

NLSLA EDUCATION RIGHTS PRACTICE

EDUCATION ADVOCACY MANUAL

FEBRUARY 2025

NLSLA |



Neighborhood Legal Services
of Los Angeles County

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NLSLAEDUCATIONTEAM@NLSLA.ORG
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Table of Contents

Advocacy Basics	12
How do you request a student's education records?	12
Can your attorney request records for you?	14
- Special Education Advocacy -	
Special Education Laws and Important Terms	16
What laws protect students with disabilities?	16
What is a Free Appropriate Public Education or "FAPE"?	16
What is the least restrictive environment?	17
What is an Individualized Education Program?	17
Special Education Eligibility	18
When is a student "eligible" for special education services?	18
How does a student become eligible for special education?	18
Special Education Eligibility Timeline	19
STEP 1 – How does a school identify a struggling student?	20
Who can ask for special education services?	20
Do schools have an obligation to identify students with possible disabilities?	20
STEP 2 – How is a student referred for an evaluation?	20
Does the school have to make the referral?	20
How can you request a special education evaluation?	21
STEP 3 – What happens when the school evaluates a student for special education eligibility?	22
What kinds of assessments should the school do?	22
Can you request the district complete assessment in another language?	23
Can you get a second opinion if you disagree with the district's assessments?	23
STEP 4 – When is the initial IEP and what happens at the meeting?	23
What happens if the school does not complete the assessments or hold the IEP within 60 days?	24
Where is the IEP meeting held?	24
Who is on the IEP team?	24
What Should Be Discussed at the IEP Meeting	24
Can the IEP team discuss behavioral concerns?	25
Can the IEP team make a plan to help a student once they leave school?	26
Can you record the IEP meeting?	26
What are other types of IEP meetings?	26
What kinds of services can a student get with an IEP?	27
What placement options are available to students with IEPs?	29
What is Section 504?	30

When is a student eligible for services under Section 504?	30
What kinds of disabilities qualify a student for 504 services?	30
What kinds of services can a student get with a 504 plan?	30
What are the differences between IDEA and Section 504?	31
Disputes and Resolution	31
Assessments and Reassessments	32
What if a student qualifies for services under both the IDEA and Section 504?	32
Determining How a District Has Violated FAPE	33
What happens if the district violates FAPE?	34
Filing a Compliance Complaint	34
How to file a compliance complaint:	34
What happens after you file a complaint?	35
How long will it take to hear about your complaint?	35
What will a decision mean?	35
Can you appeal if you disagree with CDE's decision?	36
Do you have to file a compliance complaint with the state? Can you file with the district instead?	36
What if you disagree with the IEP?	37
What happens to a student during the dispute/hearing?	37
Can the ERH get a written copy of the district's decision on a disputed IEP so that you can use it to file for due process?	37
What if the prior written notice is not in your primary language?	37
Are there other options besides a hearing?	38
How do you file for a due process?	38
Requesting the Due Process Hearing	39
Resolution Session	39
Mediation (optional)	39
Due Process Hearing	40
Right to an Appeal	40
When can you file a complaint for discrimination?	41
How do you file an OCR or UCP discrimination complaint?	41
To file an OCR complaint:	41
To file a UCP complaint:	42

- School Discipline Advocacy -

In California, do students have any rights when it comes to being removed from classes due to discipline?	44
Who makes discipline policies: schools or the state?	44
What is a suspension?	45
Where does a student go when they are suspended?	45
What is an expulsion?	45
What is an involuntary transfer?	45

Can a school suspend, expel, or involuntarily transfer a student for any reason? _____	45
What are some of the offenses listed in the Education Code? _____	45
Can a student be suspended, expelled, or involuntarily transferred for behavior that happens anywhere? _____	46
Are there offenses for which a student cannot be suspended, expelled, or involuntarily transferred? _____	46
Willful Defiance _____	46
Absences or Lateness _____	46
“Aiding and Abetting” _____	46
Age-Dependent Offenses _____	47
Does a school have to suspend, expel, or involuntarily transfer a student if they commit one of the offenses listed in the Education Code? _____	47
For which types of offenses can a school exercise discretion? _____	47
Discretionary Offenses _____	47
Medium-Discretionary Offenses _____	48
Mandatory Expulsion (“Zero Tolerance”) Offenses _____	48
Can a student be suspended or expelled for a first offense? _____	49
The Suspension Process _____	50
Can a teacher suspend a student from their class? _____	50
Does the teacher have to inform the ERH of the suspension from class? _____	50
Who can give a student an in-school suspension or an out-of-school suspension? _____	50
Are there due process procedures the school has to follow before they can suspend a student from school? _____	50
Does the caregiver have to attend the informal conference? _____	51
Does a school always have to hold a pre-suspension conference? _____	51
What does “clear and present danger” mean? _____	51
What happens if an emergency exists? _____	51
How long can a suspension last? _____	51
Is there a limit on days of suspension in a single school year? _____	51
What should you do if a student is suspended for too many days? _____	52
Does a school have to provide schoolwork during a suspension? _____	52
What is an extended suspension? _____	52
Are there due process procedures the school must follow with extended suspensions? _____	52
Can you request that inaccurate or misleading information be removed from your student’s records, even if the student is suspended? _____	53
Can a suspension be appealed or challenged? _____	53
The Expulsion Process _____	54

Who can expel a student?	54
If a student commits an expellable offense, does the school have to recommend expulsion?	54
Procedural Requirements and Expulsion Timeline	54
Student Referred For Expulsion	54
Notice Sent To Student	54
Protections for Non-English Speakers	55
Expulsion Hearing	55
Governing Board Votes	55
Written Notice To You In Event Of Expulsion	55
What does the school have to prove at an expulsion hearing?	56
Possible Outcomes in Expulsion Proceeding	57
What happens when the board does not recommend expulsion?	57
If a student is not expelled, must they be reinstated in school?	57
Can the student voluntarily transfer to another school?	57
Can a student be involuntarily transferred to another school, even if they are not expelled?	57
What happens if the board recommends expulsion?	57
What happens when a student is expelled?	57
When can an expelled student be readmitted to a comprehensive school?	58
What happens if the board recommends a suspended expulsion?	58
Where does a student on a suspended expulsion attend school?	58
What happens when the terms of the suspended expulsion are completed?	58
Can the student's records be expunged after a suspended expulsion?	58
Advocacy Strategies During Expulsion Proceedings	59
Which red flags should be identified as soon as possible?	59
What alternatives to expulsion can you ask for?	60
<i>Appealing an Expulsion or Suspended Expulsion</i>	61
What laws and procedures govern expulsion appeals?	61
Which governing body receives expulsion appeals?	61
Can a student appeal an expulsion or a suspended expulsion?	61
Can a district appeal a board's decision not to expel a student?	61
How long do you have to file an appeal?	61
After you file an appeal, when must the hearing be held?	61
How long does the county board have to make a recommendation on the expulsion?	61
Can the county board have the Office of Administrative Hearings conduct the hearing?	61
On what grounds can an expulsion appeal be filed?	62
How do you file an expulsion appeal?	62

What are other advocacy avenues for contesting an expulsion? _____	63
<i>Special Protections for Students with Disabilities in Discipline Proceedings</i> _____	64
Do students with disabilities get more protections in disciplinary matters? _____	64
What if your student does not have an identified special education need but might need services? _____	64
Can a student with a disability be expelled for behavior that is caused by their disability? _____	64
How does a school determine whether certain behavior is a manifestation of a student’s disability? _____	64
When must the MDR be held? _____	64
Does the school have to inform you of the MDR? _____	65
Who must attend the MDR? _____	65
What happens at the MDR? _____	65
What happens if a student with disabilities commits a zero-tolerance offense? _____	65
What happens if you disagree with the outcome of the MDR? _____	66
Do students with disabilities continue to receive services during school removals that amount to changes in placement? _____	66
<i>Special Protections for Students with Unidentified Special Education Needs</i> _____	67
Are there protections for students with unidentified special education needs with discipline issues? _____	67
When does a school district “have knowledge” of the student’s special education needs? _____	67
What happens if a school is found to have “had knowledge” of a student’s need for services? _____	67
When does a school district not “have knowledge” of a student’s need for services? _____	67
What happens if a school district is not found to have “had knowledge” of a student’s need for services? _____	68
<i>Special Protections for Students with 504 Plans</i> _____	69
What disciplinary protections are available for students with 504 plans? _____	69
Can a 504 team’s decision be challenged? _____	69
<i>Involuntary Transfers</i> _____	70
What is an involuntary transfer? _____	70
What are alternative schools? _____	70
What is a continuation school? _____	70
What are a student’s rights in involuntary transfers? _____	70
For what reasons can a district involuntarily transfer a student? _____	71

If a district decides to involuntarily transfer a student to an alternative school, when will the transfer take place? _____	71
What is a county community school? _____	71
What is the School Attendance Review Board? _____	71
How often can a student be late before being referred to SARB? _____	71
Does a student's ERH have to get notice of a SARB referral? _____	72
What are a student's rights if a district or SARB recommends a transfer to a county community school? _____	72
What is a community day school? _____	72
When can a student be transferred to a community day school? _____	72
Can you appeal a transfer to a community day school? _____	72

- Bullying -

Advocacy for Students Who Are Bullying and Being Bullied _____	74
What is bullying? _____	74
Does bullying have to be in-person? _____	74
What does "cyberbullying" mean? _____	74
Does bullying have to happen more than once to count? _____	74
How do you know if bullying is "severe"? _____	74
Is bullying the same thing as hazing? _____	75
Does bullying have to take place on campus? _____	75
What does a school have to do to respond to bullying? _____	75
How can you support a student who is being bullied? _____	75
How can you report bullying to the district so they investigate? _____	76
What is a Student Safety Plan, and how do you help your student get one? _____	77
How can you support a student who is being a bully? _____	77

- Language Equity -

<i>Protections for English Learners</i> _____	79
Can a district discriminate against your student because they speak a language other than English? _____	79
Does a school have to provide language assistance services to students learning English? _____	79
Can a school segregate students based on their English learner status or national origin? _____	79
How is progress monitored in English learner programs? _____	79
What are your options if you want your student to be reclassified out of their English learner program? _____	79

***Protections for Parents with Limited English Proficiency* _____ 81**

Does a school have to communicate with you about your student in a language you can understand if you speak a language other than English? _____ 81

When is a school required to translate notices into languages other than English? _____ 81

If my school is not required to provide notices in multiple languages, how can I ensure communication with the district? _____ 82

When does a district need to provide translated program materials and student records? _____ 82

How can you request an interpreter? _____ 83

What can you do if a district violates my language access rights? _____ 83

***Language Equity Protections for Students with Disabilities* _____ 84**

How should culturally and linguistically diverse students be assessed for special education? _____ 84

How should the IEP development process take your input into account as a speaker of a language other than English? _____ 85

What options do you have if the IEP team fails to provide you with the protections outlined above? _____ 85

- Advocacy for Undocumented Students -

***Rights for Undocumented Students in Public Schools* _____ 87**

Do undocumented students have a right to public education? _____ 87

How do you enroll your student in school without revealing that you are undocumented? _____ 87

Can immigration officers access your student's information and records? _____ 87

Can your student still qualify for Free and Reduced-Price Meals if you don't have a Social Security Number? _____ 88

What can you do if your student's rights are violated? _____ 88

Know Your Rights: Contact with ICE at School _____ 89

Can Immigration Officers ("ICE") come to your student's school? _____ 89

What should your student do if ICE approaches them at school? _____ 89

How can you prepare for a situation where you are detained or deported so your student's education is not interrupted? _____ 90

- Advocacy for Unhoused Students and Students in Foster Care -

***Definitions* _____ 92**

How does the law define "foster youth"? _____ 92

How does the law define "homeless youth"? _____ 92

Does California law provide extra protection to unhoused youth and youth in foster care? _____ 92

Right to Enroll at the School of Origin _____ 93

What is a foster youth or unhoused youth’s “school of origin”?	93
How do you determine a student’s school of origin?	93
How do you determine the school of origin when a student transitions from elementary to middle or middle to high school?	94
Can a student be prevented from enrolling at a school of origin?	94
What if there is a dispute with the school over the student’s school of origin?	94
Does a student have to leave their school of origin after exiting foster care?	94
Does the district have to provide students with transportation to their school of origin?	95
What does the right to immediate enrollment mean?	95
High School Graduation Requirements for Foster and Unhoused Youth	96
What expanded graduation options are available to foster and unhoused youth?	96
Can a student lose their eligibility for extended graduation options?	96
Are there any potential consequences of graduating with minimum state graduation requirements?	96
What are the state’s minimum graduation requirements?	97
How do you do a credit check and graduation plan for a foster or unhoused youth?	98
Right to Partial Credits	99
Why do unhoused students and students in foster care get partial credits?	99
Can a school lower an unhoused or foster youth’s grades due to absences or gaps in enrollment caused by changing schools?	99
Does a school have to calculate partial credits for a foster youth or unhoused youth?	99
- Advocacy for LGBTQIA+ Youth -	
Key Terms and Phrases	101
Laws Protecting LGBTQIA+ Students	102
What laws protect LGBTQIA+ students?	102
Title IX of the Education Amendments	102
1 st Amendment of the United States Constitution	102
The Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution’s 14 th Amendment	102
Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)	102
Are there additional protections for queer students with disabilities?	103
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	103
The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	103
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act	103
What state laws protect queer students?	104
California Education Code Section 220	104
The California Healthy Youth Act	104
The School Success and Opportunity Act	104

The SAFETY Act _____	104
The Safe and Supportive Schools Act _____	104
The Transgender Youth Privacy Act _____	104
SB 857: LGBTQ Advisory Task Force in Schools _____	104
SB 407: Support for LGBTQIA+ Youth in Foster Care _____	104
<i>Advocacy Avenues for Supporting LGBTQIA+ Students</i> _____	105
What issues might a queer student face in school? _____	105
If a queer student experiences discrimination, harassment, or a hostile learning environment, can they file a complaint? _____	105
What sorts of supports can I ask a school to provide a struggling queer student? _____	106
School-Based Supports Available to All Students _____	106
Supportive Measures through Title IX _____	106
Supports and Services through Section 504 or the IDEA _____	106
<i>Table of Contents</i> _____	108
Appendix A	
NLSLA Education Resources Flyer _____	109
Appendix B	
Authorization to Release Information/ Records _____	110
Appendix C	
Request for Student Records _____	111
Appendix D	
Sample Compliance Complaint Threat Letter _____	112
Appendix E	
Special Education Assessment Request Form _____	113
Appendix F	
Request for Independent Education Evaluation _____	114
Appendix G	
Special Education Eligibility Categories _____	115
Appendix H	
Request for Functional Behavioral Assessment _____	116
Appendix I	
Request for IEP Meeting _____	117
Appendix J	
Request for Support Services under Section 504 _____	118
Appendix K	
Sample Compliance Complaint _____	119

Appendix L	
Request for OAH Mediation or Hearing	120
Appendix M	
OCR Complaint Form	121
Appendix N	
UCP Complaint Form	122
Appendix O	
Sample Student Safety Plan Form	123
Appendix P	
FERPA Complaint Form	124
Appendix Q	
Language Access Request Template	125
Appendix R	
Language Discrimination UCP Complaint Template	126
Appendix S	
Request for Special Education Evaluations and Services (LEP)	127
Appendix T	
Information on Requesting an Independent Educational Evaluation	128
Appendix U	
Compliance Complaint (LEP)	129

Advocacy Basics

How do you request a student's education records?

