



New Hampshire

Department of Education

Special Education Procedural Safeguards Handbook

**Updated
December 20, 2024**

New Hampshire Department of Education
25 Hall Street, Concord, NH 03307

Procedural Safeguards Notice

Under Part B of the IDEA

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), the Federal law concerning the education of students with disabilities, requires schools to provide you, the parents of a child with a disability, with a notice containing a full explanation of the procedural safeguards available under IDEA and U.S. Department of Education regulations. Part B of IDEA is the federal law that sets forth the requirements for special education for students ages 3 through 21 inclusive.

A copy of this notice must be given to you only one time during the school year, except that a copy must also be given to you on the following occasions:

- (1) Initial referral or your request for evaluation;
- (2) Receipt of your first State complaint under 34 CFR §§300.151 through 300.153;
- (3) Receipt of your first due process complaint under §300.507 in a school year;
- (4) Disciplinary action against your child that constitutes a change of placement; and
- (5) Parent request. [34 CFR §300.504(a)]

Introduction

Children are more likely to succeed when parents and educators work together to develop and achieve educational goals for children with disabilities. Federal and State law provide many opportunities for parents to be involved in the planning and decision making concerning their child's special education needs.

This handbook has been developed to provide parents, adult students with disabilities, educators, and others with information about parent/child rights in the special education process. These rights are called "procedural safeguards."

The Individual Education Program (IEP) team determines evaluation, eligibility, the (IEP), and educational placement of the child. The formal name of the Team is the IEP Team, but it may be referred to by other names depending on the function or activity being addressed. The IEP Team is the group that makes most of the major decisions about a child's special education needs and services.

Parents are full members of the IEP Team; the voice of the parent is integral and needs to be included. The special education process offers parents an opportunity to share their knowledge and expertise about their child with others on their child's Team. The law was established to offer opportunities for parents to participate in the special education process and promote communication between schools and parents on behalf of their child. The special education process is most effective when parents and school personnel are well informed and able to work together.

It is particularly important that parents and others involved in the special education process understand their rights and be aware of the statutes of limitations and other restrictions in order to fully access a free appropriate education at public expense (FAPE).

Free or Low-Cost Assistance/ Resources

Parent Information Center (PIC) 54 Old Suncook Road Concord, NH 03301 (603) 224-7005 or 1-800-947-7005 www.picnh.org	Disabilities Right Center, Inc. P.O. Box 3660 Concord, NH 03301 Telephone: (603) 228-0432 or 1-800-834-1721 E-mail: advocacy@drcnh.org www.drcnh.org
Bureau of Special Education, New Hampshire Department of Education 25 Hall Street Concord, NH 03301 Telephone: (603) 271-3741 www.education.nh.gov	Office of the Special Education Advocate Governor Gallen Office Park Johnson Hall - Room 312 107 Pleasant Street Concord, NH 03301 www.ase.nh.gov (603) 271-0349 information@ase.nh.gov

Please note that while this handbook meets the requirement under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004 (IDEA 2004)* that parents be provided a written document that describes the procedural safeguards to which they are entitled, it does not include the entire text of either the Federal or the State special education laws or regulations.

Citations to the applicable state and federal law can be noted herein:

[20 USC CH 33](#)

<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title20/chapter33&edition=prelim>

[34 CFR 300](#)

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-34/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-300>

[New Hampshire RSA 186-C](#)

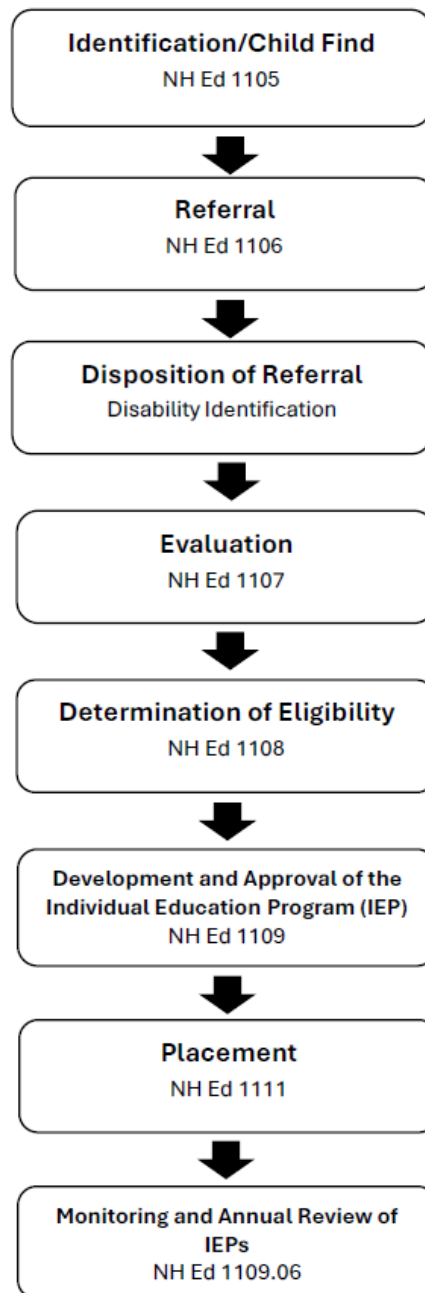
<https://gencourt.state.nh.us/ras/html/xv/186-c/186-c-mrg.htm>

[State Board of Education Administrative Rules – Ed 1100](#)

https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/ed1100.html

Overview of the New Hampshire Special Education Process

The special education process includes specific steps, each with their own requirements. Each step in the special education process includes procedures for you and the school district to work together. The sequence of the special education process is:



Identification/Child Find - Anyone may refer a child if they suspect that he/she may have a disability and need special education. All public school districts shall find, identify, and evaluate all children suspected to be children with disabilities between age 2.5 to age 22.

Referral - When you, a teacher or other person suspects a child may have a disability and needs special education, a referral to the school district may be made. If the referral comes from someone other than you, including from the child's teacher, you are immediately notified, in writing, that a referral has been made.

Disposition of Referral – The initial IEP Team must hold a disposition of referral meeting within 15 business days of receiving the referral. Parents must be invited to the meeting. This meeting must be held at a date, time, and place mutually agreeable to you and the school. The IEP Team will decide whether the child needs further evaluation or whether the child's needs may be met through regular educational services.

The school must give you written notice of the IEP Team's decision, which is called the "Written Prior Notice." If the IEP Team decides that additional evaluation is necessary, the written prior notice will also include a request for your consent for additional evaluation of your child.

Evaluation - Your school district will arrange evaluations, at no cost to you, to be conducted by trained and knowledgeable, certified or licensed evaluators. After the school district has received your written consent for the evaluations, initial evaluations must be completed within 60 calendar days. For reevaluations, the evaluation process shall be completed within 60 days after parent consent (unless you agree to extend the timeline for up to an additional 30 days).

The Local Education Agency (LEA) shall provide parents with copies of each examiner's evaluation and assessment report(s) at least 5 days prior to the meeting of the IEP team at which the evaluation and assessment report(s) will be discussed. If you disagree with the evaluation conducted by the school district, you may request the school district provide an independent educational evaluation at no cost to you.

Determination of Eligibility and Disability Identification - The IEP Team will use the evaluations to determine whether or not your child is eligible for special education. To be eligible, your child must have a disability and require special education or related services to access a free and appropriate public education ("FAPE"). The IEP team must meet at least once every three years to determine eligibility for special education.

Development of the IEP Within 30 days after your child is found eligible for special education, the IEP Team will meet to develop an individualized education program (IEP) for your child. The IEP does not become effective until parent consent is received.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Written Prior NOTICE

34 CFR §300.503; NH Ed 1120.03

Notice

Written notice (as described below) must be given to the parents at least 14 calendar days the school:

1. Proposes to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of your child, or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; or
2. Refuses to initiate or to change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of your child, or the provision of FAPE to your child.

Content of notice

The written notice must:

1. Describe the action that your school district proposes or refuses to take;
2. Explain why your school district is proposing or refusing to take the action;
3. Describe each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report your school district used in deciding to propose or refuse the action;
4. Include a statement that the parents were offered a copy of the procedural safeguards;
5. Include resources to help you understand Part B of IDEA;
6. Describe any other options that your child's Individualized Education Program (IEP) Team considered and the reasons why those options were rejected; and
7. Provide a description of other reasons why your school district proposed or refused an action.

Notice in understandable language

The notice must be:

1. Written in language understandable to the general public; and
2. Provided in your native language or other mode of communication you use, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

If your native language or other mode of communication is not a written language, your school district must ensure that:

1. The notice is translated for you orally or by other means in your native language or other mode of communication;
2. You understand the content of the notice; **and**
3. There is written evidence that the requirements in paragraphs 1 and 2 have been met.

NATIVE LANGUAGE

34 CFR §300.29

Native language, when used regarding an individual who has limited English proficiency, means the following:

1. The language normally used by that person, or, in the case of a child, the language normally used by the child's parents;
2. In all direct contact with a child (including evaluation of the child), the language normally used by the child in the home or learning environment.

For a person with deafness or blindness, or for a person with no written language, the mode of communication is what the person normally uses (such as sign language, Braille, or oral communication).

