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, including diagnosis and treatment information, to a health plan company without your signed and dated 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, the district 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, or otherwise 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. A hearing to challenge information in education records must be conducted according to the procedures for such hearings under FERPA.

Transfer of Records

Minnesota Statutes require that a district, a charter school, or a nonpublic school transfer a student's educational records, including disciplinary records, from a school a student is transferring from to a school in which a student is enrolling within 10 business days of a request.

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.

Under federal law, destruction means the physical removal of personal identifiers from information so that the information is no longer personally identifiable. Thus, the student's record does not need to be physically destroyed to comply with your request to destroy special education related records. Districts can appropriately comply with this requirement by removing personally identifiable information from the student's records. The choice of destruction method generally lies with the school district.

The district shall not destroy any education records if there is an outstanding request to inspect or review the records.

Despite your request to destroy records a district can keep certain records necessary to comply with the General Education Provision Act (GEPA), which requires that recipients of federal funds keep records related to the use of those funds. You may want to maintain certain special education records about your child for documentation purposes in the future, such as for applying for SSI benefits.

Mediation

Mediation is a free, voluntary process to help resolve disputes. You or your district may request mediation at no charge from the Minnesota Department of Education's Special Education Alternative Dispute Resolution program at 651-582-8689. Mediation uses a neutral third party trained in 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.

If you and the district resolve all or a portion of the dispute or agree to use another procedure to resolve the dispute, the mediator shall ensure that the resolution or agreement is in writing and signed by both you and the district and that both parties receive a copy of the document. The written resolution or agreement shall state

that all discussions that occurred during mediation are confidential and may not be used as evidence in any hearing or civil proceeding. The resolution or agreement is legally binding on both you and the district and is enforceable in state or federal district court. You or the district can request another mediation to resolve a dispute over implementing the mediation agreement, if needed.

Filing a Written Special Education State Complaint

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 filing the complaint;
2. Allege violations of state or federal special education law or rule;
3. State the facts upon which the allegation is based;
4. Include the name, address and telephone number of the person or organization making the complaint;
5. Include the name and address of the residence of the child and the name of the school the child is attending;
6. A description of the nature of the child's problem; including facts relating to the problem;
7. A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the party at the time the complaint is filed; and
8. Be forwarded to the public agency providing services to the child at the same time the complaint is sent to MDE.

The complaint must be sent to:

Minnesota Department Education
Division of Assistance and Compliance
Due Process Supervisor
400 NE Stinson Blvd.
Minneapolis, MN 55413
Phone: 651-582-8689/Fax 651-582-8725

The complaint must be received by MDE no later than one year after the alleged violation occurred. MDE will issue a written decision within 60 days, unless exceptional circumstances require a longer time or you or the district agree to extend the time to participate in mediation. The final complaint decision may be appealed to the Minnesota Court of Appeals by you (the parent) or the school district injured-in-fact by the decision within 60 days of receiving notice of the final decision.

Impartial Due Process Hearing

Both you and the district have a right to file a due process complaint and request an impartial due process hearing in writing within two years of the date you or the agency knew or should have known about the alleged action that forms the basis of the due process complaint.

A due process complaint can be filed regarding a proposal or refusal to initiate or change a child's evaluation, IEP, educational placement, or to provide FAPE.

A due process complaint may address any matter related to the identification, evaluation, educational placement, manifestation determination or provision of a free and appropriate public education of your child. Within 15 days of receiving notice of your due process complaint, and prior to the due process hearing, the school district must arrange for a resolution meeting with you and the relevant members of the IEP team who have knowledge of the facts alleged in the due process complaint.

The purpose of this meeting is for you to discuss the due process complaint, and the facts that form the basis of the due process complaint, and to allow the school district an opportunity to resolve the dispute that is the basis for the due process complaint.

The resolution meeting need not be held if you and the school district agree in writing to waive the meeting or agree to mediation. A resolution meeting is also not required to be held when the district is the filing party.

If the matter is not resolved within 30 days of receipt of the due process complaint, the hearing timelines begin.

If the school district is unable to obtain your participation in the resolution meeting or mediation after reasonable efforts have been made, and the school district does not agree to waive the meeting in writing, the school district may, at the conclusion of the 30-day period, request that a hearing officer dismiss your due process complaint.

Loss of Right to a Due Process Hearing

NOTE: Due to an interpretation of state law by the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, if your child changes school districts and you do not file a due process complaint before your child enrolls in a new district, you may lose the right to have a due process hearing about any special education issues that arose in the previous district. You do still have a right to file a due process complaint about special educational issues that may arise in the new district where your child is attending.

Procedures for Initiation of a Due Process Hearing

Upon filing a written due process complaint, the district must give you a copy of this procedural safeguard notice and a copy of your rights at hearing. If you or the district file a due process complaint, the other party must be provided with a copy of the complaint and submit the complaint to MDE. Once it receives the request, MDE must give a copy of the procedural safeguards notice to you. All written requests 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 and available to you at the time.

MDE maintains a list of qualified hearing officers. Upon receipt of a written due process complaint, MDE will appoint a hearing officer from that list 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. Prohibit 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 electronic recording of 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;
2. Open the hearing to the public; and
3. Have the record or transcript of the hearing and the hearing officer's findings of fact, conclusions of law and decisions made provided to you at no cost.

Responding to a Due Process Complaint

If you file a due process complaint and you did not previously receive a prior written notice from the district about the subject matter of the complaint, the district must send you a written explanation of why the district refused to take the action raised in the complaint within 10 days of receiving your complaint. This explanation must include a description of other options considered by the IEP team, why those options were rejected, a description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report that the district used as the basis for the proposed or refused action, and a description of the factors relevant to the district's proposal or refusal decision.