One of the most important steps in advocating for a student in school is requesting and reviewing a student's education records. Reviewing education records is a critical part of effectively advocating on behalf of your student, as they will help you better understand your student's needs, show the interventions that have and have not worked in the past, and allow you to compare and monitor academic and behavioral progress over time.

Education records are maintained by an educational agency, like a school or school district and document a student's cumulative educational history. They typically include, but are not limited to, grades, transcripts, course schedules, class lists, health records, attendance records, discipline records, and contact logs. If the student has a disability and receives services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act ("IDEA") or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act ("Section 504"), their education records will also include Individualized Education Programs ("IEP") or Section 504 Plans, evaluations, protocols, and service logs. Records may take the form of documents, emails, media, or recordings.¹

State and federal regulations² require school districts to comply with a parent's request to inspect and review their student's education records. In California, parents have the right to receive all student records within **five business days** of a written or oral request. As a parent, you also have the right to authorize a legal representative to request the records on your behalf as long as you provide them with a signed authorization to release information and records (see [below](#)). **Here is how to request student records:**

I. Determine who the Education Rights Holder ("ERH") is.

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), only a parent, legal guardian, or education rights holder can inspect and review a student's education records.

¹ The definition of an education record can be helpful to have handy in case you need a particular record that the school refuses to provide. The California Education Code provides parents of students with the "absolute right to access any and all pupil records related to their children that are maintained by school districts or private schools." Cal. Educ. Code Section 49069.7(a). The Education Code defines a pupil record as "any item of information directly related to an identifiable pupil, other than directory information, that is maintained by a school district." Cal. Educ. Code Section 49061(b). This mirrors the definition of an education record in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. See 20 U.S.C. Section 1232g(a)(4)(A) ("the term 'education records' means ... those records, files, documents, and other materials which – (i) contain information directly related to a student; and (ii) are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a person acting for such agency or institution").

² 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.10, 300.613; 20 U.S.C. § 1232(g); Cal. Educ. Code § 49069.7, 56504.

As previously stated, you can also authorize advocates, such as an attorney, to request records as long as they can demonstrate they have your permission.

The ERH could be:

- Biological parents, unless their rights were limited or terminated by a court;
- Adoptive parents with an **adoption order**;
- Legal guardians with **letters of guardianship** from a court;
- Responsible adults appointed by the court to hold education rights via a **JV-535** form or a minute order (e.g., foster parents, relative caregivers, or Court Appointed Special Advocates); or
- Responsible adults you appoint through a **Caregiver's Authorization Affidavit** (more information on these can be found [below](#)).

If you are the ERH but you are not the student's biological parent, make a copy of the document that proves that you have education rights (i.e., the adoption order, JV-535 form, the minute order, the letter of guardianship, or the Caregiver's Authorization Affidavit). You may need to attach this to your records request.

2. Write a letter to the district using the sample letter included in [Appendix C](#).

If your primary language is not English, and you need your student records to be translated, be sure to indicate this in the form.

3. Fax or email the records request, authorization from the ERH (if applicable), and the ERH's proof of education rights (if applicable) to every district the student has attended.

This may mean you are sending several records requests. It is very important that you fax or email the records request and keep the fax confirmation or email for your files in case there is a dispute with the district over whether it received the records request. You may also send record requests by certified mail and keep the receipt as proof.

It is good practice to follow up a records request 2 days later with a phone call or email to the custodian of records to ensure the request was received.

4. Mark your calendar for **5 business days from the day you send each request. By law, districts have 5 business days to provide records when they get a request.**

If by the 5th day you have not received records, contact the district to ask that they send the records immediately. If the school does not have the records, get this in writing.

If no records are provided within the 5-day window or you have received incomplete records, you can do one of the following:

- (1) If your student is in special education, send a compliance complaint threat letter, found at [Appendix D](#). If the district is still unresponsive, you may need to file a compliance complaint. More information on filing compliance complaints is found in the Special Education Advocacy Section [below](#);

- (2) If your student is not in special education and the district does not provide records within 5 days, you can submit a complaint through your district's local complaint process. Refer to the district's website for governing procedures; or
- (3) File a complaint with the Federal Student Privacy Policy Office, which enforces FERPA. Information on how to submit a complaint alleging violations of FERPA can be found here: <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/file-a-complaint>. The complaint form can also be found in [Appendix P](#).

5. *Organize and review the records.*

Once you receive the records, organize them chronologically and by school year,³ and read through them to make sure you received everything you requested. You should make sure you received:

- Report cards for every semester and school year
- Attendance records for every semester and school year
- Transcripts for every school year
- State testing results for every school year state tests occurred
- Behavior logs and discipline notices for every school year and disciplinary incident
- Enrollment and health documents

If your student is in special education, you should also receive:

- Individualized Education Programs (“IEP”) and/or Section 504 Plans
- Assessments and protocols
- Service logs and progress monitoring documents

Note: If your student is in special education, pay attention to the IEP dates to make sure the district held an IEP every year and reassessed your student every three years. More information on IEPs is provided [below](#). If records are missing, contact the district and request the missing documents.

Can your attorney request records for you?

You can authorize advocates, including attorneys, to inspect your student records on your behalf. If an attorney is requesting your student's records on your behalf, be sure they have signed Authorization to Release Information and Records. You can use the one found in [Appendix B](#). A copy of this authorization should be attached to every records request the attorney sends to a district, as it shows the custodian of records that they have your permission as the ERH to request and receive the student's records. Remember that if the ERH is someone other than a biological parent, you may need to include proof of the ERH's education rights (i.e., adoption order, JV 535, etc.).

³ Typically, school years go from August of one year to July of the next.

Special Education Advocacy



Special Education Laws and Important Terms

What laws protect students with disabilities?

The right to special education and related services in California public schools is guaranteed by both federal and state laws.

The federal laws that protect students with disabilities include:

- The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (“IDEA”);
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”);
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (“Section 504” or “504”); and
- The Code of Federal Regulations (“C.F.R.”).

California laws include:

- The California Education Code (“Cal. Educ. Code”);
- The California Code of Regulations (“CCR”); and
- The California Welfare and Institutions Code (“WIC”).

These laws ensure that students with disabilities receive “special education and related services.”⁴ The special education program the school provides must be specially designed to meet each eligible student’s unique needs so they can make progress in school. All special education programs must give students with disabilities a “free, appropriate, public education” (“FAPE”) in the least restrictive environment (“LRE”). What that means for each student is defined by the student’s IEP.

What is a Free Appropriate Public Education or “FAPE”?

The IDEA and Section 504 guarantee students with disabilities the right to a “free appropriate public education,” or a “FAPE.” Schools are responsible for ensuring that all students receive a FAPE, regardless of whether they are in general or special education. Each letter in FAPE comes with its own set of privileges and protections that students with disabilities have a right to demand.

- **FREE** – “Free” means that all students eligible for special education receive services at public expense. That means you should not have to pay for your student to receive the services and supports they need to access the school curriculum.

⁴ 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq.; 34 C.F.R. § 300 et seq., Cal. Educ. Code § 56000 et seq., 5 Cal. Code Regs. § 3000 et seq.

- **APPROPRIATE** – “Appropriate” means that IEPs must be “appropriately ambitious in light of [a child’s] circumstances.”⁵ How this standard works is interpreted on a case-by-case basis, but essentially, it means that students are entitled to IEPs that are tailored to their needs and designed to help them make more than “minimal” progress.
- **PUBLIC** – “Public” refers to the public-school system. Children with disabilities, regardless of the nature and severity of those disabilities, have the right to be educated under the public’s supervision with the accountability that provides.
- **EDUCATION** – “Education” means that an eligible student must be provided with the education and services outlined in their education program.

How to advocate for students when students are denied a FAPE will be discussed [below](#).

What is the least restrictive environment?

Students with disabilities must have the chance to receive a FAPE in the least restrictive environment. Least Restrictive Environment (“LRE”) requires students with disabilities to be educated alongside their non-disabled peers to the maximum extent appropriate. Special classes, separate schooling, or removal from regularly scheduled classes should only occur when the IEP team determines that the student’s disability makes education in general education classes impractical, even with the use of supplemental aides or services.⁶

The school’s plan for how a student will receive a FAPE in the least restrictive environment is laid out in the student’s individualized education program, or “IEP.”

What is an Individualized Education Program?

The term “individualized education program,” or “IEP,” refers to three different things. It means (1) the team meeting where the student’s educational needs are discussed, (2) the process used to determine what those needs are, and (3) the written plan schools make to meet those needs.

The IEP is essentially a legal document and process that lays out the program of special education instruction, supports, and services that eligible students with disabilities need to succeed in school. Each IEP must be specially designed to meet a student’s unique academic, behavioral, and health needs. More information on how a student becomes eligible for an IEP, who should be on the IEP team, and what should be discussed at the meeting can be found [below](#).

⁵ See *Endrew F v. Douglas Cty Sch. Dist RE-I*, 137 S. CT. 988 (2017). Information about *Endrew F.* can be found here: <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/questions-and-answers-qa-on-u-s-supreme-court-case-decision-endrew-f-v-douglas-county-school-district-re-i/>.

⁶ 20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(5)(A); 34 C.F.R. § 300.114.

Special Education Eligibility

Schools should follow the steps below to determine if a student is eligible for special education and related services under the IDEA.

When is a student “eligible” for special education services?

To be eligible for special education under the IDEA, a student must be 0-22 years old and fall within one or more specific categories of qualifying conditions:⁷

- Autism
- Specific learning disability
- Speech or language impairment
- Emotional disturbance
- Traumatic brain injury
- Visual impairment, including blindness
- Hearing impairment, including deafness
- Intellectual disability
- Multiple disabilities
- Other health impairments
- Orthopedic impairment
- Deaf-blindness

If you want more information on the criteria for each eligibility category, visit <https://allianceforchildrensrights.org/resources/special-education-eligibility-checklist/>.

How does a student become eligible for special education?

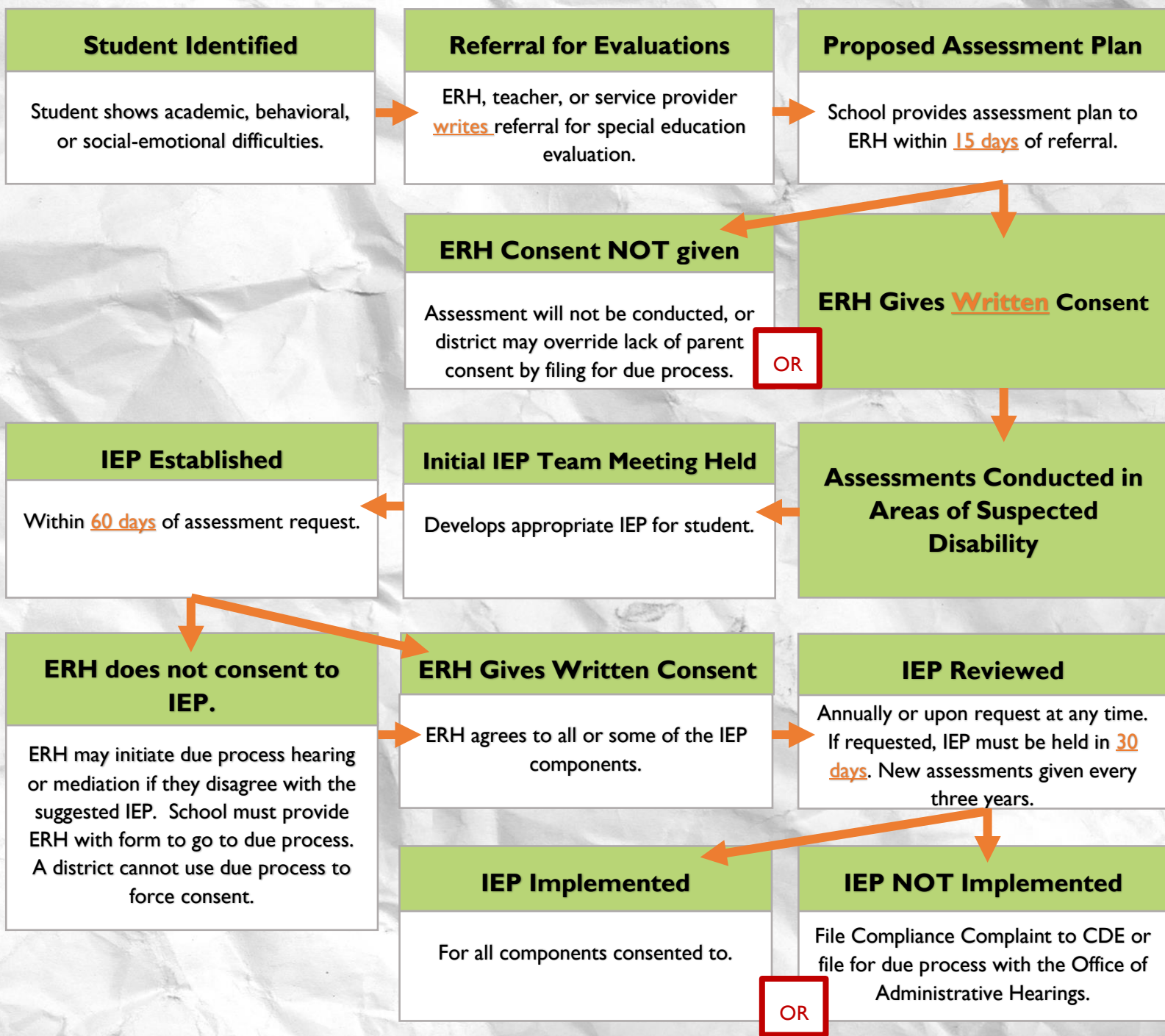
The law requires that schools follow specific steps and timelines when it comes to identifying students who need special education, responding to assessment requests, scheduling IEPs, and assessing students.

There are typically four steps involved in special education eligibility: (1) identifying a struggling student who may need services; (2) referring the student for evaluation; (3) evaluating the student; and (4) holding the initial IEP. Each of these steps is explained in detail [below](#).

On the next page, you will also find a timeline for how students are found eligible for special education and what deadlines you need to pay attention to in this process.

⁷ 20 U.S.C. § 1401(3); 34 C.F.R. § 300.8.

Special Education Eligibility Timeline⁸



⁸ Thank you to Public Counsel for adaptation of their timeline resource.

STEP 1 – How does a school identify a struggling student?

Who can ask for special education services?

Anyone—including a teacher, parent, education rights holder, counselor, or administrator—can identify a child as possibly needing special education services and refer them for evaluation, but schools are required to look for and find students with disabilities who need services.

Note: A school may argue that a student needs a doctor’s note or a recommendation from a teacher before evaluating them for an IEP. This is NOT true.

Do schools have an obligation to identify students with possible disabilities?