ELECTRONIC MAIL

34 CFR §300.505; NH RSA 186-C:7, IV

Any notice required to be provided to a parent by the school district may be provided by electronic mail, unless the parent requests to receive the information through U.S. mail.

PARENTAL CONSENT - DEFINITION

34 CFR §300.9; NH Ed 1120.04

Consent

Consent means:

You have been fully informed in your native language or other mode of communication (such as sign language, Braille, or oral communication) of all information about the action for which you are giving consent.

1. You understand and agree in writing to that action, and the consent describes that action and lists the records (if any) that will be released and to whom; **and**
2. You understand that the consent is voluntary on your part and that you may withdraw your consent at any time.

If you wish to revoke (cancel) your consent after your child has begun receiving special education and related services, you must do so in writing. Your withdrawal of consent does not negate (undo) an action that has occurred after you gave your consent but before you withdrew it. In addition, the school district is not required to amend (change) your child's education records to remove any references that your child received special education and related services after your withdrawal of consent.

A copy of any document signed by a parent in which the parent gives consent in writing shall be provided to the parent, and a copy of such document shall also be placed in the child's education records. Ed. 1120.04(k)

PARENTAL CONSENT

34 CFR §300.300; NH Ed 1120.04

Consent for initial evaluation

Your school district cannot conduct an initial evaluation of your child to determine whether your child is eligible under Part B of IDEA to receive special education and related services without first providing you with written prior notice of the proposed action and obtaining your consent as described under the headings ***Written Prior Notice*** as described above.

Your school district must make reasonable efforts to obtain your informed consent for an initial evaluation.

Your consent for initial evaluation does not mean that you have also given your consent for the school district to start providing special education and related services to your child.

Your school district may not use your refusal to consent to one service or activity related to the initial evaluation as a basis for denying you or your child any other service, benefit, or activity, unless another Part B requirement requires the school district to do so.

If your child is enrolled or you are seeking to enroll your child in a public school and you refuse to consent or fail to respond to the LEA's request to pursue an initial evaluation or re-evaluation, the LEA shall have the authority to initiate a due process hearing under Ed 1123.

Parents have 14 days after the sending of the written prior notice to sign documents to indicate consent, refusal of consent or partial consent.

If you have enrolled your child in a private school at your own expense or if you are home schooling your child, and you do not provide your consent for your child's initial evaluation or your child's reevaluation, or you fail to respond to a request to provide your consent, the school district may not use its dispute resolution procedures (i.e., mediation, due process complaint, resolution meeting, or an impartial due process hearing) and is not required to consider your child as eligible to receive equitable services (services made available to some parentally-placed private school children with disabilities).

Parental consent for services

Your school district must obtain your informed consent before providing special education and related services to your child for the first time.

The school district must make reasonable efforts to obtain your informed consent before providing special education and related services to your child for the first time.

If you do not respond to a request to provide consent for your child to receive special education or related services for the first time, or if you refuse to give such consent or later revoke (cancel) your consent in writing, your school district may not use mediation or initiate a due process complaint to obtain your agreement or a ruling to provide services to your child.

If you refuse to give your consent for your child to receive special education and related services or if you do not respond to a request to provide such consent, for an initial IEP, or later revoke (cancel) your consent in writing, and the school district does not provide your child with the special education and related services for which it sought your consent, your school district:

1. Is not in violation of the requirement to make a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to your child for not providing the services to your child; **and**
2. Is not required to have an individualized education program (IEP) meeting or develop an IEP for your child for the special education and related services.

Revocation of consent for services

If you revoke (cancel) your consent in writing at any point after your child is first provided special education and related services, then the school district may not continue to provide such services, but must provide you with written prior notice, as described under the heading **Written Prior Notice**, before discontinuing those services.

Parental consent for reevaluations

Your school district must obtain your informed consent before it reevaluates your child, unless your school district can demonstrate that:

1. It took reasonable steps to obtain your consent for your child's reevaluation; **and**
2. You did not respond.

If you refuse to consent to your child's reevaluation, the school district may, but is not required to, pursue a due process complaint to seek to override your refusal to consent to your child's reevaluation. As with initial evaluations, your school district does not violate its obligations under Part B of IDEA if it declines to pursue the reevaluation in this manner.

Reevaluations shall be completed within 60 days of receipt of parental consent. Upon written consent of the parties, the 60-day time limit may be extended by a specific number of days, not to exceed 30 days.

Documentation of reasonable efforts to obtain parental consent

Your school must maintain documentation of its reasonable measures to obtain your informed written consent. The documentation must include:

1. Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls; **and**
2. Copies of correspondence sent to you and any responses received.
3. The LEA's reasonable measures to obtain informed consent shall include correspondence sent by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Implied Consent due to parent's failure to respond

Pursuant to Ed 1120.06, if a parent fails to respond within 14 days after the sending of the written prior notice, the district shall implement the proposed changes if they have taken reasonable efforts to obtain informed written consent as outlined above.

When parental consent is not required

Your consent is not required for your school district to:

1. Review existing data as part of your child's evaluation or a reevaluation; or
2. Give your child a test or other evaluation that is given to all children unless, before that test or evaluation, consent is required from parents of all children.

Parental Consent for Team Member Meeting Excusal

The LEA or parent shall notify the other party of the expected absence of a team member at least 72 hours before a scheduled meeting or upon learning of the expected absence, whichever comes first in accordance with Ed 1103.01(e).

The parent must consent in writing to excuse the attendance of IEP members.

Consent obtained from special education surrogate parents

NH Ed 1115

If a child is suspected or known to be a child with a disability is in need of special education and the parent or guardian is unknown or cannot be located after reasonable efforts are taken to find said parent, or if the child is in legal custody of the division of children, youth, and families, the commissioner or designee may appoint a surrogate parent (RSA 186-C:14, IIC(a)) who shall represent the child in the educational decision-making process.

Transfer of education decision making rights to student

In accordance with Ed 1120.01, 34 CFR 300.320(c), and 34 CFR 300.520, the transfer of parental rights occurs when the student reaches the age of 18, unless the parents of the student have retained guardianship through the courts.

Beginning not later than one year before the child reaches the age of majority under State law, the IEP must include a statement that the child has been informed of the child's rights under Part B of the Act, if any, that will transfer to the child on reaching the age of majority under § 300.520.

Supported Decision Making

Pursuant to RSA 186-C:3-c, if adult guardianship is being discussed by the IEP Team with a student and the student's family, the team shall inform the student and family of the availability of supported decision making, pursuant to RSA 465-D, as an alternative to guardianship. This shall be done promptly when guardianship is first discussed. The IEP Team shall make available resources to assist in establishing a supported decision-making agreement. If a supported decision-making agreement is executed, the IEP Team shall abide by the decisions made by the student pursuant to the supported decision-making agreement.

INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL EVALUATIONS

34 CFR §300.502; NH Ed 1107.03; NH Ed 1120.07

General

As described below, you have the right to obtain an independent educational evaluation (IEE) of your child if you disagree with the evaluation of your child that was obtained by your school district.

If you request an independent educational evaluation, the school district must provide you with information about where you may obtain an independent educational evaluation and about the school district's criteria that apply to independent educational evaluations.

Definitions

Independent educational evaluation means an evaluation conducted by a qualified examiner who is not employed by the school district responsible for the education of your child.

Public expense means that the school district either pays for the full cost of the evaluation or ensures that the evaluation is otherwise provided at no cost to you, consistent with the provisions of Part B of IDEA, which allow each State to use whatever State, local, Federal, and private sources of support are available to meet the requirements of Part B of the act.

Right to evaluation at public expense

You have the right to an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense if you disagree with an evaluation of your child obtained by your school district, subject to the following conditions:

1. If you request an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense, your school district must, without unnecessary delay, either: (a) File a due process complaint to request a hearing to show that its evaluation of your child is appropriate; or (b) Provide an independent educational evaluation at public expense, unless the school district demonstrates in a hearing that the evaluation of your child that you obtained did not meet the school district's criteria.
2. If your school district requests a hearing and the final decision is that your school district's evaluation of your child is appropriate, you still have the right to an independent educational evaluation, but not at public expense.
3. If you request an independent educational evaluation of your child, the school district may ask why you object to the evaluation of your child obtained by your school district. However, your school district may not require an explanation and may not unreasonably delay either providing the independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense or filing a due process complaint to request a due process hearing to defend the school district's evaluation of your child.

You are entitled to only one independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense each time your school district conducts an evaluation of your child with which you disagree.

Parent-initiated evaluations

If you obtain an independent educational evaluation of your child at public expense or you share with the school district an evaluation of your child that you obtained at private expense:

1. Your school district must consider the results of the evaluation of your child, if it meets the school district's criteria for independent educational evaluations, in any decision made with respect to the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; **and**
2. You or your school district may present the evaluation as evidence at a due process hearing regarding your child.

Requests for evaluations by hearing officers

If a hearing officer requests an independent educational evaluation of your child as part of a due process hearing, the cost of the evaluation must be at public expense.