The district can assert that the due process complaint does not meet the requirements under state law. A due process complaint is considered sufficient unless the party who received the request notifies the hearing officer in writing within 15 days of receiving the request that they believe the request does not meet statutory requirements. The hearing officer must determine whether the due process complaint meets statutory requirements within five days of receiving the complaint and notify the parties.

Upon receiving your due process complaint, the district must also send you a written response that addresses the issues you raised in the complaint within 10 days of receiving the request.

Disclosure of Additional Evidence Before a Hearing

A prehearing conference must be held within five business days of the date the commissioner appoints a hearing officer. This conference can be held in person, at a location within the district, or by telephone. At least five 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.

The Hearing Decision

A hearing decision must be issued and provided to each party within 45 calendar days, or within an appropriately extended time period, upon the expiration of the 30-day resolution period after the due process complaint was received by the state agency. A hearing officer may extend the time beyond the 45-day period if requested by either party for good cause shown on the record. A hearing officer must conduct oral arguments in a hearing at a time and place that is reasonably convenient to you and your child. A hearing officer's decision on whether your child received FAPE must be based on evidence and arguments that directly relate to FAPE. The hearing decision is final unless you or the district files a civil action. A hearing officer lacks the authority to amend a decision except for clerical and mathematical errors.

Separate Due Process Complaint

You have the right to file a separate due process complaint on an issue separate from a due process complaint already filed.

Free or Low-Cost Legal Resources

The district must inform you of any free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available in the area if you request the information or if you or the school district file a due process complaint. A legal resource list is also available on MDE's Special Education Hearings webpage (MDE > Select Students and Families > Special Education > Conflicts in Special Education > Special Education Due Process Hearings).

Complaint and Hearings Database

Final decisions on special education complaints and due process hearings are available to the public on the MDE website. MDE maintains a public database and makes decisions available that are redacted, removing all personally identifiable information. This database is available on MDE's website > Data Center > Data Reports and Analytics > Complaints and Hearing Decisions (https://public.education.mn.gov/MDEAnalytics/DataTopic.jsp?TOPICID=366).

Civil Action

When you or the district disagrees 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 calendar 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 educational placement where he/she is currently placed and must not be denied initial admission to school. 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 school 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 you that a change in placement is appropriate as the "stay-put" placement during subsequent appeals.

Expedited Hearings

You (the parent) or the district can file a due process complaint and request an expedited hearing in the following situations:

1. Whenever you dispute the district's proposal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of your child or the district's provision of FAPE to your child;
2. Whenever you dispute the district's refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of your child or the district's provision of FAPE to your child;
3. Whenever you dispute the manifestation determination; and
4. Whenever the district believes that maintaining the current placement of your child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or to others.

You or a school district may file a written due process complaint and request an expedited due process hearing as described above.

Timelines for Expedited Hearings

Expedited hearings must be held within 20 school days of the date the expedited due process complaint is filed. The hearing officer must issue a decision within 10 school days after the hearing. A resolution meeting must occur within seven days of receiving the expedited due process complaint unless you and the school district agree in writing to either waive the resolution meeting or use the mediation process. The expedited due process hearing may proceed unless the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of both parties within 15 days of receiving the request.

Dismissal of Due Process Complaint

If the school district is unable to obtain your participation in the resolution meeting or mediation after reasonable efforts have been made and the school district does not agree to waive the meeting in writing, the school district may, at the conclusion of the 30-day period, request that a hearing officer dismiss your due process complaint.

Placement by a Hearing Officer

A hearing officer may decide to move your child to an interim alternative educational setting for up to 45 school days if the hearing officer determines your child is substantially likely to injure themself or others if they remain in the current placement.

Right to Appeal Decision

You or the district can appeal the decision of a hearing officer in an expedited due process hearing.

Interim Alternative Educational Placement

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

1. Carries a dangerous weapon to or possesses a dangerous weapon at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of the school district or MDE as defined in federal law;
2. Knowingly possesses or uses illegal drugs, or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of the school district or MDE. This does not include alcohol or tobacco; or
3. Inflicts serious bodily injury upon another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of the school district or MDE as defined in federal law.

On the date the district decides to remove your child and the removal is a change of placement of a child with a disability because of a violation of a code of student conduct, the school district must notify you of that decision, and provide you with the procedural safeguards notice.

The IEP team determines the interim alternative educational setting and appropriate special education services. Even though this is a temporary change, it must allow your child:

1. To continue to participate in the general education curriculum and progress towards meeting goals set out in your child's IEP, although in a different setting; and
2. Include services and modifications designed to prevent the behavior from recurring.

If your child is placed in an interim alternative educational setting, an IEP meeting must be convened within 10 school days of the decision. At this meeting, the team must discuss behavior and its relationship to your child's disability. The team must review evaluation information regarding your child's behavior, and determine the appropriateness of your child's IEP and behavior plan. The team will then determine if your child's conduct was caused by, or had a direct relationship to his or her disability, or if your child's conduct was the direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP.

Attorney's Fees for Hearings

You may be able to recover attorney fees if you prevail in a due process hearing. 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.

Exclusions and Expulsion of Pupils With a Disability

Before your child with a disability can be expelled or excluded from school, a manifestation determination must be held. If your child's misbehavior is related to his or her disability, your child cannot be expelled.

When a child with a disability is excluded or expelled under the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act, Minnesota Statutes Sections 121A.41-56, for misbehavior that is not a manifestation of the child's disability, the district shall continue to provide special education and related services after the period a period of suspension, if imposed.

Disciplinary Removals

If a child with a disability is removed from his or her current educational placement, this is considered a change of placement if:

1. The removal is for more than 10 school days in a row; or
2. Your child has been subjected to a series of removals that constitute a pattern because:
    a. The series of removals total more than 10 school days in a year;
    b. Your child's behavior is substantially similar to your child's behavior in previous incidents that resulted in a series of removals; and
    c. Of additional factors such as the length of each removals, the total amount of time your child has been removed, and the proximity of the removals to one another.