The IDEA legally requires that schools identify, locate, and evaluate all students who have disabilities or need special education services. This requirement is known as the “Child Find” mandate.⁹ Child Find applies to all children from birth to 21 years old, including children who attend public, private, or charter schools, homeless or migrant children, and children who are wards of the state.¹⁰

Child Find requires a school to have a plan to identify and assess students who may need special education. The school must notify the public of this plan.

Common signs that a student may have a disability or need special education include:

- Poor grades or attendance;
- Difficulty with classroom activities or assignments;
- Speech and language problems;
- Problems with memory or attention; and/or
- Social or emotional problems.

STEP 2 – How is a student referred for an evaluation?

Before a student can start receiving special education services, they must be evaluated to see if they are eligible under the IDEA. Remember, in order for a student to be eligible for special education, they must be 0-22 years old and fall under one of the disability categories listed [above](#).

Does the school have to make the referral?

No. Anyone can refer a student for special education evaluation. If a school suspects¹¹ a student of having a disability, the school must refer them for evaluation within a reasonable time.¹² Whether or not a student has a suspected disability is a low threshold—if a student

⁹ 20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(3); 34 C.F.R. § 300.111; Cal. Educ. Code § 56300.

¹⁰ 20 U.S.C. 1412(a)(3).

¹¹ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(a).

¹² *W.B. v. Matula*, 67 F.3d 484 (3rd Cir. 1995).

shows any of the signs listed above, the school should probably evaluate them. A school's failure to identify or evaluate a potentially eligible student for special education may amount to a due process violation and can lead to an award of compensatory ("make-up") services.¹³ Information concerning filing due process complaints can be found [below](#).

If the school has not made a referral, you can ask for an evaluation on your student's behalf. See [Appendix E](#) for sample special education assessment or reassessment request forms that you can use to request evaluations for a student.

How can you request a special education evaluation?

1. Write a letter or complete the Special Education Assessment Request Form found in [Appendix E](#) outlining the student's academic and behavioral needs that point to the need for special education evaluations.
2. Submit the letter or form to your student's principal or special education coordinator. It's best to email it to keep a record in case there are disputes later.
3. Get the school's response. The school is legally required to send a response to an assessment request within **15 calendar days** of receiving it.¹⁴ They can respond by either (1) sending an assessment plan or (2) sending a written refusal to complete the assessment.

Note: You should not accept any other responses than the two listed above. The school may try to get you to agree to a parent-teacher conference or a Student Study Team ("SST") meeting instead of doing the assessment requested. You do not have to agree to an SST meeting to receive a special education evaluation. **If the school insists, file a compliance complaint, explained [below](#).**

What is an SST meeting?

An SST, or Student Study Team, meeting is designed to help support students having some kind of trouble in general education classrooms.

It is not part of the IEP process nor is it designed to support students in special education.

Some schools will try to schedule an SST meeting before assessing a student for an IEP to see if non-special education services or interventions will work.

4. Review the assessment plan. If you agree, sign and return it within **15 calendar days**.¹⁵ Before you sign, make sure the assessment plan:
 - Is written so you can understand it;
 - Is in your native language or other mode of communication you use (unless the school proves it is not feasible to do this for you);

¹³ See Pamela Wright & Pete Wright, *The Child Find Mandate: What Does It Mean to You?*, WRIGHTSLAW (Jan. 1, 2019), <https://www.wrightslaw.com/info/child.find.mandate.html>.

¹⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 56043(a). You can agree in writing to an extension of this timeline pursuant to Cal. Educ. Code § 56321(a).

¹⁵ Cal. Educ. Code § 56043(b).

- Explains the assessments it will conduct; and
 - States that no IEP will result from the assessments without your consent.¹⁶
5. Request a copy of the assessment report(s) in writing. You can do this by including a note in your student's assessment plan, requesting that the district provide you with a copy of your student's assessments *before* the IEP meeting. This will allow you to read the report before the meeting and help you better participate in the meeting.

STEP 3 – What happens when the school evaluates a student for special education eligibility?

Once the school agrees to evaluate the student based on a referral, and you have signed the assessment plan, the school has **60 calendar days** to complete all of the assessments on the plan and schedule an IEP meeting.¹⁷

What kinds of assessments should the school do?

Below are some of the assessments that the district should do and that you can request:

- ☐ **Psycho-educational and/or neuropsychological assessments** – These are the most comprehensive type of special education evaluation. They test intellectual level,¹⁸ academic abilities, language skills, nonverbal or visual skills, memory, attention, organization, judgment, academic skills, and emotional status. These are completed by a psychologist or a neuropsychologist;
- ☐ **Speech and language evaluations** – These assess the student's written and verbal language skills and their understanding and expression of language. These are completed by a speech pathologist;
- ☐ **Occupational therapy evaluations** – These assess fine and gross motor skills along with executive functioning skills. These are completed by an occupational therapist;
- ☐ **Functional behavior assessments** – These assess a student's behavior in the classroom and the degree to which it affects their learning. They are usually used to help make a Behavior Intervention Plan. These are completed by a Board-Certified Behavior Analyst or sometimes by a school psychologist; and
- ☐ **Counseling assessments** – These assess a student's need for mental health and social-emotional supports. These are done by a counselor, therapist, or social worker.

¹⁶ Cal. Educ. Code § 56521(b).

¹⁷ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(a)(1)(C)(i)(I).

¹⁸ California has banned intelligence quotient (IQ) tests for Black students following two federal court decisions, *Larry P. v. Riles*, 793 F.2d 696 (9th Cir. 1984) and *Crawford v. Honig*, 37 F.3d 485 (9th Cir. 1994).

This is not a complete list of all assessments a school can do. Your student may need more specialized assessments if they have trouble with mobility (a physical therapy assessment), vision (a functional vision assessment), hearing (an audiological assessment), or have more serious mental health needs (educationally related intensive counseling services, “ERICS,” or educationally related mental health services, “ERMHS.”)

Can you request the district complete assessment in another language?

The IDEA requires districts assess students in their primary language unless it is not feasible to do so. If an assessor is not bilingual, the district should provide an interpreter.¹⁹

Further, federal and state law states that an assessment may not be racially or culturally discriminatory and must be administered in the language and form most likely to yield accurate data. Even if your student can speak English, you should request that the district complete bilingual assessments if their primary language is not English and they have not yet tested out of their English Language program. A bilingual assessment can ensure that any deficits in your student’s language development do not impact the accurate measurement of their special education needs.

Can you get a second opinion if you disagree with the district’s assessments?

Yes. You can request that assessments be completed by an independent evaluator if you disagree with the findings of district-administered assessments. In most cases, the district has to pay for the student to get an independent educational evaluation (“IEE”) by a private evaluator of your choice.

When you request an IEE, the district must give you information on where to get an independent evaluation, a list of qualified examiners in the area, and a copy of district policies related to pricing guidelines and other standards. You can also choose your own evaluator, even if your evaluator is not on a district’s list.

The district can respond to a request for an IEE in one of two ways:

- (1) It can approve your request for an IEE at no cost to you, or
- (2) It can file for a due process hearing to prove that the assessments it did were appropriate. More information on due process hearings will be given [later](#).

See [Appendix F](#) for a form that can be used to request an IEE.

STEP 4 – When is the initial IEP and what happens at the meeting?

The school has **60 days** after you consent to the assessment plan to evaluate your student and hold an initial IEP meeting.

¹⁹ 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1414(b); 34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.304(c)(1)(i); Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56320(a), (b)

At the initial IEP meeting, the team will discuss the assessment results and reach an agreement about whether the student is eligible for special education and related services, and if so, under which eligibility category. More information about eligibility categories is provided [above](#) and in [Appendix G](#).

What happens if the school does not complete the assessments or hold the IEP within 60 days?

If the school violates this timeline (or any other timeline within the IDEA or California law), see [below](#) on filing compliance complaints or requesting a due process hearing.

Where is the IEP meeting held?

The IEP meeting can be held at the school, district office, or sometimes virtually with a team of people, called the IEP team.

Who is on the IEP team?

The IEP team is made of several people who know the student or are qualified to evaluate or provide services to the student.²⁰ The IEP team must include:

- Education rights holder (e.g., parent, guardian, or appointed representative);
- General education teacher;
- Special education teacher;
- District representative who can authorize money for service provision;
- Someone qualified to explain the student's assessments;
- A language or ASL interpreter, if needed; and
- If the student is an English Learner: a professional with training and/or expertise in second language acquisition and an understanding on how to differentiate between limited English proficiency and disability.²¹

The team may also include any other people or experts who know or are qualified to advocate on behalf of the student. This can include an attorney, the student's therapist, or a tutor. The student is also able to attend if appropriate.

What Should Be Discussed at the IEP Meeting

The idea behind the IEP is that all students have unique needs, and their education should be individualized and appropriate to meet those needs. Instead of a one-size-fits-all approach, the law encourages IEP teams to work together to make a plan that addresses a student's unique needs.²²

²⁰ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(B); Cal. Educ. Code § 56341(b).

²¹ 34 C.F.R. § 300.324(b)(2), See also [Dear Colleague Letter, U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division and U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, January 7, 2015 \(Section F\)](#)

²² 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(3)(A); Cal. Educ. Code § 56342(a).

Every meeting must discuss:

- The student's current levels of academic performance, often called "present levels of performance" or "PLOPs";²³
- Annual goals and objectives, which must be objective, measurable, and responsive to all noted areas of weakness;²⁴
- Accommodations or modifications to the curriculum or classroom expectations;²⁵
- Special education and related services available to the student based on their disability;²⁶
- When, where, and how often the student will receive services;²⁷
- What the student's placement, or "least restrictive environment" is;²⁸
- Whether the student will be assessed on state standardized tests and whether they will get any kind of support for these tests;²⁹ and
- Whether the student will be given assistive technology to help with classwork.³⁰

Can the IEP team discuss behavioral concerns?

Yes. In addition to the topics listed above, the team is also able to discuss any behavior issues the student may be having and respond to these issues by creating a Behavior Support Plan ("BSP"), also called a Behavioral Intervention Plan ("BIP"), before or preferably after a Functional Behavioral Assessment ("FBA") has been completed.³¹ See [Appendix H](#) for a form you can use to request an FBA.

Tips for Drafting an Appropriate IEP

- Make sure statements describing present levels of performance ("PLOPs") are accurate and specific, as these become the foundations for goals and objectives.
- Make sure goals and objectives are appropriate and ambitious. An appropriate goal or objective addresses a specific need and works to move a student toward independence in that skill. Goals must also be "measurable." This means they should be able to be tracked using percentages, steps, or numbers of tries.
- Make sure the IEP specifies which services the student should get, how often they should get these services, where these services should be provided, and who should provide them.
- Make sure that there are no errors in the IEP, like incorrect names, services, or goals.
- Make sure the structured notes record your contributions, concerns, and requests accurately.

²³ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(I).

²⁴ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(II), Cal. Educ. Code § 56345(a)(2).

²⁵ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(c)(1)(B)(iv), Cal. Educ. Code § 56345(a)(4).

²⁶ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(IV), Cal. Educ. Code § 56345(a)(4).

²⁷ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(IV), (VII), Cal. Educ. Code § 56345(a)(4), (7).

²⁸ 20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(5); 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(V), Cal. Educ. Code § 56345(a)(5).

²⁹ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(VI)(aa).

³⁰ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(3)(B)(v).

³¹ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(3)(B)(i).

Can the IEP team make a plan to help a student once they leave school?

Yes. If the student is at least 16 years old or in need of a plan for transitioning them from school to an independent living environment, postsecondary education, or supported employment, the team should create an individualized transition plan (“ITP”), which may include goals and services during and after the transition.³²

Can you record the IEP meeting?

You have the right to tape record an IEP meeting with 24 hours' notice.³³ Just let the principal or special education coordinator know by email.

What are other types of IEP meetings?

Initial IEP – The initial IEP is the first meeting where the IEP team reviews the results of the initial assessments, determines whether the student is eligible for services, and sets out which services are appropriate for the eligible student.

Annual IEP – A student's IEP, services, placement, accommodations, and academic progress must be reviewed by the IEP team at least once a year at an annual IEP.

Triennial IEP – The school is required to give a student a new set of assessments every three years to see if the student is still eligible, has made progress or needs additional supports, although the student may be reevaluated more often if you or the school request it. This IEP is called a Triennial.

30-Day Transfer IEP – If a student who had an IEP in effect in another California district transfers to a new California district, the new district must hold an IEP within **30-days** to review the existing IEP and ensure that it continues to provide a FAPE.

Manifestation Determination Review – Also referred to as an “MDR,” this meeting takes place when a student has been removed from classes for code of conduct violations for more than **10 cumulative days** or is being recommended for expulsion. This meeting determines whether there is a relationship between a student's disability and the disciplined behavior or if the behavior is caused by the school not implementing the IEP. More information on MDRs is provided [below](#).

Transition IEP – When a student is preparing to exit the K-12 setting, a transition IEP meeting reviews the student's continued needs and plans for after high school.

You are also able to request an IEP at any time. The school must schedule an IEP at your request within 30 days. See [Appendix I](#) for a sample letter you can use to request an IEP meeting.

³² 20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(VIII).

³³ Cal. Educ. Code § 56341.1(g).

What kinds of services can a student get with an IEP?

Under the IDEA, students are entitled to special education and “related services.” Related services mean “transportation and such developmental, corrective, or other supportive services that are required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education”³⁴ The law specifically says that these include:

Speech-Language Pathology	Audiology Services
Assists students with speech or communication needs with fluency, making sounds, pragmatics, and expressing and understanding language.	Assists with evaluating hearing, learning and retaining language, auditory training, lip reading, hearing aids, and preventing more hearing loss.
Interpreting Services	Counseling and Psychological Services
Oral and cued language transliteration services (e.g., braille), sign language interpretation, and transcription services for students who are deaf and hard of hearing.	Supports students academically and personally. Can be provided by social workers, psychologists, guidance counselors, or other qualified providers. Includes academic counseling, mental health counseling, and ERICS/ERMHS counseling.
Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy
Provides hands-on care and exercises to treat injuries, physical disabilities, and other conditions that affect a child’s ability use large muscles.	Works with students on fine and gross motor skills, functional skills, executive functioning, and sensory processing.
Orientation and Mobility Services	Recreational Therapy
Helps students who are blind or have low vision learn to safely navigate their school, home, and community using their senses, canes, or service animals.	Helps students participate independently in leisure and social settings by helping with gross motor skills, cognitive functioning, behavior, and interpersonal skills.
Health Services	Social Work Services
Services provided by a nurse or other qualified provider to administer medication, prevent injury, manage chronic diseases, and provide special feeding or cleaning.	Provides group and individual counseling with the student and family, connects to community resources, and helps with issues in the home environment that may impact a child’s ability to learn in school.

³⁴ 34 C.F.R. § 300.34.

Diagnostic Services	Parent Counseling and Training
Services, typically provided on an interim basis, to assist with evaluations.	Helps families understand their students' disability-related needs and learn skills to help them support their IEP goals.
Transportation	Vocational and Transition Services
Assists students who need specialized or adapted equipment to travel to and from school and in and around school buildings (i.e., bussing, ramps, lifts).	Helps students prepare for life after high school by providing job counseling, work- based learning, workplace trainings, and self-advocacy.