School district criteria

If an independent educational evaluation is at public expense, the criteria under which the evaluation is obtained, including the location of the evaluation and the qualifications of the examiner, must be the same as the criteria that the school district uses when it initiates an evaluation (to the extent those criteria are consistent with your right to an independent educational evaluation).

Except for the criteria described above, a school district may not impose conditions or timelines related to obtaining an independent educational evaluation at public expense.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

DEFINITIONS

34 CFR §300.611; NH Ed 1115

- *Destruction* means physical destruction or removal of personal identifiers from information so that the information is no longer personally identifiable.
- *Education records* means the type of records covered under the definition of “education records” in 34 CFR Part 99 (the regulations implementing the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. 1232g (FERPA)).
- *Participating agency* means any school district, agency or institution that collects, maintains, or uses personally identifiable information, or from which information is obtained, under Part B of IDEA.

PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE

34 CFR §300.32

Personally identifiable means information that includes:

- (a) Your child's name, your name as the parent, or the name of another family member;
- (b) Your child's address;
- (c) A personal identifier, such as your child's social security number or student number; **or**
- (d) A list of personal characteristics or other information that would make it possible to identify your child with reasonable certainty.

NOTICE TO PARENTS

34 CFR §300.612

The New Hampshire Department of Education must give notice that is adequate to fully inform parents about confidentiality of personally identifiable information including:

1. A description of the extent to which the notice is given in the native languages of the various population groups in the State;
2. A description of the children on whom personally identifiable information is maintained, the types of information sought, the methods the State intends to use in gathering the information (including the sources from whom information is gathered), and the uses to be made of the information;
3. A summary of the policies and procedures that participating agencies must follow regarding storage, disclosure to third parties, retention, and destruction of personally identifiable information; **and**
4. A description of all the rights of parents and children regarding this information, including the rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and its implementing regulations in 34 CFR Part 99.

Before any major activity to identify, locate, or evaluate children in need of special education and related services (also known as “child find”), the notice must be published or announced in newspapers or other media, or both, with circulation adequate to notify parents throughout the State of these activities.

ACCESS RIGHTS

34 CFR §300.501; §300.613 through 300.621; NH RSA 189:66; NH Ed 1114.13

The local school district or private provider of special education must permit you to inspect and review any education records relating to your child that are collected, maintained, or used by your school district under Part B of IDEA. The district must comply with your request to inspect and review any education records without unnecessary delay and before any meeting regarding an individualized education program (IEP), or any impartial due process hearing (including a resolution meeting or a hearing regarding discipline), and in no case more than 14 calendar days after you have made a request.

Your right to inspect and review education records includes:

1. Your right to a response from the participating agency to your reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of the records;
2. Your right to request that the participating agency provide copies of the records if you cannot effectively inspect and review the records unless you receive those copies; **and**
3. Your right to have your representative inspect and review the records.

The district may presume that you have authority to inspect and review records relating to your child unless advised that you do not have the authority under applicable State law governing such matters as guardianship, separation, and divorce.

RECORD OF ACCESS

34 CFR §300.614

Each participating agency must keep a record of parties obtaining access to education records collected, maintained, or used under Part B of IDEA (except access by parents and authorized employees of the participating agency), including the name of the party, the date access was given, and the purpose for which the party is authorized to use the records.

RECORDS ON MORE THAN ONE CHILD

34 CFR §300.615

If any education record includes information on more than one child, the parents of those children have the right to inspect and review only the information relating to their child or to be informed of that specific information.

LIST OF TYPES AND LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION

34 CFR §300.616

On request, each participating agency must provide you with a list of the types and locations of education records collected, maintained, or used by the agency.

FEES

34 CFR §300.617

Each participating agency may charge a fee for copies of records that are made for you under Part B of IDEA, if the fee does not effectively prevent you from exercising your right to inspect and review those records.

A participating agency may not charge a fee to search for or to retrieve information under Part B of IDEA.

AMENDMENT OF RECORDS AT PARENT'S REQUEST

34 CFR §300.618

If you believe that information in the education records regarding your child collected, maintained, or used under Part B of IDEA is inaccurate, misleading, or violates the privacy or other rights of your child, you may request the participating agency that maintains the information to change the information.

The participating agency must decide whether to change the information in accordance with your request within a reasonable period of time of receipt of your request.

If the participating agency refuses to change the information in accordance with your request, it must inform you of the refusal and advise you of your right to a hearing as described under the heading ***Opportunity For a Hearing***.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A HEARING

34 CFR §300.619

The participating agency must, on request, provide you an opportunity for a hearing to challenge information in education records regarding your child to ensure that it is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of your child.

HEARING PROCEDURES

34 CFR §300.621

A hearing to challenge information in education records must be conducted according to the procedures for such hearings under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

RESULT OF HEARING

34 CFR §300.620

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

If, as a result of the hearing, the participating agency decides that the information is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of your child, it must inform you of your right to place in the records that it maintains on your child a statement commenting on the information or providing any reasons you disagree with the decision of the participating agency.

Such an explanation placed in the records of your child must:

1. Be maintained by the participating agency as part of the records of your child as long as the record or contested portion is maintained by the participating agency; **and**
2. If the participating agency discloses the records of your child or the challenged information to any party, the explanation must also be disclosed to that party.

CONSENT FOR DISCLOSURE OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION

34 CFR §300.622

Parental consent must be obtained before personally identifiable information is disclosed to parties other than officials of participating agencies unless the information is contained in education records and the disclosure is authorized without parental consent under 34 CFR Part 99 – otherwise known as Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). Your consent is not required before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies for purposes of meeting a requirement of Part B of IDEA, except under the circumstances specified below,

Your consent, or consent of an eligible child who has reached the age of majority under State law, must be obtained before personally identifiable information is released to officials of participating agencies providing or paying for transition services.

If your child is in, or is going to go to, a private school that is not located in the same school district you reside in, your consent must be obtained before any personally identifiable information about your child is released between officials in the school district where the private school is located and officials in the school district where you reside.

SAFEGUARDS

34 CFR §300.623

Each participating agency must protect the confidentiality of personally identifiable information at collection, storage, disclosure, and destruction stages.

One official at each participating agency must assume responsibility for ensuring the confidentiality of any personally identifiable information.

All persons collecting or using personally identifiable information must receive training or instruction regarding New Hampshire's policies and procedures regarding confidentiality under Part B of IDEA and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Each participating agency must maintain, for public inspection, a current listing of the names and positions of those employees within the agency who may have access to personally identifiable information.

DESTRUCTION OF INFORMATION

34 CFR §300.624; NH RSA 186-C:10-a; NH Ed 1109.01

Your school district must inform you when personally identifiable information collected, maintained, or used under Part B of IDEA is no longer needed to provide educational services to your child.

The information must be destroyed at your request. However, a permanent record of your child's name, address, and phone number, his or her grades, attendance record, classes attended, grade level completed, and year completed may be maintained without time limitation.

An LEA shall not destroy a student's special education records prior to the student's 26th birthday without consent.

The department of education shall remove all student records from the state special education information system on the same schedule as school districts.

STATE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN a State Complaint and a Due Process Complaint Proceeding

There are two types of procedures available to ensure special education laws are fully implemented. The procedures are (1) state complaints and (2) due process complaint proceedings. Both of these types of processes ensure that parents and others can enforce their rights and express disagreement with a school district.

The regulations for Part B of IDEA set forth separate procedures for State complaints and for due process complaint proceedings. As explained below, any individual or organization may file a State complaint alleging a violation of any Part B requirement by a school district, the State Educational Agency, or any other public agency.

Only you or a school district may file a due process complaint on any matter relating to a proposal or a refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of a child with a disability, or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to the child.

The State complaint and due process complaint proceedings are described more fully below.

MODEL FORMS

34 CFR §300.509

The New Hampshire Department of Education has developed model forms to help you to file a due process complaint and to help you and other parties to file a State complaint. However, your State or the school district may not require the use of these model forms. In fact, you can use the model form or another appropriate form, so long as it contains the required information for filing a due process complaint or a State complaint. Model forms can be found at www.education.nh.gov or by calling 603-271-3196 (State complaints) or 603-271-2299 (Due Process and Alternative Dispute Resolution).

STATE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

34 CFR §300.151; NH Ed 1121

General

New Hampshire must have written procedures for:

1. Resolving any complaint, including a complaint filed by an organization or individual from another State;
2. The filing of a complaint with the State Educational Agency;
3. Widely disseminating the State complaint procedures to parents and other interested individuals, including parent training and information center protection and advocacy agencies, independent living centers, and other appropriate entities.

Remedies for denial of appropriate services

In resolving a State complaint in which the NHED has found a failure to provide appropriate services, the NHED must address:

1. The failure to provide appropriate services, including corrective action appropriate to address the needs of the child (such as compensatory services or monetary reimbursement); **and**
2. Appropriate future provision of services for all children with disabilities.