The determination of whether a pattern of removals constitutes a change of placement is made by the district .If this determination is challenged it is subject to review through due process and judicial proceedings.

Children not Determined Eligible for Special Education and Related Services

If your child has not been determined eligible for special education and related services and violates a code of student conduct, and the school district knew before the discipline violation that your child was a child with a disability then your child can utilize the protections described in this notice.

A district is deemed to have knowledge that your child is a child with a disability if, before the behavior that brought about the disciplinary action occurred:

1. You expressed concern in writing to supervisory or administrative personnel at the district or to your child's teacher that your child is in need of special education and related services;
2. You requested an evaluation related to eligibility for special education and related services under Part B of the IDEA; or

3. Your child's teacher or other district personnel expressed specific concerns about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by your child directly to the district's director of special education or to other district supervisory staff.

Exceptions to a District's Knowledge

A district would not be deemed to have such knowledge if:

1. You have previously refused consent for an evaluation of your child or you have previously refused special education services; or
2. Your child has already been evaluated and determined to not be a child with a disability under Part B of IDEA.

Conditions that Apply if There is No Basis of Knowledge

If a district does not have knowledge that your child is a child with a disability prior to taking disciplinary measures against your child, your child may be subjected to similar disciplinary consequences that are applied to children without disabilities who engage in similar behaviors.

If a request is made for an evaluation of your child during the time period in which your child is subjected to disciplinary measures, the evaluation must be conducted in an expedited manner. Until the evaluation is complete, your child remains in the educational placement determined by the district, which can include suspension or expulsion without educational services. In Minnesota, regular special education services are provided on the sixth day of a suspension and alternative education services are provided.

Referral To and Action by Law Enforcement and Judicial Authorities

A district can report a crime committed by a child with a disability to appropriate authorities and State law enforcement and judicial authorities can exercise their responsibilities under the law related to crimes committed by a child with a disability.

Transmittal of Records

If a district reports a crime committed by a child with a disability, the district must ensure that copies of the child's special education and disciplinary records are transmitted to the appropriate authorities to whom the crime is reported for consideration. However, the district may only transmit copies of your child's special education and disciplinary records to the extent permitted by FERPA.

Private School Placement

IDEA does not require the district to pay for the cost of educating your child, including special education and related services, at a private school if the district made FAPE available to your child and you chose to place your child in a private school. However, you may be able to recover tuition expenses for a private school placement if

you informed the district of your intent to enroll your child in a private school at public expense in a timely manner and if a hearing officer finds that the district did not promptly make FAPE available to your child prior to your child being enrolled in the private school and if the private placement is appropriate. You must inform the district of your intent to place your child in a private placement at public expense at the most recent IEP 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 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 prior to placing your child in a private school after the district has given you notice of its intent to evaluate your child, or other unreasonable delay on your part could result in a reduction or denial of reimbursement for the private school placement.

A hearing officer cannot reduce or deny the cost of reimbursement if: the district prevented you from being provided with this notice; you did not receive notice of your responsibilities as discussed above in this section; or if compliance with the above requirements would likely result in physical harm to your child and if you failed to provide the required notice because you cannot write in English or if compliance with the above requirements would likely result in serious emotional harm to your child.

Part C Notice of Procedural Safeguards and Parental Rights: Infant and Toddler Intervention

The material contained in this document is intended to provide general information and guidance regarding special education rights and procedural safeguards afforded to parents of children from birth through age 2 under state and federal law. This document explains a selection of some of the rights and procedural safeguards provided to parents under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the implementing regulations at 34 C.F.R. Part 303, and applicable Minnesota laws and regulations; it is not a complete list or explanation of those rights. This notice is not a substitute for consulting with a licensed attorney regarding your specific legal situation. This document does not purport to include a complete rendition of applicable state and federal law, and the law may have changed since this document was issued.

Introduction

This brochure provides an overview of parental special education rights for infant and toddler intervention services, sometimes called procedural safeguards. This Notice of Procedural Safeguards must be given to you when your child is referred under Part C of the IDEA, including when you or the district request a due process hearing. The district must also make available an initial copy of your child's early intervention record, at no cost to you.

Prior Written Notice

The school district or a service provider must provide you with prior written notice within a reasonable timeframe before each time it proposes to initiate or change, or refuses to initiate or change, the identification, evaluation, and education placement of your child or the provision of appropriate infant and toddler intervention services to your child and your child's family. This notice must be given to you before any changes are made and must include sufficient detail to inform you of:

1. The action that is being proposed or refused;
2. An explanation of why the district proposes or refuses to take the action; and
3. All procedural safeguards that are available under Part C of the IDEA, including a description of mediation, how to file a state complaint, and a due process complaint in the provisions, and any timelines under those procedures.

The notice must be written in a language understandable to the general public and provided in your native language unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

If your native language or other mode of communication is not a written language, the public agency, or designated early intervention service provider, must take steps to ensure that the notice is translated orally or by other means to you in your native language or other mode of communication. The provider must also take steps to ensure that you understands the notice; and, that there is written evidence that these requirements have been met.

Native language, when used with respect to an individual who is limited English proficient, means the language normally used by that individual, or in the case of a child, the language normally used by the parents of the child. For evaluations and assessments conducted for the child, native language means the language normally used by the child, if this language is determined developmentally appropriate for the child by the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation or assessment. For an individual who is deaf or hard of hearing, blind or visually impaired, or for an individual with no written language, native language means the mode of communication that is normally used by the individual, such as sign language, braille, or oral communication.