This list of IDEA related services is not all the services you can get for your child. Some other common services are:

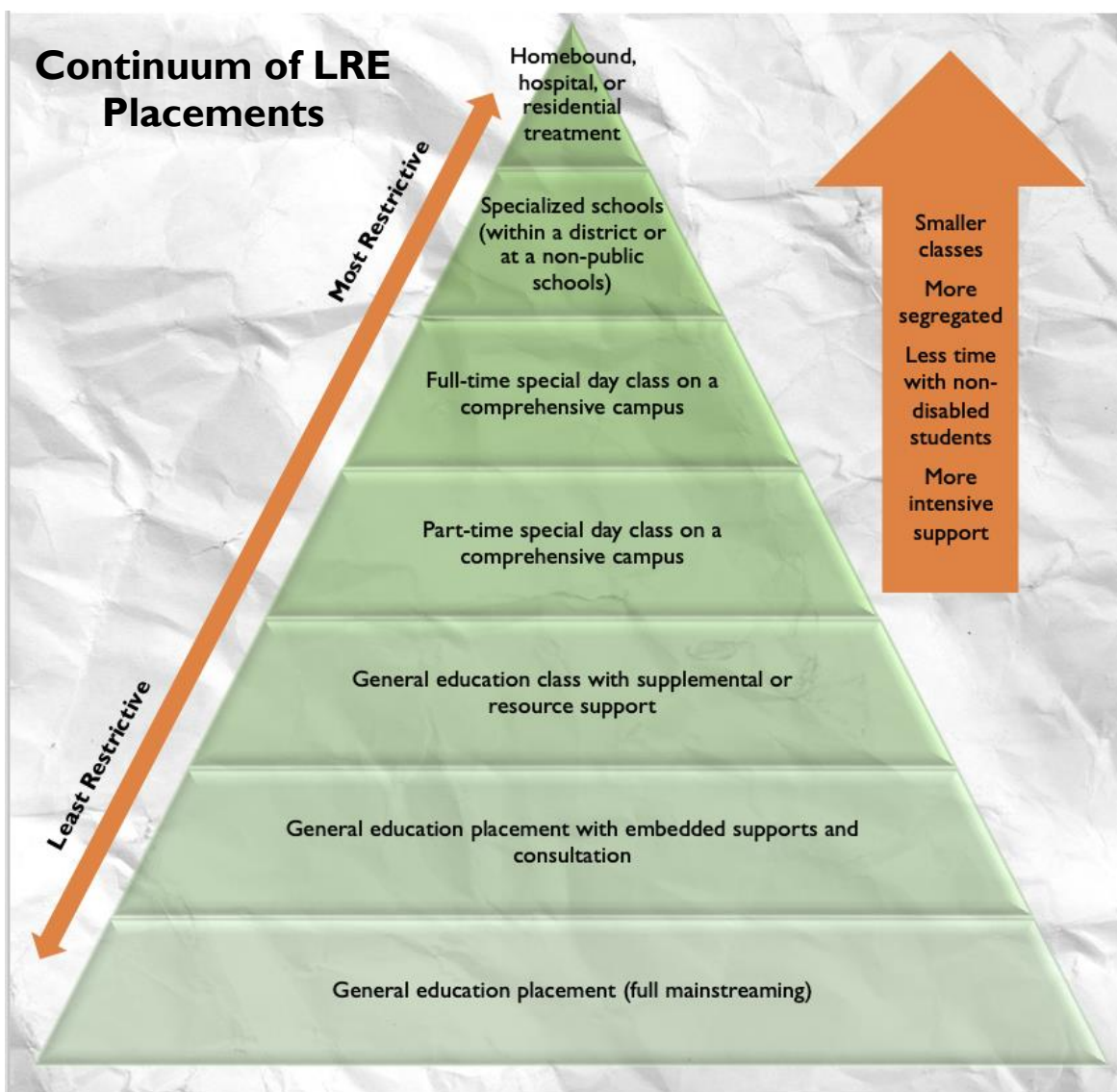
Adaptive Physical Education	Assistive Technology
Accommodations and modifications during PE to help with gross motor skills like walking, strength training, throwing, and catching.	Provides equipment, programs, or technology to help increase a student's ability to access the curriculum in school settings.
Vision Therapy	Inclusion Support
Treatment that is provided to help improve vision through the use of special lenses, patches, filters, or digital tools to train the eye-brain connection.	Provides a range of materials and activities to help students with disabilities learn in general education and other less restrictive settings.
Behavior Intervention Services	Specialized Academic Instruction
Provides targeted behavioral support and instruction to help students with externalizing and internalizing disability-related behaviors.	Instructional services provided by a special education teacher to address learning challenges and barriers as well as behavioral and social-emotional needs.
Instructional Aide Services	Bilingual Services
Provides an aide or paraprofessional to ensure a student's academic and behavioral needs are met so the student can benefit from their IEP.	If your student qualifies for any of the services listed above, and they are categorized as an English Learner, you can request bilingual services, or services provided in your student's primary language.

What placement options are available to students with IEPs?

As stated [above](#), the law requires that schools provide students with a FAPE in the LRE, meaning students with disabilities should be educated with their non-disabled peers for as much of the day as is appropriate for the student's needs.

During an IEP meeting, when the team is discussing the most appropriate placement for your student, there should be a discussion of a “continuum” of placements available so that you can consider which could be the most appropriate and least restrictive. Below is a graph showing common placements available through the IEP process, noting which are most and least restrictive.

It's important to keep in mind that the goal of an IEP placement is to educate a student in the least restrictive setting possible, and if they are in a more restrictive setting, to provide services necessary to move them to a less restrictive setting as quickly as possible.



Eligibility Under Section 504

For a student to be eligible for special education under the IDEA, they must have a disability that would benefit from special education and related services. If they have a disability but are not eligible for an IEP, they may be eligible for services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

What is Section 504?

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (referred to as “Section 504”) is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities. It acts to ensure that a student with a disability has equal access to an education.

When is a student eligible for services under Section 504?

To be eligible for services under Section 504, a student must meet the definition of a qualified “handicapped” person. A qualified “handicapped” person is defined as someone who has or once had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity or is regarded as “handicapped” by others. Major life activities include walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, working, caring for oneself, and performing manual tasks.

What kinds of disabilities qualify a student for 504 services?

Here are some examples of disabilities that usually (but not always) fall under Section 504 instead of the IDEA:

- Students who use wheelchairs or are missing limbs;
- Students with medical conditions, such as epilepsy, diabetes, AIDS, arthritis, allergies, asthma, ADHD, cancer, spinal bifida, or cerebral palsy;
- Students with diagnoses such as depression or anxiety.

See [Appendix J](#) for a form you can use to request services under Section 504.

What kinds of services can a student get with a 504 plan?

Many parents and districts are unaware that students with 504 plans can still receive [special education services](#). A 1993 memorandum from the Office for Civil Rights states that a child who has a disability within the meaning of Section 504, but not the IDEA, is entitled to receive special education services that the placement team deems necessary.³⁵

³⁵ OCR Memorandum, Letter to Vier, 19 IDELR 876 (April 29, 1993).

This means that the scope of aids and services available under Section 504 will be substantially similar to those available under the IDEA. Some of these can include:

- Extra time on tests;
- Short breaks from class;
- Speech and language therapy;
- Study skills classes;
- Special classroom seating;
- Study guides for exams and assignments;
- Assistive technology or other specialized devices;
- Accessible transportation; and
- Counseling.

What are the differences between IDEA and Section 504?

There are a few important differences between the IDEA and Section 504 in terms of the protections that each provide students.

Disputes and Resolution

If there is a conflict with a school or district, students in special education have due process protections that students with 504 plans do not have. For example:

- IDEA gives you the option of filing for a “due process” hearing at the state Office of Administrative Hearings (“OAH”) when you disagree with how a district is handling a student’s IEP. See [below](#) for more information on due process hearings.
- IDEA has a “stay put” provision requiring that a school keep using the most recent IEP you agreed to during a dispute and until the dispute is resolved.³⁶
- IDEA requires that a school give you prior written notice of any proposed change in a student’s placement.³⁷

If the student has a 504 plan, the protections available during a conflict with a school or district are much fewer:

- Section 504 does not have any procedures for OAH due process hearings. Disputes are resolved at district offices by district officers.
- Section 504 does not have a “stay put” provision, so 504 plans can be changed during a dispute.
- There is no requirement under Section 504 that you get prior notice before your student’s placement is changed.

³⁶ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(j); 34 C.F.R. § 300.516(a).

³⁷ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(b)(3).

Assessments and Reassessments

Assessments for special education eligibility under the IDEA must be completed whenever a student is “suspected” of having a disability. Evaluations must assess all areas that might be affected by the student’s disability, including health, vision, hearing, processing, social and emotional status, general intelligence, academic performance, communication, and motor functioning.³⁸ Reassessments under IDEA must be performed **at least once every three years**, or more often if needed or requested.

Section 504 does require students to be assessed and reassessed, but evaluations are not as comprehensive or completed as often. Assessments for 504 eligibility look at standardized tests or benchmarks the student has taken, teacher recommendations, physical needs, and behavior. Students with 504 plans are only reassessed before there is a significant change in placement.

What if a student qualifies for services under both the IDEA and Section 504?

If the student qualifies for both special education and 504 services, it is better for the student to be placed in special education, as the IDEA gives students more protections.

³⁸ 20 U.S.C. § 1414(b)(3); Cal. Educ. Code § 56320(f); 34 C.F.R. § 300.304(c)(4).

What Can You Do If a District Is Not Implementing an IEP?

Determining How a District Has Violated FAPE

IDEA protects students from both “procedural” and “substantive” violations of FAPE. The type of violation is important because it determines what a court or the Department of Education will order the district to do or give you when it breaks the law.

- A “procedural” violation can happen when the school or district does not follow timelines, give you proper notice, or provide you with requested documents.
- A “substantive” violation can happen when the school or district fails to provide your student with an IEP or educational program that is reasonably calculated to enable your student to receive educational benefits.

Below are examples of *substantive* violations previous courts found:

- A school district failed to provide proper services in a student’s IEP;³⁹
- A student’s IEP did not include language therapy or access to a one-on-one aide;⁴⁰
- A school failed to implement a student’s behavior management plan and did not provide math instruction required by the IEP;⁴¹
- A school district placed a student in an isolated special education class when general education would have been appropriate.⁴²

Below are examples of *procedural* violations of FAPE:

- A student’s IEP did not include measurable goals or descriptions of services;⁴³
- A school district committed three serious procedural violations demonstrating a *pattern* of violations – (1) failure to review evaluation data when developing the IEPs, (2) failure to conduct an FBA, and (3) failed to provide adequate speech instruction;⁴⁴
- A school district failed to identify a student’s disability after the student had repeated behavioral issues and was referred for behavioral support services;⁴⁵
- A school district failed to involve parents in the IEP process, provide parents with notice of changes to the IEP, and adhere to procedural timelines;⁴⁶ and
- A school held a meeting and drafted the IEP without the student’s parent present.⁴⁷

³⁹ *D.S. v. Bayonne Board of Education*, 602 F.3d 553 (3d Cir. 2010).

⁴⁰ *L.R. v. Manheim Township School District*, 540 F.Supp.2d 603 (E.D. Pa. 2008).

⁴¹ *Van Duyn ex. Rel. v. Baker School District*, 502 F.3d 811 (9th Cir. 2007).

⁴² *Daniel R.R. v. State Board of Education*, 874 F.2d 1036 (5th Cir. 1989).

⁴³ *Rodrigues v. Fort Lee Board of Education*, 458 Fed. Appx. 124 (3d Cir. 2011).

⁴⁴ *R.E. v. N.Y.C. Dep’t of Educ.*, 694 F.3d 167 (2d Cir. 2012).

⁴⁵ *School Board of City of Norfolk v. Brown*, 769 F.Supp 2d 928 (E.D. Va. 2010).

⁴⁶ *Fuhrmann on Behalf of Furhmann v. E. Hanover Board of Education*, 993 F.2d 1031 (3d Cir. 1993).

⁴⁷ *L.G. ex. Rel. E.G. v. Fair Lawn Board of Education*, 486 Fed.Appx. 967 (3d Cir. 2012).

What happens if the district violates FAPE?

When a district denies a student a FAPE by committing a substantive or procedural violation, the Office of Administrative Hearings, a court, or the Department of Education may order the district to fix or remedy the violation.

Below are the types of relief that, depending on the violation, courts may order:

- **Compensatory services** – a court will order the district to make up the services they should have provided but did not. These could be a district having to make up those services themselves or having to pay a private company to provide the services. Compensatory services might also include private evaluations.
- **Injunctive relief** – typically, an injunction in this context will look like a court ordering a district to follow the IEP as it is written or adhere to legal timelines and notice requirements.
- **Compensatory damages** – a court will sometimes require the district to reimburse you for any money or other expenses spent to provide your student with the services the district was supposed to give them.

In the past, courts have been much more willing to force districts to give students compensatory services when there has been a *substantive* violation of FAPE. A court will usually only order an injunction for a procedural violation. A procedural violation on its own is usually not enough of a reason for the court to order compensatory services, unless there are many procedural violations, or one violation is especially serious.⁴⁸

Filing a Compliance Complaint

When a district appears to have violated an education code or special education law with respect to a student with disabilities, you can file a compliance complaint with the California State Department of Education (“CDE”).⁴⁹

A compliance complaint must be filed within 1 year of the alleged violation.⁵⁰

If this deadline is missed, it is likely CDE will reject the complaint.

How to file a compliance complaint:

- I. Draft a letter fully describing the student’s situation. In particular, state which services are owed to the student, which timelines were not met, and which laws were violated. Include all facts supporting your claim and the dates on which you believe the violation(s) occurred. You can also include documents, emails, pictures, or other pieces of evidence. Propose a possible resolution. See [Appendix K](#) for a sample letter.

⁴⁸ *R.E. v. N.Y.C. Dep’t of Educ.*, 694 F.3d 167 (2d Cir. 2012).

⁴⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 56500.2; 34 C.F.R. § 300.151-152.

⁵⁰ 34 C.F.R. § 300.153(c), Cal. Educ. Code §§ 56043(x), 56500.2(b)

2. Send your compliance complaint letter to:
California Department of Education
Special Education Division
Complaint Resolution Unit
1430 N Street, Suite 2401
Sacramento, CA 95814-5901

You can also email your complaint to: You may email your complaint request to speceducation@cde.ca.gov or fax it to 916-327-3704. If you do not hear from CDE within 10 days, call 800-926-0648 to follow up.

What happens after you file a complaint?

Once you have filed your complaint, an investigator from CDE will follow up and come to a conclusion in writing of whether the district was “out of compliance” with the law or with the student’s IEP.

How long will it take to hear about your complaint?

Federal and state law require CDE to investigate and resolve all complaints within **60 calendar days**, unless the complaint involves a simple or urgent compliance issue. If a complaint is simple or urgent, you can request that CDE “fast track” the investigation. Examples of urgent issues are:

- A student’s IEP requires that a bus bring the student to school, but the bus has not come for two days;
- A student needs an instructional aide, and one has not been provided;
- A principal told a student’s parent not to bring them back due to behavior issues.

