



PARENT GUIDE TO THE SPECIAL EDUCATION PROCESS

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Parent Guide to the Special Education Process

Do you have questions about your child’s development and unique needs? Special education services for students ages 3-21 may be available when a student is struggling with learning or development because of a disability.

If a parent sees a child struggling, they are encouraged to work with school personnel to determine ways to help the child.

Step 1: Referral

A parent, teacher, doctor, or another provider can make a referral to a local school district for a special education evaluation if they have concerns that a child may have difficulties with learning or development. A referral should be made in writing.

The school must review existing data to determine if there is evidence that a child has one or more of the conditions covered under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) 2004 (developmental delays, autism spectrum disorder, deaf-blindness, deafness, emotional disturbance, hearing impairment, intellectual disability, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairment, other health impairment, specific learning disability, speech or language impairment, traumatic brain injury, visual impairment).

Step 2: Parental Prior Written Notice (PPWN)

Once a school district receives a referral, they must provide **parental prior written notice (PPWN)** within a reasonable amount of time and in the parent’s native language stating whether or not they will evaluate the student and why, based on a review of existing data.

Evaluation will not be conducted

The school district may decide not to conduct an evaluation and must inform the parent why through a PPWN.

If the parent disagrees with the district, they may proceed with the parental rights for due process as outlined in the South Dakota Parental Rights and Procedural Safeguards Handbook. Parents may request this document from the local school district or access it on the South Dakota Department of Education’s Parental Rights Procedural Safeguards Notice webpage (doe.sd.gov/sped/parentalrights.aspx). Find dispute resolution options provided by the department’s Office of Special Education Programs starting on page 26.

Evaluation will be conducted

If the school district decides to conduct an evaluation, they must inform the parent in what areas the student will be evaluated, including assessing the child’s educational or functional skills. The PPWN Consent for Evaluation will contain an area for the parent to sign consenting for the district to complete only the evaluations listed. The signed PPWN, including your input, must be returned to the school district in order for the district to evaluate.

Another term you may hear associated with this step is **informed consent**.

Step 3: Evaluation

Once the school district receives parent consent, they have 25 school days to complete the evaluations listed (unless the parent(s) agreed and signed to extend the timeline due to extenuating circumstances).

- Evaluations are completed at the school district, unless otherwise agreed to by parents and the school district
- In some cases, outside evaluators are needed to conduct the evaluations
- Evaluators are required to be trained and experienced in the area of the evaluation
- If a child is determined eligible for special education services, the evaluation process will occur every three years to determine continued eligibility
- Evaluations brought to the district by the parent, should be considered

Step 4: Meeting Notice

Upon completion of the evaluation, the school district will work with the parent(s) to determine a date and time that works for them to meet with the Individual Education Plan (IEP) team. The district will provide parents with a meeting notice with the agreed date, time, and location. This eligibility meeting may be held virtually, by phone, or in-person.

The IEP team consists of:

- Parent(s) or guardian(s)
- One general education teacher
- One special education teacher
- School district representative
- Experts who can interpret results, if applicable
- Student, if applicable
- Any individual the parent or guardian chooses to invite
- Transition Services Representative, if applicable

Step 5: Eligibility Meeting

The eligibility meeting occurs within 30 days after the evaluation timeline. Evaluation results are shared and discussed with the individual education plan (IEP) team, to include parents, to determine if the student is eligible for special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) 2004. The IEP team review results for qualifying scores and determines educational need.

If the IEP team determines the student is not eligible for special education services, and the parent disagrees, the parent has due process rights as outlined in the South Dakota Parental Rights and Procedural Safeguards Handbook.

If the student is eligible, the IEP team will work collaboratively to develop an IEP for the student. A student is eligible when they are determined to be a child with one or more disabilities covered under IDEA 2004 and their learning is impacted by the disability(ies).

Step 6: Developing and updating an IEP

An IEP lays out a plan to support the eligible student through special education instruction, supports, and services in order to make educational progress. It is a legal document that a

district must follow as written. A student's IEP must be updated at least annually or as the student's needs change.

An IEP contains the following sections (find details about each under the "What's in an IEP?" heading later in this document):

- Present levels of academic achievement and functional performance
- Consideration of special factors
- Transition goals and services, if applicable
- Education goals and objectives/benchmarks
- Accommodations, supports, and modifications
- State/district-wide assessment accommodations
- Special education and related services
- Least restrictive environment
- Extended school year
- Consent for initial provisions of special education services
- Amendment (may occur any time changes are needed)

How do parents participate in the IEP process?

Parents are equal members of the student's individual education plan (IEP) team. Parents are the expert about the child, and their input helps the team determine educational needs. As a parent, you have the right to:

- Participate in all IEP meetings
- Share information and assist the IEP team in making educational decisions
- Disagree and exercise your parental rights
- Call an IEP meeting any time changes are needed

How is PPWN used once an IEP is developed?

A PPWN is provided to parents any time there is a change (addition, removal, or denial of a change) to the student's IEP or when a parent makes a request. PPWN explains why the district is proposing a change to the IEP or refusing a parent request to change the IEP and includes the following:

- An explanation of why the school wants to make a change or refuses to make a change
- A description of other options that were considered and why they were rejected
- A description of the test or record used to help make decisions
- Parental Rights Procedural Safeguards and how to obtain a copy
- Who to contact for help in understanding parent rights

How long after an IEP meeting should I receive PPWN?

PPWN should be provided within a reasonable time after the IEP meeting, allowing parent(s) five calendar days to consider the proposal before implementing changes.