MINIMUM STATE COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

34 CFR §300.152; NH Ed 1121.02

Time limit; minimum procedures

NHED must resolve state complaints within 60 calendar days after a complaint is received. In resolving a state complaint, the NHED does the following:

1. The commissioner of education assigns an employee of the department or, if an employee of the department is not available, an independent investigator to conduct an investigation;
2. The NHED investigates the alleged complaint including a conducting an on-site investigation if necessary;
3. Gives the complainant the opportunity to submit additional information, either orally or in writing, about the allegations in the complaint;
4. Provides the school district or other public agency with the opportunity to respond to the complaint, including, at a minimum: (a) at the option of the agency, a proposal to resolve the complaint; **and** (b) for a parent who has filed a complaint, an opportunity to voluntarily engage in mediation with the district;
5. Review all relevant information and make an independent determination as to whether the school district or other public agency is violating a requirement of Part B of IDEA; **and**
6. Issue a written decision to the complainant that addresses each allegation in the complaint and contains: (a) findings of fact and conclusions; **and** (b) the reasons for the final decision.
7. If the commissioner finds there has been a failure to provide appropriate services, the commissioner's order shall address:
 - How to remediate the denial of those services, including, as appropriate, the awarding of monetary reimbursement or other corrective action appropriate to the needs of the child or the children; and
 - Appropriate future provisions of services for all children with disabilities.

Time extension; final decision; implementation

NHED must permit an extension of the 60-calendar-day time limit only if:

- exceptional circumstances exist with respect to a particular State complaint; **or**
- you and the school district or other public agency involved voluntarily agree to extend the time to resolve the matter through mediation or alternative means of dispute resolution, if available in the State.

FILING A STATE COMPLAINT

34 CFR §300.153

An organization or individual may file a signed written State complaint under the procedures described above.

The State complaint must include:

1. A statement that a school district or other public agency has violated a requirement of Part B of IDEA or its implementing regulations in 34 CFR Part 300;
2. The facts on which the statement is based;
3. The signature and contact information for the party filing the complaint; and
4. If alleging violations regarding a specific child:
 - (a) The name of the child and address of the residence of the child;
 - (b) The name of the school the child is attending;
 - (c) In the case of a homeless child or youth, available contact information for the child, and the name of the school the child is attending;
 - (d) A description of the nature of the problem of the child, including facts relating to the problem; **and**
 - (e) A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the party filing the complaint at the time the complaint is filed.

The complaint must allege a violation that occurred not more than one year prior to the date that the complaint is received as described as described above. Complaints must be directed to:

Commissioner of Education
New Hampshire Department of Education
25 Hall Street
Concord, NH 03301

The party filing the State complaint must forward a copy of the complaint to the school district or other public agency serving the child at the same time the party files the complaint with the Department

Request for Reconsideration and Appeals- NH Ed 1121.04

Any party to a complaint may, within 20 days of receipt of the commissioner's written decision, make a written request to the commissioner for reconsideration of the decision. Any corrective action ordered by the commissioner for the benefit of a child with a disability shall be implemented and continue until the conclusion of the reconsideration and, unless reversed upon reconsideration or stayed, during any appeal.

Within 15 days of the receipt of the written request for reconsideration the commissioner shall issue a final written decision.

Any party who is aggrieved by the final written decision of the commissioner under Ed 1121.04 (b)(5) may appeal to the NH Supreme Court or a NH Superior Court.

State complaints and due process hearings

If a written State complaint is received that is also the subject of a due process hearing as described below, or the State complaint contains multiple issues of which one or more are part of such a hearing, the State must set aside any part of the State complaint that is being addressed in the due process hearing until the hearing is over. Any issue in the State complaint that is not a part of the due process hearing must be resolved using the time limit and procedures described above.

If an issue raised in a State complaint has previously been decided in a due process hearing involving the same parties (for example, you and the school district), then the due process hearing decision is binding on that issue and the Department must inform the complainant that the decision is binding.

A complaint alleging a school district or other public agency's failure to implement a due process hearing decision must be resolved by the Department.

DUE PROCESS COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

FILING A DUE PROCESS COMPLAINT

34 CFR §300.507; NH Ed 1123

General

You or the school district may file a due process complaint on any matter relating to a proposal or a refusal to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of your child, or the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child.

The due process complaint must allege a violation that happened not more than two years before you or the school district knew or should have known about the alleged action that forms the basis of the due process complaint.

The above timeline does not apply to you if you could not file a due process complaint within the timeline because:

1. The school district specifically misrepresented that it had resolved the issues identified in the complaint; **or**
2. The school district withheld information from you that it was required to provide you under Part B of IDEA.

Information for parents

The school 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.

DUE PROCESS COMPLAINT

34 CFR §300.508; NH Ed 1123.03

General

In order to request a hearing, you or the school district (or your attorney or the school district's attorney) must submit a due process complaint to the other party. That complaint must contain all of the content listed below and must be kept confidential.

Whoever files the complaint must also provide the NHED with a copy of the complaint.

The due process complaint must include:

1. The name of the child;
2. The address of the child's residence;
3. The name of the child's school;
4. If the child is a homeless child or youth, the child's contact information and the name of the child's school;
5. A description of the nature of the problem of the child relating to the proposed or refused action, including facts relating to the problem;
6. A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the complaining party (you or the school district) at the time; and
7. If an expedited review is requested, a statement specifying the disciplinary grounds supporting the request.

Notice required before a hearing on a due process complaint - NH Ed 1123.05

You or the school district may not have a due process hearing until you or the school district (or your attorney or the school district's attorney) files a due process complaint that includes the information listed above.

Sufficiency of complaint – 34 CFR 300.508(d)

In order for a due process complaint to go forward, it must be considered sufficient. The due process complaint will be considered sufficient (to have met the content requirements above) unless the party receiving the due process complaint (you or the school district) notifies the hearing officer and the other party in writing, within 15 calendar days of receiving the complaint, that the receiving party believes that the due process complaint does not meet the requirements listed above.

Within five calendar days of receiving the notice described above, the hearing officer must make a determination, on the face of the due process complaint, whether the due process complaint meets the requirements and must immediately notify the parties in writing of that determination.

Due Process Complaint amendment – 34 CFR 300.508(d)

You or the school district may make changes to the complaint only if:

1. The other party approves of the changes in writing and is given the chance to

resolve the due process complaint through a resolution meeting, described under the heading ***Resolution Process***; or

2. The hearing officer grants permission to amend, not less than five days before the due process hearing begins.

If the complaining party (you or the school district) makes changes to the due process complaint, the timelines for the resolution meeting (within 15 calendar days of receiving the complaint) and the time period for resolution (within 30 calendar days of receiving the complaint) start again on the date the amended complaint is filed.

Local educational agency (LEA) or school district response to a due process complaint - 34 CFR 300.508(e); NH Ed 1123.11

If the school district has not sent a written prior notice to you, as described under the heading ***Written Prior Notice***, regarding the subject matter contained in your due process complaint, the school district must, within 10 calendar days of receiving the due process complaint, send to you a response that includes:

1. An explanation of why the school district proposed or refused to take the action raised in the due process complaint;
2. A description of other options that your child's Individualized Education Program (IEP) Team considered and the reasons why those options were rejected;
3. A description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, or report the school district used as the basis for the proposed or refused action;
4. A description of the other factors that are relevant to the school district's proposed or refused action;
5. Inform each parent that the parent has a right to request an administrative due process hearing;
6. Provide each parent with the procedural safeguards notice as required by 34 CFR 300.504; and
7. Inform the parent or parents as required by 34 CFR 300.507(b) of any low-cost legal services and other relevant services available in the area.

Providing the information above does not prevent the school district from asserting that your due process complaint was insufficient.

Other party response to a due process complaint -34 CFR 300.508(e) and (f); NH Ed. 1123

Except as stated under the sub-heading immediately above, ***Local educational agency (LEA) or school district response to a due process complaint***, the party receiving a due process complaint must, within 10 calendar days of receiving the complaint, send the other party a response that specifically addresses the issues in the complaint.

Separate Request for Due Process Hearing

Nothing in the procedural safeguards section of the Federal regulations under Part B of the IDEA 2004 (34 CFR §300.500 through 300.536) can be interpreted to prevent you from filing a separate due process complaint on an issue separate from a due process complaint already filed.

MEDIATION

34 CFR §300.506; 34 CFR §300.510; RSA 186-C:23; and NH Ed1122

Mediation is available through the NHED. Mediation is available to allow you and the school district to resolve disagreements involving any matter under IDEA which outlines the special education process including matters arising prior to the filing of a due process complaint. Thus, mediation is available to resolve disputes under IDEA, whether or not you have filed a due process complaint to request a due process hearing. A request for mediation shall be made in writing by either party to the commissioner of education. The mediation request shall specify the issue or issues in dispute and the relief sought. A mediation conference shall be conducted within 30 calendar days after receipt of a written request, which may be continued if mutually agreed to by the parties, at which time the parties will determine the issues to be decided and options to explore.

Mediation must be:

1. Voluntary on your part and the school district's part.
2. Not used to deny or delay your right to a due process hearing, or to deny any other rights provided under Part B of IDEA.
3. Conducted by a qualified and impartial mediator who is trained in effective mediation techniques which means that the mediator:
 - May not be an employee of NHED or the school district that is involved in the education or care of your child; and
 - Must not have a personal or professional interest which conflicts with the mediator's objectivity.

A person who otherwise qualifies as a mediator is not an employee of a school district or NHED solely because they are paid by the agency or school district to serve as a mediator.