During CDE’s investigation, the district might ask you to try mediation to resolve the complaint. If you agree, CDE will oversee this process,⁵¹ but it will also suspend the investigation until after mediation occurs.⁵²

What will a decision mean?

If CDE finds that the district is out of compliance, it will order the district to start following the law and can require the district to give the student compensatory services. CDE might also order the district to turn in a “corrective action plan,” which explains the steps the district will take to make sure the issue does not happen again. Alternatively, CDE may find that the matter is best dealt with locally. In this case, file your complaint with the district using the Uniform Complaint Procedure (“UCP”), explained further below. If CDE finds no violation, your complaint will be dismissed.

⁵¹ 34 C.F.R. 300.152(a)(3)(ii).

⁵² 34 C.F.R. 300.152(b); The CDE’s Special Education Dispute Resolution Process is available at <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/se/qa/cmplntproc.asp>.

Can you appeal if you disagree with CDE's decision?

Yes. If you disagree with CDE's decision about how to handle the complaint, you can file a request for reconsideration within **30 days** with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Superintendent has **60 days** to respond in writing.⁵³ CDE will give you information on how to appeal its decision when it responds to your complaint.

Do you have to file a compliance complaint with the state? Can you file with the district instead?

Yes. You can also submit a compliance complaint to the school district's superintendent of schools or director of special education.⁵⁴ All districts have a process known as the Uniform Complaint Procedure ("UCP") to respond to complaints. If this is not posted on the district website, call the district to have them send you a copy.

The compliance complaint letter you write to the school district should have the same details and facts included in the letter drafted to the CDE, including details and facts about what services you believe the district has not provided to the student, which timelines were not met, and which laws were violated. You should also propose a resolution.

Once the district gets your complaint, it has **60 calendar days** to investigate and give you an answer. This timeline can only be extended with your written consent.⁵⁵

The district is allowed to ask you to participate in mediation or alternative dispute resolution ("ADR") to resolve the complaint informally. You **do not** have to agree to this, and the district cannot make mediation mandatory.⁵⁶ Also, any mediation agreed to **does not** extend the district's 60-day timeline. If you disagree with the district's decision, you can appeal to the CDE.

⁵³ 5 C.C.R. § 3204.

⁵⁴ 5 C.C.R. § 4630(b).

⁵⁵ 5 C.C.R. § 4631(a).

⁵⁶ 5 C.C.R. § 4631(f)-(g).

What To Do When You Disagree with a District Over an IEP

What if you disagree with the IEP?

When you disagree with a school's decision on your student's eligibility, placement, program needs, or related services, either you or the district can ask for a due process hearing.⁵⁷ Due process cases are heard by the State Hearing Agency, which is the Office of Administrative Hearings ("OAH") in California. At a due process hearing, both you and the district can present evidence, call witnesses and experts, and submit any reports or evaluations that support their positions. Hearings are presided over by a state hearing officer, and both you and the district have a right to be represented by attorneys.

What happens to a student during the dispute/hearing?

During a hearing, the student is protected by "stay put," which means that the last IEP and placement you agreed to cannot be changed until the judge makes a decision.⁵⁸

Can the ERH get a written copy of the district's decision on a disputed IEP so that you can use it to file for due process?

Yes. Before you file for due process, the school district has to provide you with written notice of what it has decided to do or not do and why.⁵⁹ If the district fails to provide this notice, they will have committed both a procedural and substantive rights violation.⁶⁰

This is called the "prior written notice" requirement, and it means that the district has to provide you with written notice within a "reasonable time" before it:

- Changes a student's eligibility category or determine that the student is no longer eligible for special education;
- Initiates or changes an evaluation;
- Changes a student's educational placement; or
- Changes a component of a student's IEP.

What if the prior written notice is not in your primary language?

This notice must be translated into your native language⁶¹ and have:

- A full explanation of all procedural rights available to the student, including the right to file for due process;

⁵⁷ 34 C.F.R. § 300.507(a); Cal Educ. Code § 56501(a).

⁵⁸ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(j); Cal. Educ. Code § 56505(d).

⁵⁹ 34 C.F.R. § 300.503(a).

⁶⁰ *Union School District v. B. Smith*, 15 F.3d 1519 (9th Cir. 1994).

⁶¹ 34 C.F.R. § 300.503 (notice must be translated unless translation is "clearly unfeasible").

- An explanation of the action the district is taking and the other options the district considered in reaching its conclusion;
- A description of other factors relevant to the decision; and
- A statement of your rights.

Are there other options besides a hearing?

If you are in a dispute with the school or district but would like to try to work it out before or instead of having a due process hearing, you can also request a non-attorney mediation conference. Mediation gives you the chance to work out the conflict with a neutral and experienced OAH mediator. It can be faster, easier, and less expensive than a due process hearing.

Both you and the district can bring an attorney to the mediation, unless you have not requested a due process hearing yet. In this case, neither you nor the district can bring an attorney. Non-attorney mediation is also available even if you have requested a hearing if both you and the district agree to it.

To request an OAH mediation, submit the form found in [Appendix L](#) to:

Office of Administrative Hearings, Special Education Unit
2349 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95833-4231

Once you make the request, mediation must be scheduled within 15 days and completed within **30 days**. If you do not want a mediation or the mediation is not successful, you can still file for due process.

How do you file for a due process?

Both you and the district can file for and be represented by attorneys at a due process hearing. California law does not allow students to file for due process on their own unless they are emancipated or wards of the court.⁶² NLSLA recommends speaking to an attorney before you file for due process.

Due process usually involves the following steps:

- Requesting the due process hearing;
- Resolution session;
- Mediation (optional);
- Due process hearing; and
- The right to an appeal.

It is very important that you file for due process within 2 years from the date you knew or should have known about the issue.

This deadline does not apply to situations in which the district told you that it resolved an issue but did not or where the district did not give you information that it legally had to.

⁶² Cal. Educ. Code § 56501(a).

Requesting the Due Process Hearing

The first step is to draft your due process complaint. Your complaint can include:

1. **Identifying information:** This includes: the student's name, date of birth, age, and grade level; the ERH's name, contact information, and address; and the student's school and district;
2. **Who is involved in the case:** Confirm for the judge that the student was attending the school/district when the issues happened, that the school/district identified in the complaint is the one who caused your student harm, that your student has disabilities, and that the student lives within the district's boundaries.
3. **The case is about special education:** OAH only can decide cases that address disputes under the IDEA. Tell the judge that your issues concern the delivery of FAPE in the LRE and that your complaint is filed under the IDEA.
4. **Facts:** Tell the judge what happened.
5. **Legal issues:** Tell the judge what laws you think were violated.
6. **Remedies:** What do you want the judge to order the district to do if you win?

You can also use the form in [Appendix L](#) to request a hearing. Once you have written your complaint, file it with OAH. Mail your complaint to:

Office of Administrative Hearings
Special Education Division
2349 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95833

You can also upload your complaint electronically by creating an account on OAH's Secure e-File Transfer System, linked on their website and available at the link below: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/OAH/Services/Page-Content/Office-of-Administrative-Hearings-Services-List-Folder/File-or-Upload-OAH-Case-Documents>.

Resolution Session

After you file the complaint, the school has **15 days** to schedule a resolution meeting with you and relevant members of the IEP team. At this meeting, you and the school will try to solve the issues you brought up in your complaint. You or the school can choose to waive this meeting if you both agree.

The school must send someone to the meeting who can make decisions in your case. If you come to the meeting with an attorney, the district can also bring its attorney.

Mediation (optional)

Unlike non-attorney led mediation, mediation *after* a due process request is filed is binding if an agreement is reached and can involve attorneys. Mediation is optional, but it will be automatically offered to you once you file for due process.

If you agree to mediation, it must be scheduled within 15 days and completed within **30 days** of the request.

Most due process cases settle. If you reach a settlement, at resolution or mediation, all settlement discussions are confidential. It is often in your best interest to try to settle your case with the district, since families often get more from a settlement than from a judge. It is a good idea to speak to an attorney before signing a settlement agreement. If you and the district agree to settle, you can dismiss your case with OAH.

Due Process Hearing

The due process hearing is a formal procedure where both you and the school district present a case to the OAH hearing officer. It runs like a mini trial.

Both you and the school district can call and question witnesses, bring experts, present evidence, have an attorney, have the student present, and record the hearing.

It is important to pay attention to who has the “burden of proof” at the hearing. If you file for due process, then you have the burden of proof, meaning that you would have the responsibility of proving that the services the district offered were inadequate. If the school files, they have to prove the services they provided the student were adequate.

Right to an Appeal

Both you and the district have the right to appeal a decision from OAH in either federal or state court. You must file this appeal **within 90 days** of the OAH hearing decision.

What To Do When a School Discriminates Against a Student because of a Disability

When can you file a complaint for discrimination?

Schools that get money from the government cannot discriminate against students with disabilities by keeping them from participating in school programs or activities. If you believe that the school is discriminating against your student because of their disability, you can file a complaint with the United States Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights ("OCR") under Section 504 or with the California Department of Education through its Uniform Complaint Process ("UCP").⁶³

Common special education issues that are raised in OCR and UCP complaints include:

- Problems in how the school is built, such as a lack of wheelchair-accessible ramps or elevators for students in wheelchairs;
- Lack of access to programs required by an IEP or 504 plan;
- Failure to implement an accommodation or service in an IEP or 504 plan;
- Disciplining a student with disabilities more frequently or more harshly than non-disabled peers; or
- Excluding a student with disabilities from programs available to all students.

A student does not have to qualify for special education or Section 504 services to file an OCR or UCP complaint. You can file a complaint on behalf of a student with *suspected* disabilities. For example, a student might be experiencing behavioral problems and is being excessively suspended from school (i.e., for a total of 10 days or more) without the school first meeting to see if the behavior is caused by a disability.

How do you file an OCR or UCP discrimination complaint?

To file an OCR complaint:⁶⁴

- I. Fill out the form attached in [Appendix M](#) or use the link found on the attached form to fill it out electronically. **You must file the complaint within 180 days of when the discrimination happened** unless the deadline is extended by an OCR official.

⁶³ 34 C.F.R. § 104.4(a), Cal. Educ. Code § 33315.

⁶⁴ January 2025 Update: While the Office for Civil Rights is still active, and parents still have the right to file these complaints, the current presidential administration has called into question whether complaints for race, national origin, or gender discrimination will be investigated and remedied. Further, given the present political climate, we have unfortunately been advising parents and community members (particularly those experiencing discrimination on the basis of immigration status) not to file complaints with OCR for the time being.

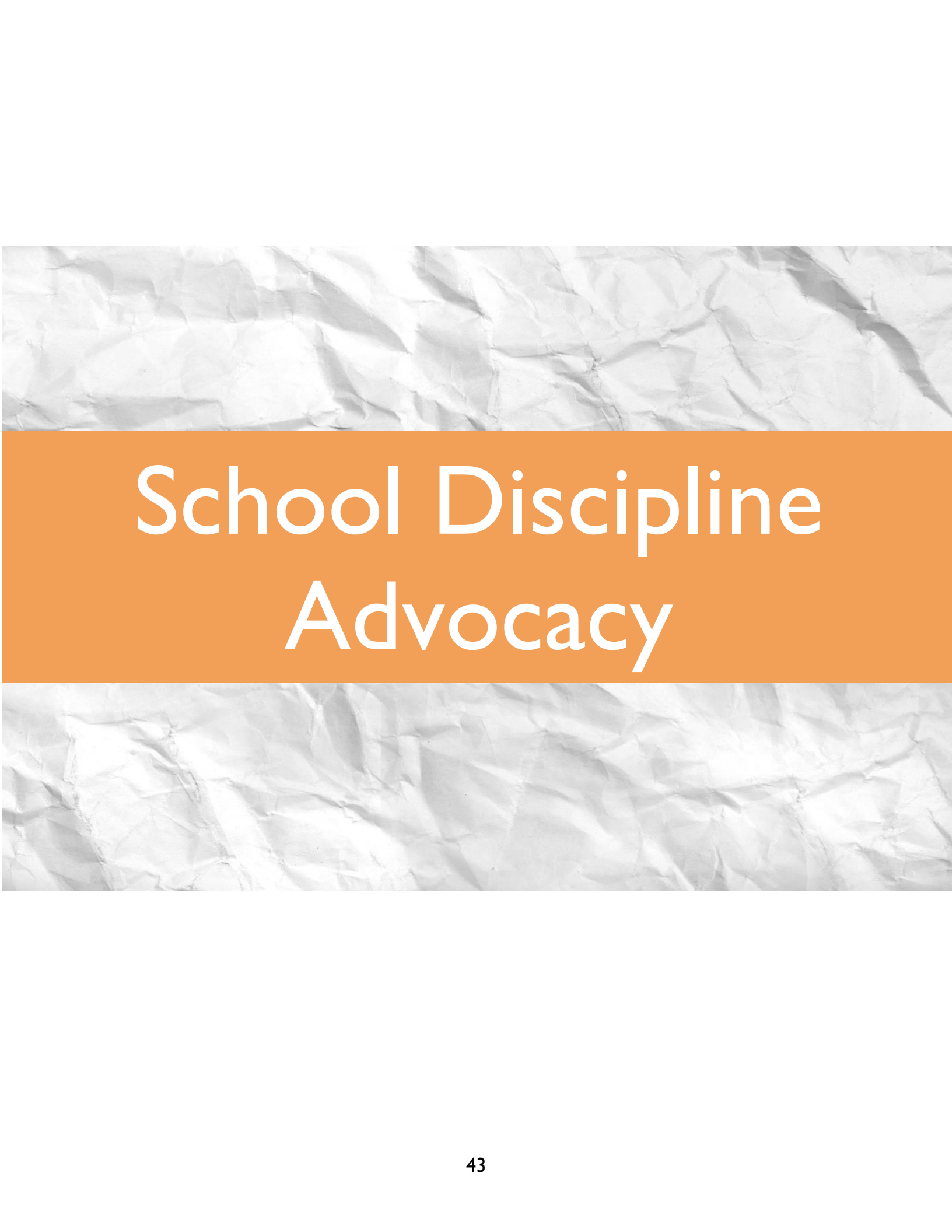
2. Once you file the complaint, OCR will “promptly” acknowledge that it has received it. As soon as you get this notice from OCR, you have **20 days** to give them written consent to investigate, or OCR will close the complaint.
3. If OCR investigates and finds that the school is out of compliance with the law, they will send out a “Letter of Finding” explaining how the school failed to meet legal standards and what it needs to do. The school can either fix the problem or risk being monitored by OCR, having funding withheld, or being referred to the Department of Justice for legal action.

To file a UCP complaint:

1. Fill out the form attached in [Appendix N](#). You must file the complaint within **6 months**⁶⁵ of when the discrimination happened, unless CDE extends the deadline.
2. CDE has **60 days** to investigate your complaint and issue a letter of findings either (1) supporting your allegations, (2) not supporting your allegations, or (3) sending your complaint back to the district to investigate first. CDE can extend their 60-day investigation timeline by other 60 days if they provide you written notice.
3. Once you get CDE’s letter of findings, you have 30 days to request that CDE reconsider your complaint, which is called a Request for Reconsideration.⁶⁶ CDE will provide you with information on how to do this.