What is a five-day notice (waiver)?

Districts must provide parents five calendar days to consider the proposed changes before implementing them. During the five days, parents should notify the district if they disagree with proposed changes and request an IEP meeting or file for due process.

Parents may waive the five days if they would like the services to begin prior to the five days. This waiver should be used as an exception when extenuating circumstances arise.

What's in an IEP?

Present Levels of Academic Achievement and Functional Performance

- Student's current academic skills
- Student strengths and needs
 - Taken from evaluation data and used to develop goals
 - Includes input from the parent(s) on the student skills and academic performance
 - Must describe areas related to disability and other needs
- Statement of how the student's disability prevents the student from participating in the general curriculum without special education and related services

Consideration of Special Factors

- Addresses any of the student's language barriers, communication, behavior, assistive technology, physical education, or hearing needs

Transition Goals and Services (if applicable)

- Transition goals are required on or before a student's 16th birthday
- Transition goals (postsecondary) are based on transition assessment data to determine what employment and/or educational training the student is interested in and addresses independent living skills, if applicable
- The district must outline courses for the student's remaining school years to show how the student will meet measurable postsecondary goals
- At least one year before a student turns 18, the district must share information with the student about their educational rights under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, if any, that will transfer to the student upon reaching age 18
- The team must discuss if the student is eligible to continue to receive services until aging out of special education services at the end of the fiscal year they turn 21 or if they are on track to graduate with a regular high school diploma. If the student will age out of special education without a regular diploma, discussion should include why the student will not graduate with a regular diploma and impacts this may have as well as any alternative options.

Education Goals and Objectives/Benchmarks

- Goals must be measurable to meet the needs of the student as identified in the evaluation, enable the student to make progress in the general education curriculum, and meet the student's other educational needs that result from the disability
- Goals must include how the district tracks progress, if progress is being made, and how progress will be reported to parents
- Benchmarks are required **IF** the student takes the alternate assessment, which is for students with significant cognitive disability

Accommodations, Supports, and Modifications

- Accommodations support **how** the student learns but do not change **what** the student is required to learn
 - Example: A student may need additional time to read a word problem, but they are required to read the same word problem as other students
- Modifications change **what** the student is required to learn
 - Example: A student may need a lower-level math problem than their peers
 - **NOTE:** Modifications may affect whether a student can graduate with a regular diploma
- Supports: Program supports for students and school personnel necessary for the student to advance appropriately toward the annual goals, to progress in the general curriculum, and to be educated and participate with other children both with and without disabilities

State/District-wide Assessment Accommodations

- IEP teams determine whether the student is able to participate in the state and district-wide assessments with or without accommodations
- If a student has accommodations for daily work, generally those should apply to state and district-wide assessments. However, not all accommodations are allowed on state/district-wide tests depending on what the student is expected to know or demonstrate.
- If a student has a significant cognitive disability, they may be eligible to take the alternate assessment
- Not all grade levels require state/district-wide assessments, so this may not be applicable for every IEP. It should be documented regardless.

Special Education and Related Services

- IEP teams determine specially-designed instruction the student needs to progress in the general curriculum, based on student needs as identified in the evaluation, goals, and special factors
- Services provided to the student should connect to his or her goals
- Services may be provided in a variety of settings based on student needs
- Services must include how often, where, and how long they will be provided

Least Restrictive Environment

- IEP teams must ensure students receive their education, to the maximum extent possible, with nondisabled peers
- Consider where the student will be able to learn new skills or practice skills
- Determine whether or not the student will be able to participate in extracurricular and non-academic activities

Extended School Year

- Extended school year (ESY) is specially designed instruction or related services that are part of the student's IEP. ESY is delivered during extended school breaks to assist students with maintaining skills learned or not lose progress made during the school year.
- Not all students are eligible for ESY services
- ESY is determined by the IEP team using data to support whether the student needs it due to likelihood of significant regression, need to maintain critical life skills, or support emerging skills

Consent for Initial Provisions of Special Education Services

- Parent(s) must provide written consent for the school district to begin providing services outlined in the IEP when the student is initially determined eligible for special education and related services

Amendment

- An amendment is a change to one or more components of a student's IEP. For example, if a student is able to participate in the classroom without one of the accommodations, the team may amend the IEP to change or remove that accommodation. An amendment may occur at any time the team feels a change is needed.

What if I disagree with the IEP team?

If a parent does not agree with an IEP team decision or believes the public school district or agency has not followed the IDEA, they have rights as outlined in the South Dakota Parental Rights and Procedural Safeguards Handbook, which can be requested from the local school district or accessed on the South Dakota Department of Education’s Parental Rights Procedural Safeguards Notice webpage (doe.sd.gov/sped/parentalrights.aspx). Find dispute resolution options provided by the department’s Office of Special Education Programs starting on page 26.

Have questions or need help understanding parental rights?

Local School District Contact	SD Department of Education
	Special Education Programs 800 Governors Drive Pierre, SD 57501-2235 Phone: 605-773-3678 Fax: 605-773-3782 https://doe.sd.gov/sped/
SD Parent Connection	Disability Rights of SD
3701 W. 49th St., Suite 102 Sioux Falls, SD 57106 1-800-640-4553 www.sdparent.org	2520 E. Franklin St., Suite 2 Pierre, SD 57501 1-800-658-4782 (voice/TTY) or 605-224-8294 https://drsdlaw.org/

For children birth to age 3 refer to the Birth to 3 Program (<https://doe.sd.gov/Birth-to3/>) for more information.



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