4. Mediators are selected on a random, rotational, or other impartial basis.
5. The State is responsible for the costs of the mediation process.
6. Each meeting in the mediation process must be scheduled in a timely manner and held at a place that is convenient for you and the school district.
7. Either party may be accompanied and advised at mediation by individuals with special knowledge or training with respect to the needs of children with disabilities. At least 5 days prior to the mediation conference, the mediator shall contact the parties to determine whether either party will be accompanied by an individual with special knowledge or training and shall

notify the other party if such an individual will be in attendance.

8. The mediator may terminate the mediation after at least one meeting if in the mediator's judgment the parties are not making progress toward resolving the issue or issues in dispute.
9. Pending the outcome of mediation, no change shall be made to a pupil's classification, program or placement, unless both parties agree to the change.

A list of qualified mediators who are knowledgeable in laws and regulations relating to the provision of special education and related services may be accessed on the NHED's website [Appeals and Mediation | Department of Education](https://www.education.nh.gov/parents-and-students/appeals-and-mediation)
<https://www.education.nh.gov/parents-and-students/appeals-and-mediation>

Alternative Dispute Resolution Processes

34 CFR §300.506; NH RSA 186-C:23; NH RSA 186-C:23-a; NH RSA 186-C:23-b; NH RSA 186-C:24; NH Ed. 1122

State dispute resolution options

In order to encourage informal resolution and resolve differences of opinion regarding the provision of special education, the following methods of alternative dispute resolution are available to parents and school districts at any time:

- (a) Neutral conference.
- (b) Mediation.
- (c) IEP facilitation.

Neutral Conference - A neutral conference is an option that is open to both you and the school district. It is a voluntary confidential process agreed upon by both parties, facilitated by a trained professional (neutral) who listens to both sides of a dispute and makes a recommendation that both sides may either adopt or refuse. A parent can request that their child's school district file a request with the NH Department of Education. Neutral conferences are a free service provided by the NH Department of Education. If you would like more information, please call the Office of Legislation and Hearings at (603) 271-2299.

Mediation - See above for information on mediation.

IEP Facilitation - Is a voluntary option that allows for an impartial person, provided by the NH Department of Education to facilitate the IEP meeting and keep the meeting focused.

Resolution of dispute through alternative dispute resolution process

If you and the school district resolve a dispute through a neutral conference or through the mediation process, both parties must enter into a legally binding agreement that sets forth the resolution and:

1. States that all discussions that happened during the mediation process will remain confidential and may not be used as evidence in any subsequent due process hearing or civil proceeding (court case); **and**
2. Is signed by both you and a representative of the school district who has the authority to bind the school district.

A written, signed agreement is enforceable in any State court of competent jurisdiction (a court that has the authority under State law to hear this type of case) or in a district court of the United States.

Discussions that happened during the neutral conference or mediation process must be confidential. They cannot be used as evidence in any future due process hearing or civil proceeding of any Federal court or State court of a State receiving assistance under Part B of IDEA.

Voluntary Local Options

Your local school district may develop additional options for alternative dispute resolutions which can be utilized at the local district level. You may contact your local school district to learn if these options are available.

RESOLUTION PROCESS

34 CFR §300.510; NH Ed 1123.02

Resolution meeting

Within 15 calendar days of receiving notice of your due process complaint, and before the due process hearing begins, the school district must convene a meeting with you and the relevant member or members of the Individualized Education Program (IEP) Team who have specific knowledge of the facts identified in your due process complaint. The meeting:

1. Must include a representative of the school district who has decision-making authority on behalf of the school district; **and**
2. May not include an attorney of the school district unless you are accompanied by an attorney.

The parent and the school district determine the relevant members of the IEP Team to attend the meeting.

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

The resolution meeting is not necessary if:

1. You and the school district agree in writing to waive the meeting; **or**
2. You and the school district agree to use the mediation process, as described below.

Resolution period

If the school district has not resolved the due process complaint to your satisfaction within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the due process complaint (during the time period for the resolution process), the due process hearing may occur.

The 45-calendar-day timeline for issuing a final due process hearing decision, as described under the heading, **Hearing Decisions**, begins at the expiration of the 30-calendar-day resolution period, with certain exceptions for adjustments made to the 30-calendar-day resolution period, as described below.

Except where you and the school district have both agreed to waive the resolution process or to use mediation, your failure to participate in the resolution meeting will delay the timelines for the resolution process and due process hearing until the meeting is held.

If after making reasonable efforts and documenting such efforts, the school district is not able to obtain your participation in the resolution meeting, the school district may, at the end of the 30-calendar-day resolution period, request that a hearing officer dismiss your due process complaint. Documentation of such efforts must include a record of the school district's attempts to arrange a mutually agreed upon time and place, such as:

1. Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls;
2. Copies of correspondence sent to you and any responses received; and
3. Detailed records of visits made to your home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

If the school district fails to hold the resolution meeting within 15 calendar days of receiving notice of your due process complaint or fails to participate in the resolution meeting, you may ask a hearing officer to begin the 45-calendar-day due process hearing timeline.

Adjustments to the 30-calendar-day resolution period

If you and the school district agree in writing to waive the resolution meeting, then the 45-calendar-day timeline for the due process hearing starts the next day.

After the start of mediation or the resolution meeting and before the end of the 30-calendar-day resolution period, if you and the school district agree in writing that no agreement is possible, then the 45-calendar-day timeline for the due process hearing starts the next day.

If you and the school district agree to use the mediation process but have not yet reached agreement, at the end of the 30-calendar-day resolution period the mediation process may be continued until an agreement is reached if both parties agree to the continuation in writing. However, if either you or the school district withdraws from the mediation process during this continuation period, then the 45-calendar-day timeline for the due process hearing starts the next day.

Written settlement agreement

If a resolution to the dispute is reached at the resolution meeting, you and the school district must enter into a legally binding agreement that is:

1. Signed by you and a representative of the school district who has the authority to bind the school district; and
2. Enforceable in any State court of competent jurisdiction (a State court that has authority to hear this type of case) or in a district court of the United States or by

the NHED, if your State has another mechanism or procedures that permit parties to seek enforcement of resolution agreements.

Agreement review period

If you and the school district enter into an agreement as a result of a resolution meeting, either party may void the agreement within 3 business days of the agreement's execution.

HEARINGS ON DUE PROCESS COMPLAINTS

IMPARTIAL DUE PROCESS HEARING

34 CFR §300.511; NH Ed 1123

General

Whenever a due process complaint is filed, you or the school district involved in the dispute must have an opportunity for an impartial due process hearing, as described in the ***Due Process Complaint*** and ***Resolution Process*** sections.

Impartial hearing officer

At a minimum, a hearing officer:

1. Must not be an employee of the NHED or the school district that is involved in the education or care of the child. However, a person is not an employee of the agency solely because he or she is paid by the agency to serve as a hearing officer;
2. Must not have a personal or professional interest that conflicts with the hearing officer's objectivity in the hearing;
3. Must be knowledgeable and understand the provisions of IDEA, Federal and State regulations pertaining to IDEA, and legal interpretations of IDEA by Federal and State courts; **and**
4. Must have the knowledge and ability to conduct hearings, and to make and write decisions, consistent with appropriate, standard legal practice.

Each school district who has established dispute resolution processes outside of the state processes must keep a list of those persons who serve as hearing officers that includes a statement of the qualifications of each hearing officer.

Subject matter of due process hearing

The party (you or the school district) that requests the due process hearing may not raise issues at the due process hearing that were not addressed in the due process complaint, unless the other party agrees.

Timeline for requesting a hearing

You or the school district must request an impartial hearing on a due process complaint within two years of the date you or the school district knew or should have known about the issue addressed in the complaint.

Exceptions to the timeline

The above timeline does not apply to you if you could not file a due process complaint because:

1. The school district specifically misrepresented that it had resolved the problem or issue that you are raising in your complaint; **or**
2. The school district withheld information from you that it was required to provide to you under Part B of IDEA.

HEARING RIGHTS

34 CFR §300.512; NH Ed1123.17

General

You have the right to represent yourself at a due process hearing. In addition, any party to a due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures) has the right to:

1. Be accompanied and advised by an attorney and/or persons with special knowledge or training regarding the problems of children with disabilities;
2. Be represented at the due process hearing by an attorney or non-attorney;
3. Present evidence and confront, cross-examine, and require the attendance of witnesses;
4. Prohibit the introduction of any evidence at the hearing that has not been disclosed to that party at least five business days before the hearing;
5. Obtain a written, or, at your option, electronic, word-for-word record of the hearing; **and**
6. Obtain written, or, at your option, electronic findings of fact and decisions.

Additional disclosure of information

At least five business days prior to a due process hearing, you and the school district must disclose to each other all evaluations completed by that date and recommendations based on those evaluations that you or the school district intend to use at the hearing.

A hearing officer may prevent any party that fails to comply with this requirement from introducing the relevant evaluation or recommendation at the hearing without the consent of the other party.

Parental rights at hearings

You must be given the right to:

1. Have your child present at the hearing;
2. Open the hearing to the public; **and**
3. Have the record of the hearing, the findings of fact and decisions provided to you at no cost.