⁶⁵ 5 C.C.R. §§ 4600-4687, however, CDE’s UCP guidance does state that families must file their complaint within 1 year, apparently extending the 6-month timeline in the regulations. See guidance here: <https://www.cde.ca.gov/re/cp/uc/documents/ucppamphlet2425.docx>.

⁶⁶ 5 C.C.R. § 4631(a).

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School Discipline Advocacy

School Discipline in California Public Schools

In California, do students have any rights when it comes to being removed from classes due to discipline?

Yes. Students in California have a right to due process before they can be removed from class or excluded from school for disciplinary reasons.

Additionally, the California Education Code provides that there are only certain offenses for which a student can be subjected to exclusionary discipline (i.e., suspensions, expulsions, or involuntary transfers). Students with disabilities are given additional state and federal protections.

Who makes discipline policies: schools or the state?

Although both federal and state law apply to the discipline of students in school, districts are given discretion to formulate and implement their own discipline policies and procedures as long as they do not violate the law.

Advocacy for students in school discipline-related cases will involve independent research into the relevant school district's policies and procedures to identify the rules that affect students in that particular district.⁶⁷

Federal Law

- Applies to everyone in the United States

California Law

- Applies to everyone who lives in or visits California

Local Law

- Applies to people who lives in a particular county, city, or town

⁶⁷ For more information on defending students in discipline proceedings, see <https://www.lsc-sf.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/LSC-Expulsion-Defense-Manual.pdf> or visit <https://nlsia.org/services/education-rights/> to request a copy of a process guide on defending students with disabilities in school discipline, including filing for expedited due process.

Offenses That Can Lead to Suspensions, Expulsions, or Involuntary Transfers

What is a suspension?

A suspension is a form of school discipline that temporarily removes a student from class or from school.

Where does a student go when they are suspended?

A suspension can be “in school,” where the student is placed in a separate, supervised classroom. It can also be “out of school,” where the student is prohibited from attending school or classes entirely.⁶⁸

What is an expulsion?

An expulsion means that a student is prohibited from attending traditional schools in a particular school district for a period typically lasting no longer than one calendar year.⁶⁹ In most cases, the student may still attend an alternative school in the district.

What is an involuntary transfer?

An involuntary transfer is when a school district transfers a student to an alternative school, usually as a form of discipline. This type of transfer occurs against your wishes or when your consent is coerced. Involuntary transfers will be discussed in detail [below](#).

Can a school suspend, expel, or involuntarily transfer a student for any reason?

No. The Education Code limits the behaviors for which students can be suspended expelled, or involuntarily transferred. These offenses are enumerated in Section 48900 of the Education Code.

What are some of the offenses listed in the Education Code?

Among the Education Code’s enumerated offenses warranting suspension or expulsion are:

- Causing physical injury;
- Possession of a weapon or other dangerous object;
- Possession or sale of a controlled substance or intoxicant;
- Theft or robbery;
- Damage to school property;
- Possession of drug paraphernalia;

⁶⁸ Cal. Educ. Code §§ 48900, 48911.1.

⁶⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48915.

- Sexual assault or battery, or attempted sexual assault or battery;
- Hazing or bullying; and
- Terroristic threats.

Can a student be suspended, expelled, or involuntarily transferred for behavior that happens anywhere?

No. For a student's actions to warrant under the Education Code, the conduct in question must be "related to school activity or school attendance occurring within a school."⁷⁰ The statute defines this as offenses committed (1) on school grounds, (2) while going to or coming from school, (3) during lunch (whether on or off campus), and (4) during or while traveling to or from a school-sponsored activity.⁷¹

Are there offenses for which a student cannot be suspended, expelled, or involuntarily transferred?

Yes. Certain offenses cannot lead to exclusionary discipline under the Education Code.

Willful Defiance

"Willful defiance" is often defined in schools as behavior that disrupts school activities or disobeys requests from teachers or administrators. Recent legislation has banned suspensions and expulsions for "willful defiance" in all grades.⁷²

Absences or Lateness

Students cannot be suspended or expelled for absences or lateness.⁷³ Alternative district processes must be available to address truancy issues. However, students can be referred to School Attendance Review Boards or involuntarily transferred to alternative schools with credit recovery programs for attendance and truancy issues.

"Aiding and Abetting"

A student who "aids or abets" another student with inflicting or attempt to inflict physical injury may be *suspended* but not expelled.⁷⁴ The only exception is when an aiding or

⁷⁰ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(s).

⁷¹ But see Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(r)(2)(A), noting that cyberbullying may be grounds for discipline, although the posts or messages may be transmitted on or off the school site. However, the requirement that the offense relate to school activities or attendance still applies. Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(s). For media activity that takes place off campus, there is an additional requirement that the activity cause a substantial disruption to school activities. *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School Dist.*, 393 U.S. 503 (1969).

⁷² https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB274; Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(k).

⁷³ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(w).

⁷⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(t).

abetting student is adjudicated in juvenile court for the offense or the offense caused serious bodily injury.

Age-Dependent Offenses

Some offenses—sexual harassment, hate violence, and intimidation of others—are only grounds for suspension or expulsion if the student is in grades 4 to 12.⁷⁵

Does a school have to suspend, expel, or involuntarily transfer a student if they commit one of the offenses listed in the Education Code?

No. Unless a student has committed a zero-tolerance offense, schools have significant discretion in deciding whether to suspend a student or recommend them for expulsion.⁷⁶ Schools are able to and encouraged to explore alternatives to suspension and expulsion that are age-appropriate, designed to address the student's behavior, and maximize the time the student spends learning in the classroom.

For which types of offenses can a school exercise discretion?

The Education Code⁷⁷ creates three categories of offenses that can lead to a suspension or recommendation for expulsion, these being (1) discretionary offenses, (2) medium-discretion offenses, and (3) mandatory expulsion (i.e., “zero-tolerance”) offenses.

These categories differ in the amount of discretion a school official has in deciding whether to suspend a student or recommend them for expulsion and determine the legal standard that must be applied in an expulsion hearing.

Discretionary Offenses⁷⁸

For most student behaviors, school officials have discretion on whether to suspend or recommend expulsion. Principals, superintendents, and other school officials are free to provide alternatives “that are age-appropriate and designed to address and correct the misbehavior.”⁷⁹

These “fully discretionary” offenses⁸⁰ include:

- Stealing;
- Damaging property;
- Possessing tobacco;
- Bullying;

⁷⁵ Cal. Educ. Code §§ 48900.2-48900.4.

⁷⁶ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(v).

⁷⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 48915.

⁷⁸ Cal. Educ. Code §§ 48915(e), 48900(v).

⁷⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(v).

⁸⁰ Cal. Educ. Code §§ 48915(e), 48900(f)-(m).

- Sexual harassment;
- Vulgarity; and
- Possessing an imitation firearm.

Medium-Discretionary Offenses⁸¹

If a school official determines that a student has committed one of the following acts, they have discretion to *not* recommend expulsion if they determine that it would be (1) inappropriate under the circumstances or (2) that an alternative means of correct exists that would address the conduct:

- Causing serious bodily injury, except in self-defense;
- Possession of a knife or other dangerous object;
- Possession or use of a controlled substance, unless substance is prescribed;
- Possessing less than one ounce of marijuana;
- Robbery or extortion; and
- Assault or battery upon a school employee.

School officials must make their determination about whether or not to suspend a student or recommend expulsion “as quickly as possible to ensure the pupil does not lose instructional time.”⁸² For this type of offense as well as for mandatory expulsion offenses, the conduct must actually be “committed at school or at a school activity off school grounds” to be the basis for an expulsion recommendation.⁸³

Mandatory Expulsion (“Zero Tolerance”) Offenses⁸⁴

School officials must *immediately* suspend and recommend expulsion for students who are shown to have committed any of the following offenses:

- Possessing, selling, or furnishing a firearm;
- Brandishing a knife at another person;
- Selling a controlled substance;
- Committing or attempting to commit sexual assault or sexual battery; or
- Possession of an explosive.

The above are “zero tolerance” offenses, which are subject to a stricter legal standard. While these offenses automatically lead to expulsion, California’s Attorney General has stated that a school district may not adopt its own zero tolerance policy or add to the above list of zero-tolerance offenses. The full text of this statement is found at <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/opinions/pdfs/97-903.pdf>.

⁸¹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48915(a).

⁸² Cal. Educ. Code § 48915(a)(2).

⁸³ Cal. Educ. Code § 48915(a), (c).

⁸⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 48915(c).

Can a student be suspended or expelled for a first offense?

Generally, for a first offense, schools must show that they have tried an alternative to suspension or expulsion, such as warnings, parent conferences, or detention.⁸⁵

However, a student may be suspended or expelled for their first offense if the school official determines that the student (1) committed a zero-tolerance offense for which suspension is required, (2) the student committed a medium-discretion offense, or (3) the student's presence in school causes a danger to others.⁸⁶

In any other case, the school can only suspend or expel a student "when other means of correction fail to bring about proper conduct."⁸⁷ Other means of correction can include:

- A conference with you and the student;
- Referring the student to the school counselor, psychologist, social worker, or another school support service provider;
- Providing the student with a behavior plan;
- Referring the student for a psychosocial or psychoeducational assessment for the purposes of determining whether an IEP or 504 plan is necessary;
- Participating in a restorative justice program or positive behavior support approach with tiered interventions; or
- Enrolling the student in an after-school community-based program.

⁸⁵ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900.5.

⁸⁶ Cal. Educ. Code §§ 48900.5(a); 48915(c).

⁸⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900.5(a).

The Suspension Process

Can a teacher suspend a student from their class?

Yes. Any teacher may suspend a student from their class (and only their class) for the day of the suspension and the following day. The student cannot attend that class, or any other class scheduled during that period, but they can still attend their other classes.⁸⁸

Does the teacher have to inform the ERH of the suspension from class?

Yes. The teacher, upon suspending the student, must immediately report the suspension to the principal and invite the student's caregiver to a conference "as soon as possible."

Who can give a student an in-school suspension or an out-of-school suspension?

Only the superintendent, the school principal, or the principal's designee has the authority to suspend a student from school.⁸⁹

Are there due process procedures the school has to follow before they can suspend a student from school?

Yes. California and federal law require that schools follow certain procedures before the school can decide to suspend a student.⁹⁰

➤ NOTICE

Schools must provide you with two kinds of notice before a student is officially suspended.

First, the school must make a "reasonable effort" to call you.⁹¹ Second, the school must notify the student's caregiver *in writing* once the student's suspension becomes official.⁹²

➤ CONFERENCE

The school's principal or designated administrator must hold an informal pre-suspension conference with the student to inform them of why they are being suspended and allow them an opportunity to tell their side of the story and present any evidence they have.⁹³

⁸⁸ Cal. Educ. Code § 48910.

⁸⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48911(a)

⁹⁰ *Goss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565 (1975); *Charles S. v. San Francisco Unified School District*, 20 Cal. App. 3d 83 (1971).

⁹¹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48911(d).

⁹² Cal. Educ. Code § 48911(d).

⁹³ Cal. Educ. Code § 48911(b).

Does the caregiver have to attend the informal conference?

No. While it is encouraged, the student's caregiver does not have to attend the informal pre-suspension conference. However, schools are prohibited from making a student's reinstatement *contingent* upon a caregiver's compliance with a request for a conference.⁹⁴

Does a school always have to hold a pre-suspension conference?

Not always. The only situation in which a student can be suspended before a conference is held is when there is an "emergency." Here, the school must show that the student presents a "clear and present danger to the life, safety, or health" of students or staff.⁹⁵

What does "clear and present danger" mean?

The clear and present danger test requires the school to show that the student poses a danger that is both extremely serious and extremely imminent.⁹⁶

What happens if an emergency exists?

If such an emergency exists, the school has two school days to hold the required conference, unless the student is unable to attend due to incarceration or hospitalization or the student waives his right to a conference.⁹⁷

How long can a suspension last?

Generally, suspensions may last for **no more than 5 consecutive school days**, unless the school extends the student's suspension pending an expulsion hearing (see below).⁹⁸ A student who is suspended from class by a teacher, as stated above, can only be excluded from that teacher's class for the day of the suspension and the following day.⁹⁹

Is there a limit on days of suspension in a single school year?

Yes. Unless a student is on an extended suspension, the Education Code expressly prohibits a school from suspending a student for more than **20 schooldays** per school year.¹⁰⁰ However, if a student is transferred to another regular school, opportunity

⁹⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 48911(f).

⁹⁵ Cal. Educ. Code § 48911(c).

⁹⁶ *Thompson v. Sacramento City Unified School District*, 107 Ca. App. 4th 1352 (2003).

⁹⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 48911(c).

⁹⁸ Cal. Educ. Code 48911(a).

⁹⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48910(a).

¹⁰⁰ Cal. Educ. Code § 48903(a); note that per Cal. Educ. Code § 48903(b), a district may, but is not required to, count suspension days from when the student was in another district in the same school year.

school,¹⁰¹ or continuation school, the maximum number of schooldays for which a student can be suspended increases to 30.

What should you do if a student is suspended for too many days?

If your student has been improperly suspended for an excess number of days, this may be addressed through a complaint through the district's local complaint process. The complaint should include details and facts about when and for how long the student in question has been suspended this year and how many days the suspensions in question exceed the Education Code's limit.

You can also use this violation to contest an expulsion by arguing the school's use of excessive suspensions constitutes a procedural violation or is evidence of the school's failure to employ appropriate alternative means of correction.

Does a school have to provide schoolwork during a suspension?

Students or caregivers may request that teachers provide them with the homework and classwork they will miss during the suspension, and teachers must provide homework for any student suspended more than two days.¹⁰² If that schoolwork is not graded, even though it is turned in by the deadline or when the student returns, it can't count against the student's final grade.¹⁰³

If the student has an IEP or Section 504 plan, the school must provide them with their education program if they are suspended beyond **10 days**.¹⁰⁴

What is an extended suspension?

A student can be placed on an extended suspension when they have been recommended for expulsion. Here, the school may extend the student's suspension beyond the 5 consecutive day limit if the school determines that the student's presence "would cause a danger to persons or property or a threat of disrupting the instructional process."¹⁰⁵

Are there due process procedures the school must follow with extended suspensions?

An extension of suspension is seen as a separate, additional suspension. Therefore, due process requirements must be complied with again, meaning that the school official's

¹⁰¹ Opportunity schools are established to provide additional support for students who are habitually truant, insubordinate, disorderly while at school, or struggling academically.

¹⁰² Cal. Educ. Code. § 48913.5.

¹⁰³ Cal. Educ. Code. § 48913.5(b).

¹⁰⁴ 34 CFR 300.530.

¹⁰⁵ Cal. Educ. Code. § 48911(g).

decision to extend the suspension must again be preceded by notice and a meeting.¹⁰⁶

Can you request that inaccurate or misleading information be removed from your student's records, even if the student is suspended?

Yes. You have the right to request that edits be made to student records if you believe that the information is inaccurate or misleading. If the district declines to revise the student's records upon request, you are entitled to assert comments into your student's file explaining your concerns.¹⁰⁷

Can a suspension be appealed or challenged?

There is no right to appeal a suspension provided for in the Education Code. However, some districts have policy mechanisms that allow you to challenge suspensions. Request these policies from the district or look up the board policies on their website.