For More Information

If you need help understanding any of your procedural rights or anything about your child's education, please contact your child's early childhood special education coordinator, the school district's 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: Dani Mehr

Title: Exec. Director of Special Education (ex. Early childhood coordinator or special ed director)

Phone: 320-370-8000

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

ARC Minnesota
952-920-0855
1-833-450-1494

Minnesota Association for Children's Mental Health
651-644-7333
1800-528-4511

Minnesota Department of Education
651-582-8689
651-582-8201 (TTY)

Minnesota Disability Law Center
612-332-1441
800-292-4150
612-332-4668 (TTY)

PACER Center
Parent Advocacy Coalition for Educational Rights
952-838-9000
800-53-PACER
952-838-0190 (TTY)

SMRLS Education Law Advocacy Project
(Southern Minnesota Regional Legal Services)
1-877-696-6529

Parental Consent

Definition of Consent

As a parent, you have the right to give consent to any action proposed by the district. Consent means that you have been fully informed, in your native language, of all information relevant to the activity for which your written permission is sought and that you fully understand and agree in writing with carrying out the activity for which consent is sought. The written consent must describe the activity and list any early intervention records that will be released and to whom. Consent is voluntary and may be revoked at any time. However if you revoke your consent, that revocation is not retroactive.

When the District Must Obtain Your Consent

There are several situations in which the district must obtain your written consent before acting. The district must obtain your written consent before the following:

1. Administering screening procedures that are used to determine whether your child is suspected of having a disability;
2. Conducting all Part C evaluations and assessments of your child;
3. Providing early intervention services to your child;
4. Using public benefits or private insurance to pay for your child's Part C early intervention services in certain situations; and
5. Disclosing personally identifiable information about you or your child.

As a parent, you also have the right to receive written notice of and to provide written consent to the exchange of information among agencies that is consistent with state and federal law.

Parent's Right to Decline Consent

If you do not provide consent, the district must make reasonable efforts to ensure that you are fully aware of the nature of the evaluation and assessment, or the early intervention services that would be available, and that you understand that your child will not be able to receive the evaluation and assessment or receive early intervention services unless you provide consent. The district may not use the due process hearing procedures in Part B or Part C of the IDEA to challenge your refusal to provide any consent that is required. Thus, if you refuse, in writing, to consent to the initial evaluation or reevaluation of your child the district may not override your written refusal.

Parental Right to Decline Services

You can decide whether or not to accept or decline any early intervention service. You can selectively accept or decline any early intervention service, including declining a service after first accepting it, without jeopardizing other early intervention services your child may receive.

Confidentiality and Personally Identifiable Information

Personally identifiable information is information that includes, but is not limited to, your child's name; your name (parent's name) or other family member's name; your address; your child's address; a personal identifier, such as your child's or your Social Security number; biometric record; another indirect identifier, such as the child's date of birth, place of birth, a mother's maiden name, or a list of personal characteristics; or other information that would make it possible to identify your child with reasonable certainty.

Districts, the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE), and any other early intervention service providers must protect the confidentiality of any personally identifiable data about you and your child, including information and records they collect, use and maintain, disclose and destroy. Generally, a district or other participating agency may not disclose personally identifiable information, as defined in Part C of the IDEA, to any party except participating agencies (including the lead agency and early intervention service providers) that are part of the state's Part C system without parental consent unless authorized to do so under the IDEA or for any purpose other than meeting a requirement of that law. Please refer to the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) for additional information on consent requirements concerning data privacy under federal law.

Confidentiality provisions under Part C of the IDEA apply from the point in time when your child is referred for early intervention services until the district is no longer required to maintain or no longer maintains the child's information under applicable state or federal laws, whichever is later.

Notice to Parents about Confidentiality

The district must give you notice when your child is referred under Part C of the IDEA that fully informs you about the confidentiality requirements discussed above. This notice should include a description of your child about whom personally identifiable information is maintained, the types of information about your child requested, the method intended to be used in gathering information, including the sources from whom information is gathered, and how the information about your child will be used. This notice must also include a summary of the policies and procedures that the district and providing agencies must follow regarding storage of data about you and your child, disclosure of this data to third parties, and retention and destruction of personally identifiable information. Additionally, this notice must include a description of all of your rights and your child's rights regarding this information, including rights under the Part C confidentiality provisions. Lastly, this notice must include a description of the extent that the notice is provided in the native languages of the various population groups in the state.

Individual Family Service Plans (IFSP)

If your child is under age three and has a disability, you and your child have a right to receive an IFSP. An IFSP is a written plan that is developed by a team to record your goals for your family and your child. An IFSP also lists the services that will best help you and your child reach those goals and describe when, where, and how services will be delivered. You and other family members work with the early intervention service coordinator and other providers (if appropriate) to create the IFSP. You may invite anyone you wish to the IFSP meetings, including an

advocate. The IFSP is reviewed at least every six months, or more frequently if requested. You are involved in planning the time, date and place of these meetings to ensure your participation. You may request a meeting to review your child's IFSP at any time, even if one recently took place. A district must provide you with a copy of each of your child's evaluations, assessments, family assessments, and IFSPs as soon as possible after each IFSP meeting at no cost to you.

The Right to Receive Services in Natural Environments

Early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities are focused around your family's and your child's daily routines and are designed to be carried out within regular activities. These services are provided, to the maximum extent appropriate, in natural environments. This helps you and/or your child's other caregivers learn strategies for teaching your child new skills that may be practiced throughout the day. When a service needs to be provided anywhere other than a natural environment, the IFSP team must provide written justification in the IFSP.

Written Annual Notice Relating to Third-Party Billing for IFSP (Individual Family Service Plan) Health-Related Services

The school district must obtain your consent before your (or your child's) public benefits or insurance or private insurance information is used to pay for Part C services, if such consent is required.

The district must provide you annual written notice that:

1. Parental consent must be obtained under Part C of the IDEA before the state lead agency or Early Intervention Service Provider discloses personal information for billing purposes;
2. A statement of the no-cost protection provisions in Part C of the IDEA. If you do not provide consent, Part C services must still be made available to you and your child through the IFSP for which you have provided consent;
3. The district will bill medical assistance or Minnesota Care for the health-related services on your child's IFSP;
4. You have the right to receive a copy of education records the district shares with any third party when seeking reimbursement for health-related services on your child's IFSP; and
5. You have a right to withdraw your consent to disclose your child's education records to a third party at any time. If you withdraw consent, the district may no longer share your child's education records to bill a third party for IFSP health-related services. You can withdraw your consent at any time, and your child's IFSP services will not change or stop.