HEARING DECISIONS

34 CFR §300.513; 34 CFR §300.514; NH Ed 1123.18 and NH Ed 1121

Decision of the hearing officer

A hearing officer's decision on whether your child received a free appropriate public education (FAPE) must be based on evidence and arguments that directly relate to FAPE.

In matters alleging a procedural violation (such as "an incomplete IEP Team"), a hearing officer may find that your child did not receive FAPE only if the procedural violations:

1. Interfered with your child's right to a free appropriate public education (FAPE);
2. Significantly interfered with your opportunity to participate in the decision-making process regarding the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to your child; **or**
3. Caused your child to be deprived of an educational benefit.

None of the provisions described above can be interpreted to prevent a hearing officer from ordering a school district to comply with the requirements in the procedural safeguards section of the Federal regulations under Part B of IDEA (34 CFR §§300.500 through 300.536).

Separate request for a due process hearing

Nothing in the procedural safeguards section of the Federal regulations under Part B of IDEA (34 CFR §§300.500 through 300.536) can be interpreted to prevent you from filing a separate due process complaint on an issue separate from a due process complaint already filed.

Findings and decision provided to the advisory panel and general public

NHED, after deleting any personally identifiable information, must:

1. Provide the state advisory committee a copy of the hearing officer's redacted decision; **and**
2. Make a copy of the hearing officer's redacted decision available to the public.

APPEALS

FINALITY OF DECISION; APPEAL; IMPARTIAL REVIEW

34 CFR §300.514; NH Ed 1123.20

Finality of hearing decision

A decision made in a due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures) is final, except that any party involved in the hearing (you or the school district) may appeal the decision by bringing a civil action, as described under the heading ***Civil Actions, Including the Time Period in Which to File Those Actions***.

TIMELINES AND CONVENIENCE OF HEARINGS AND REVIEWS

34 CFR §300.515; NH Ed 1123.18(e); Ed 1123.19

The State Educational Agency must ensure that not later than 45 calendar days after the expiration of the 30-calendar-day period for resolution meetings or, as described under the sub-heading ***Adjustments to the 30-calendar-day resolution period***, not later than 45 calendar days after the expiration of the adjusted time period:

1. A final decision is reached in the hearing; and
2. A copy of the decision is sent by certified mailed to each of the parties.

A hearing officer may grant specific extensions of time beyond the 45-calendar-day time period described above at the request of either party (you or the school district).

Each hearing must be conducted at a time and place that is reasonably convenient to you and your child.

CIVIL ACTIONS, INCLUDING THE TIME PERIOD IN WHICH TO FILE THOSE ACTIONS

34 CFR §300.516; RSA 186-C:16-b

General

Any party (you or the school district) who does not agree with the findings and decision in the due process hearing (including a hearing relating to disciplinary procedures) has the right to bring a civil action with respect to the matter that was the subject of the due process hearing. The action may be brought in a State court of competent jurisdiction (a State court that has authority to hear this type of case) or in a district court of the United States without regard to the amount in dispute.

Time limitation

The party (you or the school district) bringing the action shall have 120 calendar days from the date of the decision of the hearing officer to file a civil action.

Additional procedures

In any civil action, the court:

1. Receives the records of the administrative proceedings;
2. Hears additional evidence at your request or at the school district's request; **and**
3. Bases its decision on the preponderance of the evidence and grants the relief that the court determines to be appropriate.

Under appropriate circumstances, judicial relief may include reimbursement of private school tuition and compensatory education services.

Jurisdiction of district courts

The district courts of the United States have authority to rule on actions brought under Part B of IDEA without regard to the amount in dispute.

Rule of construction

Nothing in Part B of IDEA restricts or limits the rights, procedures, and remedies available under the U.S. Constitution, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), or other Federal laws protecting the rights of children with disabilities, except that before the filing of a civil action under these laws seeking relief that is also available under Part B of IDEA, the due process procedures described above must be exhausted to the same extent as would be required if the party filed the action under Part B of IDEA. This means that you may have remedies available under other laws that overlap with those available under IDEA, but in general, to obtain relief under those other laws, you must first use the available administrative remedies under IDEA (i.e., the due process complaint; resolution process, including the resolution meeting; and impartial due process hearing procedures) before going directly into court.

THE CHILD'S PLACEMENT WHILE THE DUE PROCESS COMPLAINT AND HEARING ARE PENDING

34 CFR §300.518; NH Ed 1123.23

Except as provided below under the heading ***PROCEDURES WHEN DISCIPLINING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES***, once a due process complaint is sent to the other party, during the resolution process time period, and while waiting for the decision of any impartial due process hearing or court proceeding, unless you and the State or school district agree otherwise, your child must remain in his or her current educational placement.

If the due process complaint involves an application for initial admission to public school, your child, with your consent, must be placed in the regular public school program until the completion of all such proceedings.

If the due process complaint involves an application for initial services under Part B of IDEA for a child who is transitioning from being served under Part C of IDEA to Part B of IDEA and who is no longer eligible for Part C services because the child has turned three, the school district is not required to provide the Part C services that the child has been receiving. If the child is found eligible under Part B of IDEA and you consent for your child to receive special education and related services for the first time, then, pending the outcome of the proceedings, the school district must provide those special education and related services that are not in dispute (those which you and the school district both agree upon).

If a hearing officer in a due process hearing conducted by the State Educational Agency agrees with you that a change of placement is appropriate, that placement must be treated as your child's current educational placement where your child will remain while waiting for the decision of any impartial due process hearing or court proceeding.

ATTORNEYS' FEES

34 CFR §300.517, NH Ed 1123.22, RSA 186-c:16-b, V

General

A parent who is the prevailing party at either the due process hearing or a court appeal of the Hearing Officer's decision, may be entitled to reimbursement of reasonable attorneys' fees. New Hampshire law, RSA 186-C:16-b, V, requires a parent to file a request for reimbursement of attorneys' fees, in state or federal, court within 120 days of receiving the Hearing Officer's decision.

In any action or proceeding brought under Part B of IDEA, the court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to a prevailing State Educational Agency or school district, to be paid by your attorney, if the attorney: (a) filed a complaint or court case that the court finds is frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation; or (b) continued to litigate after the litigation clearly became frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation; or

In any action or proceeding brought under Part B of IDEA, the court, in its discretion, may award reasonable attorneys' fees as part of the costs to a prevailing State Educational Agency or school district, to be paid by you or your attorney, if your request for a due process hearing or later court case was presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, to cause unnecessary delay, or to needlessly increase the cost of the action or proceeding (hearing).

Award of fees 34 CFR §300.517(c)

A court awards reasonable attorneys' fees as follows:

1. Fees must be based on rates prevailing in the community in which the action or proceeding arose for the kind and quality of services furnished. No bonus or multiplier may be used in calculating the fees awarded.
2. Attorneys' fees may not be awarded and related costs may not be reimbursed in any action or proceeding under Part B of IDEA for services performed after a written offer of settlement is made to you if:
 - a. The offer is made within the time prescribed by Rule 68 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or, in the case of a due process hearing or State-level review, at any time more than 10 calendar days before the proceeding begins;
 - b. The offer is not accepted within 10 calendar days; and
 - c. The court or administrative hearing officer finds that the relief finally obtained by you is not more favorable to you than the offer of settlement.

Despite these restrictions, an award of attorneys' fees and related costs may be made to you if you prevail, and you were substantially justified in rejecting the settlement offer.

3. Fees may not be awarded relating to any meeting of the Individualized Education Program (IEP) Team unless the meeting is held as a result of an administrative proceeding or court action.

A resolution meeting, as described under the heading **Resolution Process**, is not considered a meeting convened as a result of an administrative hearing or court action, and also is not considered an administrative hearing or court action for purposes of these attorneys' fees provisions.

The court reduces, as appropriate, the amount of the attorneys' fees awarded under Part B of IDEA, if the court finds that:

1. You, or your attorney, during the course of the action or proceeding, unreasonably delayed the final resolution of the dispute;
2. The amount of the attorneys' fees otherwise authorized to be awarded unreasonably exceeds the hourly rate prevailing in the community for similar services by attorneys of reasonably similar skill, reputation, and experience;
3. The time spent and legal services furnished were excessive considering the nature of the action or proceeding; **or**
4. The attorney representing you did not provide to the school district the appropriate information in the due process request notice as described under the heading **Due Process Complaint**.

However, the court may not reduce fees if the court finds that the State or school district unreasonably delayed the final resolution of the action or proceeding or there was a violation under the procedural safeguards provisions of Part B of IDEA.

PROCEDURES WHEN DISCIPLINING CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

When disciplining a student with a disability, schools must follow specific procedural safeguards to ensure that students rights are protected under IDEA. These safeguards balance the school's authority to maintain a safe learning environment for all students and the need to provide fair treatment and special education services to students with disabilities.

AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL

34 CFR §300.530

Case-by-case determination

School personnel may consider any unique circumstances on a case-by-case basis when determining whether a change of placement, made in accordance with the following requirements related to discipline, is appropriate for a child with a disability who violates a school code of student conduct.