Any procedural violations can be challenged using the district's local complaint process, as outlined above. If you feel that your student is being suspended for discriminatory reasons, you may also file a complaint using district or CDE UCP processes or with the Federal Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights.

¹⁰⁶ *Montoya v. Sanger Unified School District*, 502 F. Supp. 209 (C.D. Cal. 1980); Cal. Educ. Code § 48911(g); note that these conferences are typically not attended by attorneys unless the student is under the jurisdiction of the dependency or delinquency system. In this case, California Education Code § 48911(g) requires that the district invite the student's court-appointed attorney and appropriate child welfare agency to the meeting.

¹⁰⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 49070; 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.20(a), 99.21(b).

The Expulsion Process

Who can expel a student?

While a school can recommend a student for expulsion, only a district's governing board may expel a student. This means that teachers and other school officials do not have the power to order expulsion.

If a student commits an expellable offense, does the school have to recommend expulsion?

Like with suspensions, depending on the student's offense (i.e., whether it is a zero-tolerance offense),¹⁰⁸ the school has significant discretion in deciding whether to recommend expulsion. This provides several opportunities for advocacy prior to the expulsion hearing.

Procedural Requirements and Expulsion Timeline

Student Referred For Expulsion

The student's school principal or district superintendent will write an expulsion referral to the governing board alleging that the student has committed an expellable offense.

Notice Sent To Student

The decision to expel a student must be preceded by a hearing wherein the school and student have opportunities to present evidence. Written notice of the hearing must be sent to the student at least **10 calendar days** prior to the hearing.¹⁰⁹

The notice must include the date and location of the hearing, the specific facts and charges that are the grounds for the expulsion referral, a copy of the district's disciplinary rules relating to the alleged offense, and notice that you and the student have the right to appear in person, be represented by an attorney or a non-attorney advocate,¹¹⁰ inspect and obtain copies of all documents¹¹¹ the school will use at the hearing, question all witnesses appearing at the hearing, and present evidence on the student's behalf.¹¹²

¹⁰⁸ Note that for a zero-tolerance offense, the governing board does not have to expel a student.

¹⁰⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(b). Note that this requirement does not entitle a student to receive notice 10 days before the hearing.

¹¹⁰ Cal Educ. Code § 48918(b). Students and families must provide for their own representation.

¹¹¹ All documents pertaining to a student's suspension and recommendation for expulsion must be translated by the school district if requested. Additionally, there are strong Constitutional arguments to be made in favor of a district-provided interpreter for the hearing, although the Education Code does not explicitly provide for one.

¹¹² Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(b).

Protections for Non-English Speakers

If your primary language is not English, the district must provide you notice of the expulsion hearing in your primary language. Additionally, you should request that the district provide you with translated records and request a qualified interpreter for the hearing. For more information about your language access rights, see [below](#).

Expulsion Hearing

Before a student can be expelled, a student has the right to a fair hearing, at which a student can be represented by an advocate or attorney.

An expulsion hearing must be conducted within **30 schooldays**¹¹³ of the initial suspension, unless the student requests a postponement¹¹⁴ or the superintendent extends this deadline for “good cause.”¹¹⁵ If the hearing is not held within the proscribed timeframe, the board loses jurisdiction to expel the student and any action taken at the hearing is invalid.¹¹⁶

The governing board may conduct the expulsion hearing itself or it may appoint a hearing officer or panel to oversee it.¹¹⁷ If a hearing officer or panel conducts the hearing, it must submit findings to the governing board within three days of the hearing.¹¹⁸

Governing Board Votes

Following the evidentiary hearing, the governing board will convene to vote on whether to expel the student. A final decision must be made within 10 schooldays of the hearing or 40 schooldays after the student was removed (i.e., suspended) from school following the expulsion recommendation.¹¹⁹

Written Notice To You In Event Of Expulsion

The governing board must provide you with written notice of its decision to expel the student, your right to appeal, what alternative placement will be provided during the time

¹¹³ Cal. Educ. Code § 48925 defines “schoolday” as a day in which schools are in session or weekdays during the summer break.

¹¹⁴ See Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(a). A student is entitled to at least one postponement of the hearing, which must be requested in writing. This postponement can be for a period of no longer than 30 days. Any additional postponements are within the governing board’s discretion to allow. NOTE: If the student’s requested postponement delays the hearing beyond the 30-day timeframe, this cannot be used against the district to dismiss a case under *Garcia v. Los Angeles County Board of Education*, 123 Cal. App. 3d (Cal. Ct. App. 1981).

¹¹⁵ Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(a); the superintendent may extend the 30-day timeframe by 5 days if it makes a “good cause” finding that it is “impracticable” for the governing board to comply with the deadline.

¹¹⁶ See *Garcia v. Los Angeles County Board of Education*, 123 Cal. App. 3d (Cal. Ct. App. 1981).

¹¹⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(d).

¹¹⁸ Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(e).

¹¹⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(a).

of expulsion, and your obligation to let any new district know that your student was expelled from the previous district.¹²⁰

What does the school have to prove at an expulsion hearing?

At an expulsion hearing, the school must prove the following four elements before a student can be lawfully expelled for most offenses:

1. The student committed the offense charged, which must be a lawful ground for expulsion in the Education Code;
2. The offense must be related to school attendance or activities;
3. All procedural and time requirements must have been met;
4. The school must show “secondary findings” for *discretionary* and *medium-discretion* offense (see above), which are that:
 - Other means of correction are not feasible or have failed previously; OR
 - Due to the nature of the student’s actions, the student causes a continuing danger to the safety of the student or others.

The “secondary findings” prong is critical for advocacy in expulsion proceedings. For all offenses other than zero tolerance offenses, it is not enough for the school to prove the student committed the offense in question; rather, the governing board must also find that other means of addressing the student’s behavior are not possible or that the student’s behavior is so severe that it poses a safety concern.¹²¹

¹²⁰ Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(j).

¹²¹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48915(b), (e).

Possible Outcomes in Expulsion Proceeding

What happens when the board does not recommend expulsion?

If, after the hearing, the governing board decides not to recommend expulsion, the expulsion proceedings end immediately. The school cannot appeal the decision, nor can it seek an alternative decision from the governing board.

If a student is not expelled, must they be reinstated in school?

Yes. Your student must be immediately returned to school without conditions.¹²²

Can the student voluntarily transfer to another school?

Yes. If you or your student want to transfer to another school, you may submit a voluntary transfer request, and the district must meet with you to discuss placement options.

Can a student be involuntarily transferred to another school, even if they are not expelled?

There is a limited circumstance in which a student may be involuntarily transferred to another comprehensive school or continuation school despite not being expelled. The school is permitted to involuntarily transfer a student if the board determined that the student committed a zero-tolerance offense but found that expulsion would be inappropriate under the circumstances.¹²³ How to advocate when your student is transferred is further explained [below](#).

What happens if the board recommends expulsion?

If the school has proven all four elements required to support an expulsion recommendation, the governing board may expel the student.

What happens when a student is expelled?

If the student is expelled, they will not be allowed to attend any of the comprehensive schools in the district for the term of the expulsion.¹²⁴ Expelled students can be placed in county-run schools or, depending on the offense, a district-run alternative school.¹²⁵

¹²² Cal. Educ. Code § 48918(e).

¹²³ Cal. Educ. Code §§ 48918(e), 48432.5.

¹²⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 48915.2.

¹²⁵ If the student committed a mandatory or medium-discretionary offense, the student may be barred from attending any district-run school.

When can an expelled student be readmitted to a comprehensive school?

The governing board must set a date where the board will review whether the student can be readmitted to the district. Expulsions for zero-tolerance offenses can be for a full year, while expulsions for lesser offenses may only be for a semester. Readmission is not automatic and subject to board review.

What happens if the board recommends a suspended expulsion?

The governing board can expel a student but suspend enforcement for up to one year, even if the student has met all the criteria for a mandatory expulsion. During this period, the student is deemed to be on “probationary status.”¹²⁶

If, during this probationary period, the student commits any expellable offenses or violates any of the district’s rules regarding student conduct, the governing board can revoke the suspended expulsion and immediately expel the student without a hearing.¹²⁷

Where does a student on a suspended expulsion attend school?

During the suspended expulsion, the student may be permitted to return to their original school or may be assigned to a new educational placement.¹²⁸

What happens when the terms of the suspended expulsion are completed?

If the student completes the suspended expulsion to the board’s satisfaction, the board *must* reinstate the student in a district school.

Can the student’s records be expunged after a suspended expulsion?

Yes. Once the suspended expulsion period is completed, the board may order that the expulsion proceeding be expunged from the student’s records.¹²⁹ It is good practice to have the board state in the original suspended expulsion notice that the student’s records will be expunged if they comply with the terms to avoid confusion or dispute when the student later requests the expungement.

¹²⁶ Cal. Educ. Code § 48917(a), (c).

¹²⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 48917(d). Note that a student with disabilities would still be entitled to a Manifestation Determination Review and other protections under the IDEA and/or Section 504.

¹²⁸ Cal. Educ. Code § 48917(a).

¹²⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48917(e).

Advocacy Strategies During Expulsion Proceedings

Which red flags should be identified as soon as possible?

- **Has a hearing date been set?**
Remember, a hearing must happen within **30 days** of the incident. The school must provide you with **10 calendar days'** notice by mail.
- **Have you requested postponement?**
By law, the student is entitled to one postponement, requested in writing, for a period of not more than **30 calendar days**. Keep in mind that unless the student has an IEP, educational services are generally not provided during an extended suspension.
- **Have you received written notice of the hearing in your primary language?**
If yes, review it to ensure compliance with the Education Code. If no, use any notice deficiencies to argue that the district cannot expel the student due to failure to meet the Education Code's procedural requirements.
- **Is your student in or out of school?**
While the Education Code does not require educational services to be provided to students pending an expulsion hearing (unless the student has an IEP), some local district policies do provide for it. Check your district's policy as soon as possible.
- **Has there been a meeting about extending suspension?**
If not, attend this meeting and argue that your student should be allowed to return to school as soon as possible to minimize lost instructional time.
- **Did you sign a Stipulated Expulsion Agreement?**
Sometimes districts will try to convince you to sign a stipulated expulsion agreement immediately after the student was referred for expulsion. This is a written document stating your consent to the expulsion and waive all due process rights, including a hearing. It can be presented to you without adequate explanation of the consequences or as a necessary step before your student can begin receiving reenrollment services. If you have signed this agreement and there has been misinformation or coercion, you can argue that the agreement be cancelled. As a general rule, you should not sign a stipulated expulsion agreement without talking to an attorney first.
- **Have you waived any procedural rights?**
You should not sign any waivers and read all documents before signing them. Once again, if you have already signed a waiver and there has been misinformation or coercion, you can argue that these be cancelled.
- **Does your student have known or unidentified special education needs?**
See [below](#) for more information on special education school discipline considerations.

➤ **Are translation services required?**

If you speak a primary language that 15% or more of the school population speaks, the district must provide translation services and an interpreter.¹³⁰

What alternatives to expulsion can you ask for?

➤ **Voluntary Transfers**

In some cases, the district might be willing to transfer the student to another school or support a transfer to another school district and drop the expulsion recommendation. While transferring a student in the middle of a school year can be disruptive, it may be a good option for students who are experiencing conflicts with school staff or students, who want to move to another school, or who are at risk of losing at their hearing.

➤ **Restorative Approaches to Discipline**

In California, more districts are currently open to Restorative Justice approaches to discipline. Restorative Justice is a process that focuses on redressing harm rather than punishment. Restorative approaches include restorative circles, family group conferences, and peer mediation.

➤ **Alternative District Counseling Process**

You can push for in-school counseling to address the behavior before the district resorts to expulsion.

➤ **A Suspended Expulsion/Probationary Period**

Some districts are willing to readmit students under “probationary” status. Readmitted students must follow certain conditions set forth by the district with the understanding that after the probationary period, the expulsion is dropped or expunged from the student’s record.

➤ **Special Education Assessment**

You can request an assessment for special education if you believe that your student may be eligible for special education services. This process is described further [above](#).

¹³⁰ Cal. Educ. Code § 48985.

Appealing an Expulsion or Suspended Expulsion

What laws and procedures govern expulsion appeals?

Procedures governing appeals are governed by both the Education Code and local school districts. Before appealing, check both sources.

Which governing body receives expulsion appeals?

The county board is the final administrative word on an expulsion appeal. Beyond that, any further appeals must be filed as a writ with the county or superior court.

Can a student appeal an expulsion or a suspended expulsion?

Yes. You can appeal an expulsion or suspended expulsion order.

Can a district appeal a board's decision not to expel a student?

No. School districts cannot appeal a decision to not expel a student.

How long do you have to file an appeal?

An appeal must be filed within **30 calendar days** of the governing board's decision to expel or order a suspended expulsion.¹³¹

After you file an appeal, when must the hearing be held?

The county board must hold a hearing on your appeal within **20 schooldays** and issue a decision within 3 days of the hearing, unless the student requests a postponement.¹³²

How long does the county board have to make a recommendation on the expulsion?

The county board has **10 schooldays** to make a recommendation.¹³³

Can the county board have the Office of Administrative Hearings conduct the hearing?

Yes. If the county board instead uses an OAH hearing officer or administrative panel to conduct the hearing, the officer/panel must make a recommendation to the board within 3 days of the hearing.

¹³¹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48919.

¹³² Cal. Educ. Code § 48919.

¹³³ Cal. Educ. Code § 48919.5.

On what grounds can an expulsion appeal be filed?

On appeal, questions for review are limited to the following:

1. **LACK OF JURISDICTION**¹³⁴

Appeals that allege that the governing board acted “with or in excess of jurisdiction” can include (but are not limited to) the following circumstances: (1) the hearing was not conducted within the required timeframes; (2) the expulsion order was not based on a finding that the student committed one of the expellable acts enumerated in the Code; or (3) the student’s conduct was not related to school activities or attendance.

2. **LACK OF FAIR HEARING**

An allegation of bias or lack of impartiality at the hearing may be raised on appeal.¹³⁵

3. **ABUSE OF DISCRETION**¹³⁶

“Abuse of discretion” includes the following circumstances: (1) failure to meet Education Code procedural requirements; (2) failure to make required findings; or (3) findings are not supported by evidence. To reverse an expulsion for abuse of discretion, the board must find that the abuse of discretion was *prejudicial*.

4. **EVIDENTIARY ISSUES**

If the county board determines that there is relevant and material evidence that could not have been produced at the hearing through reasonable diligence or that was improperly excluded, it may remand the matter to the school district for reconsideration or it may hold a new hearing after providing “reasonable notice.”¹³⁷

How do you file an expulsion appeal?

First, submit a notice of appeal to the county office of education. Submit a copy of the notice of appeal and a written request for the hearing transcript to the school district. The district must provide the student with the hearing transcript and any supporting documents within **10 schooldays** of the written request. Once you have received the transcript and supporting documents, immediately file copies with the county board.¹³⁸

¹³⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 48922(a), (b).

¹³⁵ See e.g. *Gonzales v. McEuen*, 435 F. Supp. 460 (C.D. Cal. 1977) (holding that the mere presence of a school superintendent during the school board’s deliberation violated the student’s due process rights and was considered “fundamentally unfair”).