Education Records

Your Access to Records

You have the right to inspect and review all Part C early intervention records about your child and your child's family that are collected, maintained or used under Part C of the IDEA, including records related to evaluations and assessments, screening, eligibility determinations, development and implementation of IFSPs, provision of

early intervention services, individual complaints involving your child, or any part of your child's early intervention record. Upon request, the district must give you access to your child's early intervention records without unnecessary delay and before any meeting regarding an IFSP or any due process hearing. The district must respond to your request immediately, if possible, or within 10 days of the request (excluding weekends and legal holidays).

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

1. A response from the participating district to reasonable requests for explanations or interpretations of your child's record;
2. Request that the participating district provide copies of your child's early intervention records to you if failure to provide these copies would effectively prevent you from exercising your right to inspect and review the records;
3. Have your representative inspect and review the early intervention records; and
4. Review your child's records as often as you wish, in accordance with state law. State law provides that if you have been shown private data and have been informed of its meaning, that data does not need to be disclosed to you for a period of six months unless a dispute or action is pending or new information is created or collected.

A district may presume that you have the authority to inspect and review records relating to your child unless the district has been provided documentation that you do not have the authority under applicable state laws governing such matters as custody, foster care, guardianship, separation, and divorce.

Under Minnesota state law, education records include most of the information about your child that is held by the school, including evaluations and assessments, eligibility determinations, development and implementation of IFSPs, individual complaints dealing with your child, and any other records about your child and family. However, information held solely by your child's teacher for his or her own instructional use may not be included in the education records.

Disclosure to Health Plan Company

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

Records on More Than One Child

If any education record includes information on more than one child, you only have the right to inspect and review information relating to your child. You can seek consent to review and inspect education records that include information about children in addition to your own, but the parents of those children have a right to refuse your request for consent.

Record of Access by Others

The district must keep a record of each request for access and who obtains access to early intervention records collected, maintained, or used under Part C about you and your child. Access to these records by you and authorized representatives and employees of the district do not need to be recorded. This record of access must

include the name of the individual to whom access was given, and the purpose for which the individual was authorized to use the early intervention records.

List of Types and Locations of Information

Upon your request, the district and MDE must provide you with a list of the types and locations of education records they collect, maintain or use.

Consent to Release Records

Generally, your 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.

Fees for Searching, Retrieving and Copying Records

The district may not charge a fee to search or retrieve records. However, if you request copies, the district 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. A district must provide you with a copy of each of your child's evaluations, assessments, family assessments, and IFSPs as soon as possible after each IFSP meeting at no cost to you.

Amendment of Records at Parent's Request

If you believe that information in your child's early intervention records is inaccurate, misleading, incomplete, or in violation of your child's privacy or other rights or your rights as a parent, you may request that the district amend the record 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 of its refusal to amend the records and inform you that you have the right to a hearing to challenge the district's decision.

Opportunity for a Hearing

Upon your request, the district must provide you with the opportunity for a hearing to challenge information in your child's early intervention records to ensure that it is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of you or your child. You may request a hearing under the procedures set out under Part C of the IDEA or you may request a hearing under Minnesota's due process hearing procedures.

If as a result of the hearing the district decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading or in violation of the privacy or other rights of you or your child, it must amend the information accordingly and inform you in writing.

If, as a result of that hearing, the district decides that the information in your child's early intervention record is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy rights or other rights of you or your child, 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 early intervention education records. Any explanation placed alongside your child's early intervention education records must be kept by the district as part of your child's early intervention records as long as your child's records are maintained by the district. If your child's early intervention records or the contested portion of your child's records are disclosed by the district to any party, the explanation you submitted must also be disclosed to the party.

Transfer of Records

Minnesota Statutes require that a district, a charter school, or a nonpublic school transfer a student's educational records, including disciplinary records, from a school a student is transferring from to a school in which a student is enrolling within 10 business days of a request.

Destruction of Records

The district must inform you when personally identifiable information collected, maintained, or used by the district is no longer needed in order to provide early intervention services to your child. You have the right to request that education records about the provision of early intervention services to your child under Part C of the IDEA be destroyed upon your request. This information must be destroyed by the district upon receiving your request. However, the district may retain a permanent record of your child's name, date of birth, parent contact information (including address and phone number), names of service coordinators and early intervention service providers, and exit data (including year and age upon exit, and any programs your child entered upon exiting Part C).

Under federal law, destruction means the physical destruction of the record or the removal of personal identifiers from information ensuring that the information is no longer personally identifiable. Thus, your child's record does not need to be physically destroyed to comply with your request to destroy special education related records. Districts can appropriately comply with this requirement by removing personally identifiable information from your child's records. The choice of destruction method is generally up to the school district.

Despite your request to destroy records, a district can keep certain records necessary to comply with the General Education Provision Act (GEPA), which requires that recipients of federal funds keep records related to the use of those funds. You may want to maintain certain special education records about your child for documentation purposes in the future, such as for applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

The district shall not destroy any education records if there is an outstanding request to inspect or review the records.

Child's Right to a Surrogate Parent

A child with a disability whose parent cannot be identified or located by the district using reasonable efforts, or who is a ward of the state, has the right to have a surrogate parent assigned to them.

The appropriate public agency must determine whether a child needs a surrogate parent and assign a surrogate to the child. In appointing a surrogate parent for a child, the public agency must consult with the agency that has been assigned to care for the child. The public agency must make reasonable efforts to ensure the assignment of a surrogate parent not more than 30 days after a public agency determines that the child needs a surrogate parent.