General

To the extent that they also take such action for children without disabilities, school personnel may, for not more than **10 school days** in a row, remove a child with a disability who violates a code of student conduct, from his or her current placement to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting, another setting, or suspension. School personnel may also impose additional removals of the child of not more than **10 school days** in a row in that same school year for separate incidents of misconduct, as long as those removals do not constitute a change of placement (defined below consistent with 34 CFR §300.536).

Additional authority

For disciplinary changes in placement that would exceed 10 consecutive school days, if the behavior that gave rise to the violation of the school code is determined not to be a manifestation of the child's disability (as defined below), school personnel may apply the relevant disciplinary procedures to children with disabilities in the same manner and for the same duration as the procedures would be applied to children without disabilities, except that services shall be provided consistent with the requirements below.

Services

If a student is suspended or removed from their IEP placement for less than 10 days, no special education services are required.

A child with a disability who is removed from the child's current placement for **more than 10 school days during a school year** and the behavior is not a manifestation of the child's disability (see subheading, ***Manifestation determination***) or who is removed under special circumstances (see the subheading, ***Special circumstances***) must:

1. Continue to receive educational services (have available a free appropriate public education), so as to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting (that may be an interim alternative educational setting), and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP; and
2. Receive, as appropriate, a functional behavioral assessment, and behavioral intervention services and modifications, which are designed to address the behavior violation so that it does not happen again.

When a child with disabilities has been removed from the child's current placement for more than 10 days in a school year, in addition to providing services necessary to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, as provided in 300.530(d)(1)(i), the school district shall provide services necessary to provide the child with a disability an opportunity to progress in the general education curriculum consistent with the child's IEP. Such services, if provided at the child's home, shall consist of: (a) a minimum of 10 hours/week of instruction, including special education as specified in the child's IEP; and (b) related services as specified in the child's IEP as required by NH Ed 1124.02.

If the removal is considered to be a change of placement (see the heading, ***Change of Placement Because of Disciplinary Removals***), the child's IEP Team determines the appropriate services to enable the child to continue to participate in the general education curriculum, although in another setting (that may be an interim alternative educational setting), and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP.

Manifestation determination

If a student with a disability is facing disciplinary action for a violation of a code of student conduct that results in a change of placement (as defined above), the school must hold a manifestation determination review (MDR) within 10 school days of the decision to discipline. A manifestation determination review requires that the IEP Team (as determined by you and the school district) and you must review all relevant information in the student's file, including the child's IEP, any teacher observations, and any relevant information provided by you to determine:

1. If the conduct in question was caused by, or had a direct and substantial relationship to, the child's disability; or
2. If the conduct in question was the direct result of the school district's failure to implement the child's IEP.

If the child's IEP Team determines that either of those conditions was met, the conduct must be determined to be a manifestation of the child's disability.

If the child's IEP Team determines that the conduct in question was the direct result of the school district's failure to implement the IEP, the school district must take immediate action to remedy those deficiencies.

Determination that behavior was a manifestation of the child's disability

If the IEP Team determines that the conduct was a manifestation of the child's disability, the IEP Team must either:

1. Conduct a functional behavioral assessment, unless the school district had conducted a functional behavioral assessment before the behavior that resulted in the change of placement occurred, and implement a behavioral intervention plan for the child; **or**
2. If a behavioral intervention plan already has been developed, review the behavioral intervention plan, and modify it, as necessary, to address the behavior.

Except as described below under the sub-heading ***Special circumstances***, the school district must return your child to the placement from which your child was removed, unless you and the district agree to a change of placement as part of the modification of the behavioral intervention plan.

Special circumstances

Whether or not the behavior was a manifestation of your child's disability, school personnel may remove a student to an interim alternative educational setting (determined by the child's IEP Team) for not more than 45 school days, if your child:

1. Carries a weapon (see the definition below) to school or has a weapon at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of the school district;
2. Knowingly has or uses illegal drugs (see the definition below), or sells or solicits the sale of a controlled substance, (see the definition below), while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of the school district; **or**

3. Has inflicted serious bodily injury (see the definition below) upon another person while at school, on school premises, or at a school function under the jurisdiction of the school district.

Definitions for special circumstances

Controlled substance means a drug or other substance identified under schedules I, II, III, IV, or V in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)).

Illegal drug means a controlled substance; but does not include a controlled substance that is legally possessed or used under the supervision of a licensed health-care professional or that is legally possessed or used under any other authority under that Act or under any other provision of Federal law.

Serious bodily injury has the meaning given the term “serious bodily injury” under paragraph (3) of subsection (h) of section 1365 of title 18, United States Code.

Weapon has the meaning given the term “dangerous weapon” under paragraph (2) of the first subsection (g) of section 930 of title 18, United States Code.

Notification

On the date it makes the decision to make a removal that is a change of placement of your child 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.

CHANGE OF PLACEMENT BECAUSE OF DISCIPLINARY REMOVALS

34 CFR §300.536

A removal of your child with a disability from your child's current educational placement is 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 school year;
 - b. Your child's behavior is substantially similar to the child's behavior in previous incidents that resulted in the series of removals; and
 - c. Of such additional factors as the length of each removal, the total amount of time your child has been removed, and the proximity of the removals to one another.

Whether a pattern of removals constitutes a change of placement is determined on a case-by-case basis by the school district and, if challenged, is subject to review through due process and judicial proceedings.

DETERMINATION OF SETTING Due to Disciplinary Decisions

34 CFR § 300.531

The Individualized Education Program (IEP) Team determines the interim alternative educational setting for removals that are **changes of placement**, and removals that are not a manifestation of the student's disability or due to special circumstances (defined above).

APPEAL Process for Placement Relating to Discipline

34 CFR § 300.532

General

You may file a due process complaint (see the heading ***Due Process Complaint Procedures***) to request a due process hearing if you disagree with:

1. Any decision regarding placement made under these discipline provisions; **or**
2. The manifestation determination described above.

The school district may file a due process complaint (see above) to request a due process hearing if it believes that maintaining the current placement of your child is substantially likely to result in injury to your child or to others.

Authority of hearing officer

A hearing officer must conduct the due process hearing and make a decision. The hearing officer may:

1. Return your child with a disability to the placement from which your child was removed if the hearing officer determines that the removal was a violation of §300.530 or that the child's behavior was a manifestation of the child's disability; **or**
2. Order a change of placement of your child with a disability to an appropriate interim alternative educational setting for not more than 45 school days if the hearing officer determines that maintaining the current placement of your child is substantially likely to result in injury to your child or to others.

These hearing procedures may be repeated, if the school district believes that returning your child to the original placement is substantially likely to result in injury to your child or to others.

Whenever you or a school district files a due process complaint to request such a hearing, a hearing must be held that meets the requirements described under the headings ***Due Process Complaint Procedures, Hearings on Due Process Complaints*** except as follows:

1. The State Educational Agency (SEA) or school district must arrange for an expedited due process hearing, which must occur within **20** school days of the date the hearing is requested and must result in a determination within **10** school days after the hearing.
2. The expedited hearing shall not exceed 2 days. See NH Ed 1123.25
3. Unless you and the school district agree in writing to waive the meeting, or agree to use mediation, a resolution meeting must occur within **seven** calendar days of receiving notice of the due process complaint. (34 CFR 300.532). The hearing may proceed unless the matter has been resolved to the satisfaction of both parties within **15** calendar days of receipt of the due process complaint.
4. No later than 5 business days after a party has requested a hearing, the parties shall provide the hearing officer with mutually agreeable dates for the hearing, allowing for 2 days for the hearing. See NH Ed. 1123.25(e).
5. At least two business days before the hearing, the hearing officer shall hold a prehearing conference, at which time the parties shall exchange witnesses and exhibit lists. [NH Ed 1123.25(f).] In addition, at least two business days before the hearing, each party shall disclose to all other parties all evaluations completed by that date and evidence to be offered at the hearing, and recommendations based on the offering party's evaluations that the party intends to use at the hearing. Any party to the hearing has the right to request that the hearing officer prohibit the introduction of evidence at the hearing that has not been disclosed to that party at least 2 business days before the hearing. See NH Ed 1123.25(h).

You or the school district may appeal the decision in an expedited due process hearing in the same way as for decisions in other due process hearings (see the heading ***Appeal***).

PLACEMENT DURING APPEALS

34 CFR §300.533

When an appeal under § 300.532 has been made by either the parent or the LEA, the child must remain in the interim alternative educational setting pending the decision of the hearing officer or until the expiration of the time period specified in § 300.530(c) or (g), whichever occurs first, unless the parent and the SEA or LEA agree otherwise

PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN NOT YET ELIGIBLE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES

34 CFR §300.534

General

If your child has not been determined eligible for special education and related services and violates a code of student conduct, but the school district had knowledge (as determined below) before the behavior that brought about the disciplinary action occurred that your child was a child with a disability, then your child may assert any of the protections described in this notice.

Basis of knowledge for disciplinary matters

A school district will be 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 of the appropriate educational agency, 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 IDEA; **or**
3. Your child's teacher or other school district personnel expressed specific concerns about a pattern of behavior demonstrated by your child directly to the school district's director of special education or to other supervisory personnel of the school district.