A surrogate parent may be selected in any way permitted under state law. The appropriate public agency must ensure that the person selected as a surrogate parent is not an employee of any state agency or early intervention service provider that provides services or care to the child or any family member of the child; has no personal or professional interest that conflicts with the interests of the child he or she represents; and has knowledge and skills necessary for adequate representation of the child. In the case of a child who is a ward of the state, the surrogate parent can be appointed by the judge overseeing the child's case, as long as the surrogate parent appointed satisfies the above-mentioned requirements. An individual who qualifies to be a surrogate parent is not an employee of the public agency solely because he or she is paid by the agency to serve as a surrogate parent.

A surrogate parent has the same rights as a parent for all purposes under the Part C regulations. Thus, a surrogate parent may represent a child in all matters related to the evaluation and assessment of the child, development, and implementation of the child's IFSP, including annual evaluations and periodic reviews, the ongoing provision of early intervention services, and any other rights available to the child under the Part C regulations.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Parties are encouraged to resolve disputes over the identification, evaluation, educational placement, manifestation determination, interim alternative educational placement, or the provision of a free appropriate public education to your child through conciliation, mediation, facilitated IFSP team meetings, or through other alternative processes. All ADR options are voluntary on your part and cannot be used to deny or delay your right to a due process hearing. All alternative dispute resolution processes are provided at no cost to you.

Mediation

Mediation is a free, voluntary process to help resolve disputes. You or your district may request mediation at no charge from MDE's Special Education ADR program at 651-582-8689. Mediation is conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator who is trained in effective mediation techniques. The state maintains a list of qualified mediators who are knowledgeable in laws and regulations relating to the provision of special education and related services. Mediators are selected by the state on a random, rotational basis.

Mediation may not be used to deny or delay your right to a due process hearing or any other rights under Part C of the IDEA. Mediation must be scheduled in a timely manner and must be held in a location that is convenient for both you and the district.

If you and the district reach an agreement to the dispute during the mediation process, the agreement must be set forth in writing. The agreement must be signed by both you (the parent) and a representative of the district who has the authority to bind the district. Parties to the mediation will receive a copy of the agreement. Discussions held during the mediation process are confidential and cannot be used as evidence in any subsequent due process hearing or civil proceeding.

Resolution of a dispute through mediation, or other form of alternative dispute resolution, is not limited to formal disputes arising from your objection and is not limited to the period following the filing of a due process complaint and request for hearing. You may request mediation at any time to resolve a dispute arising under Part C of the IDEA, including matters arising prior to the filing of a due process complaint, regardless of whether a special education complaint or a due process complaint has been filed.

The local primary agency may request mediation on behalf of the involved agencies when disputes arise between agencies regarding responsibilities to coordinate, provide, pay for, or facilitate payment for infant and toddler early intervention services. You or the district can request another mediation to resolve a dispute over implementing the mediation agreement.

An individual who serves as a mediator may not be an employee of the state, the district, or a provider that is involved in the provision of early intervention services of other services to your child under Part C of the IDEA. A mediator cannot have a personal or professional interest that conflicts with their objectivity. A mediator is not considered an employee of the state, the district, or a provider of early intervention services solely because they are paid by the agency to serve as a mediator.

For more information about mediation, please contact MDE's mediation coordinator at 651-582-8689.

Filing a Written State Complaint

You or the district may file a state complaint with MDE. Complaints sent to MDE must:

1. Be in writing and be signed by the individual or organization filing the complaint;
2. Include a statement alleging violations of state or federal special education law or rule related to Part C of the IDEA;
3. State the facts upon which the allegation is based;
4. Include the signature and contact information for the complainant;
5. Include the name and residence of your child, the name of the early intervention service provider, a description of the nature of your child's problem, including facts related to the problem, and a proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to you at the time the complaint is filed, if the alleged violation is related to your specific child; and
6. Allege a violation that occurred not more than **one year** prior to the date that the complaint is received.

The complaint must be sent to:

Minnesota Department Education
Office of General Counsel
Due Process Supervisor
400 NE Stinson Blvd.
Minneapolis, MN 55413-2614
Phone: 651-582-8689
Fax: 651-582-8725
MDE.Dispute-Resolution@state.mn.us

The party filing the complaint, either you or the district, must send a copy of the complaint to the district or early intervention service provider at the same time you or the district files with MDE.

MDE will complete its investigation and issue a written decision within 60 calendar days, unless exceptional circumstances require a longer time or if you and the district agree to extend the timeframe to engage in mediation. You (the parent) or the school district injured-in-fact by the decision may appeal the final complaint decision within 60 days of receiving notice of the final decision.

If a written complaint is received that is also the subject of a due process hearing, or contains multiple issues of which one or more are part of that hearing, the part of the complaint that is being addressed in the due process hearing must be set aside until the conclusion of the hearing.

If an issue is raised in a complaint filed under Part C of the IDEA that has previously been decided in a due process hearing involving the same parties, the hearing decision is binding and the complainant must be informed of this by MDE. Please see the section below for more information about due process hearings.

Impartial Due Process Hearing

For due process hearing procedures for children covered under Part C of the IDEA, Minnesota has chosen to adopt the Part B due process hearing procedures set out in the IDEA.

Filing a Due Process Complaint and Request for Hearing

You, the district, or a provider of early intervention services may file a due process complaint with MDE on any matter relating to the identification, evaluation, or placement of your child, or the provision of early intervention services to your child and your family under Part C of the IDEA. Specifically, a due process hearing can be requested regarding a proposal or refusal to initiate or change your child's evaluation, IFSP, educational placement, or to provide FAPE. The due process complaint must be in writing and must allege a violation of the IDEA that occurred not more than **two years** before the date that you or the early intervention service provider knew, or should have known, about the alleged action that forms the basis of the due process complaint.

This two-year timeline does not apply if you were prevented from filing a due process complaint because the district or an early intervention service provider misrepresented that it had resolved the problem forming the

basis of your due process complaint or the district or early intervention service provider failed to provide you with information that was required under the IDEA.

MDE must inform you of any free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available in your area when you or the district file a due process complaint.

An impartial hearing officer will be assigned to your case. MDE maintains a list of individuals who serve as impartial hearing officers. You may not raise issues in a due process hearing that were not raised in the written complaint.

Within 15 days of receiving notice of your due process complaint, and prior to the due process hearing, the school district must arrange for a resolution meeting with you and the relevant members of your child's IFSP Team who have knowledge of the facts alleged in the due process complaint. If the resolution meeting is not held within 15 days of receiving notice of your due process complaint, you may seek the intervention of a hearing officer to begin the due process hearing timeline.

This resolution meeting must include a representative of the district who has decision-making authority and may NOT include an attorney for the district unless an attorney accompanies you. You and the district determine the relevant members of the IFSP team to attend the resolution meeting. The purpose of this meeting is for you to discuss the due process complaint, and the facts that form the basis of the due process complaint, so that the school district has the opportunity to resolve the dispute that is the basis for the due process complaint.

If you do not participate in the resolution meeting, your actions will delay the timelines for the resolution process and a due process hearing until the meeting is held. However, you and the school district may agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting or agree to mediation.

Resolution Period

If the matter is not resolved within 30 days of receipt of your due process complaint, the hearing timelines begin and a due process hearing may occur. If the school district is unable to obtain your participation in the resolution meeting or mediation after reasonable efforts have been made, and the district has documented its efforts to obtain your participation, and the school district does not agree to waive the resolution meeting or to use mediation, the school district may, at the conclusion of the 30-day period, request that a hearing officer dismiss your due process complaint.

Hearing Timeline

The 30-day hearing timeline starts the day after one of the following events:

1. You and the district agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting;
2. After either mediation or the resolution meeting starts, but before the end of the 30-day period, you and the district both agree in writing that no agreement is possible; or
3. You and the district agree to continue the mediation at the end of the 30-day resolution period, but later, you or the district withdraws from the mediation process.

Settlement Agreement

If you and the district reach a resolution at the resolution meeting, you and the district must execute a legally binding agreement that is signed by both you and a representative of the district that has the authority to bind the district; the agreement is enforceable in any state or district court. You or the district may void such an agreement within three days of the agreement's execution.

Procedures for Initiation of a Due Process Hearing

If you wish to have a hearing, you or your attorney must file a due process complaint and request for a due process hearing in writing. The written complaint must be sent to:

Minnesota Department Education
Office of General Counsel
Due Process Hearing Coordinator
400 NE Stinson Blvd.
Minneapolis, MN 55413-2614
Phone: 651-582-8689
Fax: 651-582-8725
MDE.Dispute-Resolution@state.mn.us

All written requests for a due process hearing must include:

1. The name and address of your child;
2. The name of the early intervention service provider serving your child;
3. A description of the nature of the problem, including your view of the facts; and
4. A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to you at the time of filing your due process complaint.

Upon receiving a written due process complaint from you or the district, MDE must give you a copy of the procedural safeguard notice, which includes a description of your rights at a due process hearing. If you or the district file a due process complaint with MDE, you must provide the other party with a copy of the complaint at the same time you file with MDE.

If you file a due process complaint and you did not previously receive a prior written notice from the district about the subject matter of the due process complaint request, the district must send you a written explanation of why the district proposed or refused to take the action raised in the due process complaint within 10 days of receiving the due process complaint. This explanation must include a description of other options considered by the IFSP team; why those options were rejected; a description of each evaluation procedure; assessment, record, or report that the district or early intervention service provider used as the basis for the proposed or refused action; and a description of the factors relevant to the district's proposal or refusal decision.

Upon receiving your due process complaint, the district must also send you a written response that specifically addresses the issues you raised in the due process complaint within 10 days of receiving the request.

The district or early intervention service provider can assert that your due process complaint does not meet the requirements under state law. A due process complaint is considered sufficient unless the party who received

the due process complaint notifies the hearing officer and the other party in writing within 15 days of receiving the complaint that they believe the due process complaint does not meet statutory requirements. The hearing officer must determine whether the due process complaint meets statutory requirements within five days of receiving the complaint and immediately notify the parties in writing of that determination.

MDE maintains a list of qualified hearing officers. Upon receipt of a written due process complaint, MDE will appoint a hearing officer from that list 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 early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities;
2. Present evidence and confront, cross-examine, and compel the attendance of witnesses;
3. Prohibit 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 that are intended to be used at the hearing; and
4. Receive a written or electronic, verbatim record of the hearing transcript and/or the findings of fact and decisions.

As the parent, you have the right to:

1. Decide whether or not to have your child will be present at the due process hearing. Infants and toddlers do not need to be present at due process hearings, however, you, as the parent, can decide whether or not your infant or toddler will attend the due process hearing;
2. Open the hearing to the public; and
3. Receive a copy of the record or transcript of the hearing and the hearing officer's findings of fact, conclusions of law and decisions made at no cost.

Amending a Due Process Complaint

You or the district may amend your due process complaint only if the other party consents in writing to the amendment and is given an opportunity to resolve the due process complaint through a resolution meeting or if the hearing officer grants permission. The hearing officer may only grant permission not later than five days before the due process hearing begins.

If you or the district files an amended due process complaint, the timelines for the resolution meeting and the resolution period begin again with the filing of the amended complaint.

Disclosure of Additional Evidence before a Hearing and Prehearing Conference

A prehearing conference must be held within five business days of the date the commissioner appoints a hearing officer. The hearing officer must initiate the prehearing conference. This conference can be held in person, at a location within the district, or by telephone. The hearing officer must create a verbatim record of the prehearing conference, which is available to you or the district upon request. At the prehearing conference, the hearing officer must accomplish the following: identify the questions that must be answered to resolve the dispute and elimination claims and complaints that are without merit; set a scheduling order for the hearing and

additional prehearing activities; determine if the hearing can be disposed of without an evidentiary hearing and, if so; establish the management, control, and location of the hearing to ensure its fair, efficient, and effective disposition.