Exception

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

1. You have not allowed an evaluation of your child or have refused special education services; **or**
2. Your child has 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 prior to taking disciplinary measures against your child, a school district does not have knowledge that your child is a child with a disability, as described above under the sub-headings ***Basis of knowledge for disciplinary matters*** and ***Exception***, your child may be subjected to the disciplinary measures that are applied to children without disabilities who engage in comparable behaviors.

However, 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 completed, your child remains in the educational placement determined by school authorities, which can include suspension or expulsion without educational services.

If your child is determined to be a child with a disability, taking into consideration

information from the evaluation conducted by the school district, and information provided by you, the school district must provide special education and related services in accordance with Part B of IDEA, including the disciplinary requirements described above.

REFERRAL TO AND ACTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES

34 CFR §300.535

Part B of IDEA does not:

1. Prohibit an agency from reporting a crime committed by a child with a disability to appropriate authorities; **or**
2. Prevent State law enforcement and judicial authorities from exercising their responsibilities with regard to the application of Federal and State law to crimes committed by a child with a disability.

Transmittal of records

If a school district reports a crime committed by a child with a disability, the school district:

1. Must ensure that copies of the child's special education and disciplinary records are transmitted for consideration by the authorities to whom the agency reports the crime; **and**
2. May transmit copies of the child's special education and disciplinary records only to the extent permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

REQUIREMENTS FOR UNILATERAL PLACEMENT BY PARENTS OF CHILDREN IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS AT PUBLIC EXPENSE

GENERAL

34 CFR §300.148, NH RSA 186-C:16(b), II

Part B of IDEA does not require a school district to pay for the cost of education, including special education and related services, of your child with a disability at a private school or facility if the school district made a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to your child and you choose to place the child in a private school or facility. However, the school district where the private school is located must include your child in the population whose needs are addressed under the Part B provisions regarding children who have been placed by their parents in a private school under 34 CFR §§300.131 through 300.144.

Reimbursement for private school placement

If you choose to enroll your child in a private preschool, elementary school, or secondary school without the consent of or referral by the school district (a “unilateral placement”), a court or a hearing officer may require the agency to reimburse you for the cost of that enrollment if the court or hearing officer finds that the agency had not made a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to your child in a timely manner prior to that enrollment and that the private placement is appropriate. A hearing officer or court may find your placement to be appropriate, even if the placement does not meet the State standards that apply to education provided by the State Educational Agency and school districts.

A parent or guardian may seek to recover the costs of a unilateral placement by requesting an administrative due process hearing from the department of education within 90 days of the unilateral placement, so long as the district has given the parent notice of the timelines established under state and federal law. If a parent, legal guardian, or surrogate parent has not been given notice of special education rights pursuant to 20 U.S.C. section 1415(d) and the notice of time limitations established under state law (RSA 186-C:160b), such limitations shall run from the time notice of those rights is properly given by the school district.

Limitation on reimbursement

The cost of reimbursement described in the paragraph above may be reduced or denied:

1. If: (a) At the most recent individualized education program (IEP) meeting that you attended prior to your removal of your child from the public school, you did not inform the IEP Team that you were rejecting the placement proposed by the school district to provide FAPE to your child, including stating your concerns and your intent to enroll your child in a private school at public expense; or (b) At least 10 business days (including any holidays that occur on a business day) prior to your removal of your child from the public school, you did not give written notice to the school district of that information;

2. If, prior to your removal of your child from the public school, the school district provided prior written notice to you of its intent to evaluate your child (including a statement of the purpose of the evaluation that was appropriate and reasonable), but you did not make the child available for the evaluation; **or**
3. Upon a court's finding that your actions were unreasonable.

However, the cost of reimbursement:

1. Must not be reduced or denied for failure to provide the notice if: (a) The school prevented you from providing the notice; (b) You had not received notice of your responsibility to provide the notice described above; or (c) Compliance with the requirements above would likely result in physical harm to your child; **and**
2. May, in the discretion of the court or a hearing officer, not be reduced or denied for your failure to provide the required notice if: (a) You are not literate or cannot write in English; or (b) Compliance with the above requirement would likely result in serious emotional harm to your child.

Definition of Days and Type of “Days”

“Day” is defined in Section 300.11 of IDEA as:

- (a) **Day** means calendar day unless otherwise indicated as business day or school day;
- (b) **Business day** means Monday through Friday, except for Federal and State holidays (unless holidays are specifically included in the designation of business day, as in Section 300.403(d)(1)(ii); and
- (c) (1) **School day** means any day, including a partial day that children are in attendance at school for instructional purposes
- (2) School day has the same meaning for all children in school, including children with and without disabilities.

APPENDIX A: Written Notification Regarding Use of Public Benefits or Insurance

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF PUBLIC BENEFITS OR INSURANCE

Dear Parent or Guardian,

You are receiving this written notification to give you information about your rights and protections under the federal special education law, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), regarding the use of your or your child's public benefit or insurance. In New Hampshire "public benefit or insurance" is Medicaid, which is provided through the State's Medicaid to Schools program, including Medicaid programs provided through a managed care organization. Through the Medicaid to Schools Program, NH school districts statewide receive millions of dollars each year that would otherwise have to come from State or local funding sources.

IDEA funds pay a portion of your child's special education and related services. Funds from a public benefits or insurance program, which in NH is Medicaid, also may be used by your school district to help pay for special education and related services based on your child's IEP, but only if you choose to provide your consent. Your school district cannot access your child's Medicaid benefits if it would result in a cost to you, such as a decrease in your benefits or an increase in your premiums.

The school district is responsible for ensuring that your child receives all of the services in his/her IEP, regardless of whether you give consent for the school district to use your or your child's public insurance or benefits. If you do not give consent, or withdraw your consent after you have given it, your child's services will not be affected; all of the services in your child's IEP will continue to be provided. You are also not required to apply for or enroll in Medicaid for your child to receive special education services.

WHEN WRITTEN NOTIFICATION MUST BE PROVIDED

Before your school district can ask you to provide your consent to access your child's Medicaid for the first time, it must provide you with this notification of the rights and protections available to you under IDEA.

- IDEA requires that you be provided with this notice before the school district seeks to use your child's Medicaid for the first time,
- Before it obtains your consent to use those benefits for the first time; **and**
- Annually thereafter.

This written notification must be written, in a language understandable to the general public and in your native language or in another mode of communication you use, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so.

PARENTAL CONSENT

Before your school district can use your or your child's public benefits or insurance for the first time to pay for special education and related services under IDEA, they must obtain your signed and dated written consent. Your school district will provide you with a consent form for you to sign and date. Your school district is only required to obtain your consent *one* time.

The consent requirement has two parts:

- 1) Consent for disclosure of your child's personally identifiable information to the state agency responsible for administering Medicaid.
 - To access your child's Medicaid, certain personally identifiable information will be disclosed for billing purposes by the school district to the State Medicaid agency or Medicaid billing agent. Under federal law, your written consent is required before the school district can disclose personally identifiable information (such as your child's name, address, student number, IEP, or evaluation results) from your child's education records to a party other than your school district, with some exceptions. Your initial consent, for the use of your child's Medicaid, allows your school district to disclose the personally identifiable information, required for Medicaid reimbursement, to the State Medicaid agency or Medicaid billing agent.
- 2) A statement to access your child's Medicaid:
 - Your consent to allow the school district to use your child's Medicaid will not cost you anything, and it will not have a negative impact on any other medically necessary services your child may receive through the Medicaid system. There are specific protections regarding the use of Medicaid:
 - The school district must obtain written parental consent before it can use your child's Medicaid for the first time.
 - Your school district cannot access (use) your child's Medicaid if that use would:
 - Decrease available lifetime coverage or any other Medicaid benefit;
 - Result in the family paying for medically necessary services (whether provided in school or other setting) that would otherwise be covered by the child's Medicaid.
 - Increase premiums (where applicable) or lead to the discontinuation of benefits or insurance; or
 - Risk loss of eligibility for home and community-based waivers, based on aggregate health-related expenditures.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT

- If you provided your consent for your school district to disclose your child's personally identifiable information to the State agency that is responsible for administering your child's Medicaid, you have the right under federal law to withdraw that consent at any time.
- If you do not want your school district to continue to bill your or your child's public benefits or insurance program for special education and related services under IDEA, you would need to withdraw your consent that allows the school district to access your child's Medicaid benefits. By withdrawing your consent, you are terminating the school district's authority to access the child's State public benefits or insurance program. This withdrawal of consent is effective upon the school district's receipt of your signed withdrawal.

Complete the section below ONLY if parent/guardian is withdrawing consent to access to the child's Medicaid

WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT

Student Name: _____ Date of Birth ____/____/____

Medicaid ID Number _____

As the parent/guardian of the above student, I withdraw my consent to allow the school district to access the child's Medicaid. I understand that this means that the school district will no longer be able to use my child's Medicaid to help pay for my child's special education and related services. This withdrawal of consent is effective upon the school district's receipt of the parent/guardian's signed *Withdrawal of Consent* form.

Parent's Signature

Today's Date

Original to student's file-----copy to parent/guardian