At least five 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.

The Hearing Decision

The hearing officer must reach a final decision in the due process hearing and give a copy of the decision to each party not later than 45 days after the 30-day period or within the adjusted time periods. The hearing officer is encouraged to accelerate the timeline to 30 days for a child under the age of three whose needs change rapidly and who requires quick resolution of a dispute. The hearing decision timeline may be extended if the hearing officer determines that good cause exists. The hearing officer must conduct oral arguments in a hearing at a time and place that is reasonably convenient to you and your child. The hearing officer's decision whether an infant or toddler was appropriately identified, evaluated, or placed, or whether the infant or toddler with a disability and the family were appropriately provided early intervention services under Part C of the IDEA, must be based on substantive grounds. The hearing decision is final unless you or the district files a civil action. A hearing officer does not have the authority to amend a decision except for clerical and mathematical errors.

Separate for Due Process Complaint

You have the right to file a separate due process complaint on an issue separate from a due process complaint already filed.

Complaints and Hearings Database

Final decisions on special education complaints and due process hearings are available to the public on MDE's Complaint and Hearing Decisions web page. Decisions available in the database are redacted and all personally identifiable information is removed.

Civil Action

When you or the district disagrees with the findings or decisions made by a hearing officer, either party may file a court action and appeal the decision. 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 calendar 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. If you file an appeal, an impartial review of the findings and decision appealed will be made.

Placement During a Hearing or Civil Action

During a hearing or court action, unless you and the district agree otherwise, your child must continue to receive the appropriate early intervention services in the setting identified and that you consented to in the IFSP. If the complaint involves an application for initial services under Part C of the IDEA, your child must continue to receive those services that are not in dispute.

Expedited Due Process Hearings

You or a school district may file a written due process complain and request for an expedited due process hearing.

Expedited hearings must be held within 20 school days of the date the expedited due process complaint is filed. The hearing officer must issue a decision within 10 school days after the hearing. A resolution meeting must occur within seven days of receiving the expedited due process complaint, unless you and the school district agree in writing to either waive the resolution meeting or use the mediation process. The expedited due process hearing may proceed unless the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of both parties within 15 days of receiving the expedited due process complaint.

Appendix D
Special Education Advisory Council (SEAC) Bylaws

St. Cloud Area School District 742

Special Education Department
District Administration Office

Special Education Advisory Council (SEAC)
Operating Policies and Procedures

PURPOSE
The purpose of the Special Education Advisory Council (SEAC) is to represent the interests of district learners with disabilities, ages birth through 22, by advising and providing input to the Executive Director of Special Education and the District 742 Special Education Leadership Team on current issues, program development and review, and parental concerns and parental involvement. SEAC advocates for high quality special education programming, and promotes communication, collaboration, and understanding between family, schools, and our community.

MEMBERSHIP
The SEAC shall include up to twenty (20) members invited by the Special Education Leadership Team. At least half of the St. Cloud Area School District 742 parent advisory councils' members are parents of students with a disability. The district has a nonpublic school located in its boundaries and the parent advisory council includes at least one member who is a parent of a nonpublic school student with a disability, or an employee of a nonpublic school if no parent of a nonpublic school student with a disability is available to serve. Membership on the council should closely represent the District population and be composed of individuals involved in, or concerned with the education of children with disabilities and may include:

1. Parents of children with disabilities;
2. Individuals with disabilities;
3. Teachers;
4. Representatives of institutions of higher education that prepare special education and related services personnel; (SCSU)
5. Local education officials;
6. Administrators of programs for children with disabilities;
7. Representatives of private schools and public charter schools;
8. Representative of a vocational, community, or business organization concerned with the provision of services to children with disabilities; (Vocational Rehab, ARC, WACOSA)
9. Representative from area juvenile and correction agencies.

Special education staff at each school site will be contacted in an effort to reach out to families and recruit possible new members. Information regarding membership will also be posted on the District Website under Special Education and those interested in joining will be encouraged to email: studentservices@isd742.org.

Selection for membership will be reviewed by the Executive Director and Special Education Leadership team for purposes of assuring diverse membership. There shall be no discrimination with regard to applicants for membership.

Membership will be considered based on the following criteria:

1. Representation of diverse disabilities;
2. Representative school and;
3. Interest and commitment in working toward the purpose of SEAC.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

1. The term of each member shall be for two years and expire on June 30th of the second year. In cases where a replacement member has not been appointed, an existing member may continue into the next term.
2. Members in good standing may reapply and be reappointed at the discretion of the Executive Director.

MEMBERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Strive to attend all SEAC meetings.
2. The Executive Director should be notified if you are unable to attend a meeting.
3. Participate in setting and meeting goals and objectives of SEAC, as well as carrying out necessary tasks to meet these goals, for each school year.

Advisory Council members shall be replaced when the following occurs: the member does not attend two consecutive meetings. After two consecutive absences, the Executive Director (or designee) will contact the Advisory Council member to verify interest and ability to serve as a Special Education Advisory Council member.

MEETINGS

The SEAC shall meet as often as necessary to conduct its business, but not less than one time annually at a time and place determined by the Executive Director of Special Education. Meetings are open to the public.

Notice of the Special Education Advisory Council meetings and agendas shall be sent prior to the meeting. SEAC members may submit agenda items for consideration. A central telephone information number of the Special Education Department and email address will also be listed in the announcement to assist individuals who wish additional information regarding meeting agendas.

MODIFICATIONS

The members may review the operating policies and procedures of the Special Education Advisory Council and make recommendations to the Executive Director or designee.