¹³⁶ Cal. Educ. Code § 48922(c).

¹³⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 48923(a).

¹³⁸ Note that you may have to pay the costs associated with obtaining the hearing transcript, unless you certify to the school district that you cannot afford the costs. If the county board ultimately rules in favor of the student on appeal, then the expelling school district’s governing board must reimburse you for any costs paid for the transcript. Cal. Educ. Code § 48919.

County board appellate procedures typically allow you or your counsel time to submit a full appellate brief after the transcript has been produced but confirm this practice just in case. Contact the county office of education for the appellate filing schedule.

What are other advocacy avenues for contesting an expulsion?

➤ **UNIFORM COMPLAINT PROCEDURE**

You can file an administrative complaint for discipline discrimination-related matters through the CDE or district's UCP process. This type of complaint is appropriate if an expelled student is assigned to an improper school placement, such as an independent study. Additional grounds include discrimination, harassment, bullying, intimidation, or other violations of the student's rights in the suspension or expulsion process. See [above](#) for the process involved with filing a UCP complaint.

➤ **OCR COMPLAINT**

If your student has experienced discrimination on account of a protected ground during the suspension or expulsion process, you can file a complaint with the federal Office for Civil Rights in the U.S. Department of Education. See [above](#) for the process involved with filing an OCR complaint.

Special Protections for Students with Disabilities in Discipline Proceedings

Do students with disabilities get more protections in disciplinary matters?

Yes. If a student has an IEP or a Section 504 Plan, special education laws governing discipline of students with disabilities will apply.

What if your student does not have an identified special education need but might need services?

Even if your student does not currently have an identified special education need, protections may still apply if you can show that the school “had a basis of knowledge” that the student had an undiagnosed disability and needed services. More information on students with unidentified special education needs is provided [below](#).

Can a student with a disability be expelled for behavior that is caused by their disability?

No. A student may not be expelled, put on an extended suspension, or subjected to repeated school removals for behavior that is a manifestation of a disability.¹³⁹

How does a school determine whether certain behavior is a manifestation of a student’s disability?

To determine if behavior is a manifestation of a student’s disability, the school must hold a meeting called a “manifestation determination review” (“MDR”).¹⁴⁰

When must the MDR be held?

An MDR must be held within **10 days** of the school’s decision to change a student’s placement under the IDEA.¹⁴¹ Section 504 does not have a required timeframe for holding the MDR, but the United States Department of Education has interpreted it as being 10

¹³⁹ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k); see also <https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/504-discipline-guidance.pdf> for guidance on protections for students receiving services under Section 504.

¹⁴⁰ The Federal guidance linked in the footnote above states that “the IDEA’s regulations use the term “manifestation determination” in connection with determining whether the conduct for which certain discipline is proposed is a manifestation of a student’s disability. See 34 C.F.R. § 300.530(e). Section 504’s regulations do not use the term “manifestation determination” but require an “evaluation” prior to a significant change in placement. See 34 C.F.R. §104.35(a). For purposes of this document, this type of evaluation is referred to as a “manifestation determination.” Although a manifestation determination under IDEA and Section 504 have the same purpose, different regulatory requirements apply.”

¹⁴¹ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(1); 34 C.F.R. § 300.536.

days. A “change in placement” is defined as a student’s removal or pattern of removals from school totaling more than 10 school days.¹⁴²

Does the school have to inform you of the MDR?

Yes. Prior to the MDR, you must receive notice of the meeting, the disciplinary action that triggered it, and all applicable procedural protections.¹⁴³

Who must attend the MDR?

The MDR must include you, the school district, and any relevant members of the student’s IEP or 504 team.¹⁴⁴

What happens at the MDR?

At an MDR under the IDEA, the participants must address (1) whether the student’s behavior was caused by or has a “direct and substantial relationship” to the student’s disability and (2) whether the behavior was a direct result of the district’s failure to implement the student’s IEP. At an MDR pursuant to Section 504, the team evaluates the same two questions, however, the questions themselves are not enumerated in statute as they are under the IDEA.¹⁴⁵

If the answer to either of these questions is “yes,” the behavior is considered a manifestation of the student’s disability. The school cannot discipline the student for the behavior and must return them to their original placement unless a new placement is agreed upon. Additionally, under the IDEA, an IEP meeting must be scheduled to conduct a functional behavioral assessment (“FBA”) and create a behavior intervention plan (“BIP”) to address the behavior that led to the referral.¹⁴⁶

If the answer to both questions is “no,” the school can take disciplinary action.¹⁴⁷

What happens if a student with disabilities commits a zero-tolerance offense?

In cases in which a student with an IEP has committed a zero-tolerance offense, the IDEA empowers a school is entitled to remove that student with an IEP from school and place

¹⁴² 34 C.F.R. § 300.536(a)(2), <https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/504-discipline-guidance.pdf>.

¹⁴³ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(d), (k)(1)(H); 34 C.F.R. § 300.504(a)(3), 300.530(h); *Goss v. Lopez*, 419 U.S. 565 (1975); <https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/504-discipline-guidance.pdf>.

¹⁴⁴ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(1)(E); <https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/504-discipline-guidance.pdf>. If the student is involved in the dependency or delinquency systems, the Education Code requires that the district invite the minor’s attorney and appropriate child welfare agency representative.

¹⁴⁵ <https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/504-discipline-guidance.pdf>.

¹⁴⁶ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(1)(F).

¹⁴⁷ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(1)(C).

them in an “interim alternative education setting” for up to **45 days**, regardless of whether the behavior in question is a manifestation of the student’s disability. The school must still hold an MDR.¹⁴⁸

A student can be placed in an interim alternative education setting if the school alleges that the student (1) carried or possessed a weapon, (2) knowingly possessed, used, sold or solicited the sale of illegal drugs, or (3) inflicted serious bodily injury on another person.¹⁴⁹ Note that these zero tolerance offenses are defined by IDEA and do not align with the offenses listed in the Education Code.

Schools are also able to remove students with IEPs and Section 504 plans for behaviors that are manifestations of their disability by using an extraordinary measure known as a *Honig* injunction.¹⁵⁰ This is a type of court filing that a district can file against a student to get a judge rule that it can remove a student for disability-related behavior if that behavior is substantially likely to cause serious bodily injury.

What happens if you disagree with the outcome of the MDR?

As previously laid out in the Special Education Advocacy section, if you disagree with the outcome of the MDR, you can file for due process using the procedure above. Again, students are entitled to remain in their current school placement per the “stay put” requirement while due process proceedings are underway.

Do students with disabilities continue to receive services during school removals that amount to changes in placement?

Students must continue to receive a FAPE during any change of placement or interim placement and regardless of whether the student’s behavior was determined to be a manifestation of their disability. Therefore, unlike general education students, students with special education needs must continue to receive educational services during an expulsion or any suspension longer than **10 days**, even if those services are provided in an alternative setting.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁸ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(1)(G).

¹⁴⁹ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(1)(G).

¹⁵⁰ *Crawford v. Honig*, 37 F.3d 485 (9th Cir. 1994).

¹⁵¹ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(1)(D).

Special Protections for Students with Unidentified Special Education Needs

Are there protections for students with unidentified special education needs with discipline issues?

Yes. Even if there has not been a formal determination that a student has a disability or is eligible for special education, IDEA's disciplinary protections will apply if the school had knowledge or was on notice of the student's possible disability or need for services.¹⁵²

When does a school district “have knowledge” of the student's special education needs?

A school district has knowledge of a disability if, before the behavior occurred:

1. You expressed concern in writing to a school administrator or teacher that the student might need special education services;
2. You requested that the student be evaluated for special education services, but no assessments were completed; or
3. A teacher or other school personnel expressed specific concerns to the school's special education director or other supervisory personnel about the student's pattern of behavior. This can be shown through student records.¹⁵³

What happens if a school is found to have “had knowledge” of a student's need for services?

If the school district is found to have had prior knowledge of the child's disability, all protections discussed above apply.

If you believe that the school had prior knowledge, you should communicate the basis for that assertion to the school and request an MDR and compliance with IDEA's stay put requirements. If the school refuses to apply these protections, file for due process.

When does a school district not “have knowledge” of a student's need for services?

A school will not be deemed as having knowledge if:

1. You did not allow the student to be evaluated for special education;
2. You refused special education services when the student was eligible; or
3. The student was evaluated, and the school district determined that the child did not qualify for services under IDEA.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵² 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(5)(A).

¹⁵³ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(5)(B).

¹⁵⁴ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(5)(C).

What happens if a school district is not found to have “had knowledge” of a student’s need for services?

If the school district is found to have no prior knowledge of the student’s disability, the school may discipline the student in the same way it disciplines non-disabled students.¹⁵⁵

However, you can request that the student be assessed for special education services, even after disciplinary proceedings have started. You can also request that this assessment be “expedited.” The law does not provide a specific timeline for expedited assessments; however, you can argue that the timeline must be meaningfully shorter than the standard assessment timeframe (laid out [above](#)). While the assessment is being conducted, the student may remain in the placement in which they were placed by school authorities; in other words, there is no stay put protection in these circumstances.

¹⁵⁵ 20 U.S.C. § 1415(k)(5)(D).

Special Protections for Students with 504 Plans

What disciplinary protections are available for students with 504 plans?

Section 504 protects a broader group of students than IDEA but provides fewer protections to students in discipline proceedings.

Under Section 504, if the disciplinary action constitutes a “significant change in placement,” the school must follow certain procedures. The U.S. Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights has indicated that the following disciplinary actions may count as a significant change in placement:

- Removal of a student for longer than **10 days**;
- Removal of student for an indefinite period of time;
- Expulsion; and
- A series of shorter suspensions that create a pattern of exclusion from school.¹⁵⁶

Before subjecting a student with a 504 plan to a significant change in placement, the school must reevaluate the student’s needs and placement. As part of this reevaluation, the district must convene a team meeting that functions the same as an MDR in the special education context.

Can a 504 team’s decision be challenged?

You can challenge a 504 team’s placement decision and determination following the “MDR” meeting by seeking a hearing with the school district by way of a Section 504 hearing. This can be accomplished through the UCP process outlined above.

Note that unlike IDEA, Section 504 has no stay put requirement nor does it require that educational services continue to be provided during disciplinary proceedings.

¹⁵⁶ Office of Civil Rights, Letter re: Akron City School Dist., 19 IDELR 542 (Nov. 18, 1992); see also <https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/504-discipline-guidance.pdf>.

Involuntary Transfers

What is an involuntary transfer?

An involuntary transfer is when a school district transfers a student to an alternative school against your wishes or when your consent is coerced. They are usually in response to code of conduct violations, attendance issues, or credit recovery needs. Involuntary transfers are different from voluntary transfers. Voluntary transfers take place when you agree to the transfer for safety, academic, or other reasons. Students who voluntarily transfer to another school have different rights on re-enrolling in comprehensive schools.

What are alternative schools?

Alternative schools include county community schools, community day schools, and continuation schools. These schools may help some students, but they do not provide the same educational or extra-curricular opportunities as comprehensive schools.¹⁵⁷

What is a continuation school?

A continuation school is an alternative school program offering flexibility for students to get the credits needed to complete high school. Anyone can enroll in continuation school programs, but they are specifically meant to help students with truancy problems or those behind in academic credits. Continuation schools generally focus on work-study, career counseling, and job placement services.¹⁵⁸

What are a student's rights in involuntary transfers?

If your student is involuntarily transferred to an alternative school, you have a right¹⁵⁹ to:

- Receive written notice of the transfer;
- Review all transfer documents;
- Request a meeting with the superintendent to tell the student's side of the story;
- Appeal the transfer to the superintendent;
- Call witnesses at and bring an attorney to the appeal; and
- Have a yearly review to make sure the transfer is still necessary.

No one from the school requesting the transfer can be involved in the final transfer decision. If a transfer is made, students should be allowed to return to a traditional high school the following year with the superintendent's permission.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ See Cal. Dept. of Educ., <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/eo/>.

¹⁵⁸ Cal. Educ. Code § 48432.

¹⁵⁹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48432.5.

¹⁶⁰ Cal. Educ. Code § 48432.5.

For what reasons can a district involuntarily transfer a student?

A district may only involuntarily transfer a student to an alternative school for specific offenses listed in the Education Code or if the student has been repeatedly absent or truant. The district may not involuntarily transfer a student to an alternative school unless it has tried other ways to change a student's behavior, or it can prove the student is a danger to others or a serious disruption to the school environment.

If a district decides to involuntarily transfer a student to an alternative school, when will the transfer take place?

If the district decides to involuntarily transfer a student to an alternative school, it may only do so in the semester in which the act occurred or the semester immediately after.¹⁶¹

What is a county community school?

A county community school is a program run by the county office of education for students who are expelled, who have behavior problems, or who are referred by the School Attendance Review Board ("SARB").

What is the School Attendance Review Board?

The School Attendance Review Board, or "SARB," accepts referrals for students who are frequently absent or late to class or who are disobedient and disorderly during school.¹⁶²

When SARB gets a referral, it holds a hearing. The hearing helps identify any problems that are keeping a referred student from attending classes and discusses possible solutions. Topics frequently considered include:

- Does the student need transportation or other support services?
- Does the student have a disability?
- Does the student have medical conditions impacting attendance?
- Is the student homeless or in the foster care system?
- Is the student from a migrant family?

SARB can also make recommendations, including parent agreements, transfers to county community schools, or even referrals to juvenile courts.

How often can a student be late before being referred to SARB?

A truancy notice is issued when a student has been absent three or more times without a good excuse. Parents receive three truancy notices before the student is classified as "habitually truant" and referred to SARB.

¹⁶¹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48432.5.

¹⁶² Cal. Educ. Code § 48263.

Does a student's ERH have to get notice of a SARB referral?

Yes. Notice of a SARB hearing must be in writing and include:

- The reasons for the referral;
- An explanation of the SARB process;
- A list of the people who are members of the SARB; and
- An invitation to participate in a scheduled conference.

What are a student's rights if a district or SARB recommends a transfer to a county community school?

A student **may not** be transferred to a county community school:

- Just because they are homeless or in foster care;
- If the community school cannot meet their educational needs;
- If there are safety concerns for the student at the community school;
- If the community school does not have enough space; or
- If the community school is hard to get to.

If a student is transferred because of a SARB referral, they must be allowed to return to a traditional school when the transfer period ends.

What is a community day school?

A community day school is a program focused on “at risk” youth who are more likely to drop out of school. The program lets teachers work with fewer students so they can ideally give them personalized instruction.

When can a student be transferred to a community day school?

A student can be transferred to a community day school if they are:

- Expelled,
- Referred by probation;
- Referred through SARB; or
- Referred through a district-level process.¹⁶³

Can you appeal a transfer to a community day school?

No. A student cannot appeal a transfer to a community day school. However, they may appeal the referral that caused the student to be transferred to the program (i.e., they can appeal the expulsion).

¹⁶³ Cal Educ. Code § 48263

Bullying



Advocacy for Students Who Are Bullying and Being Bullied

What is bullying?

Bullying is defined in the California Education Code,¹⁶⁴ and it occurs when a student or group of students make another student:

- Experience fear of harm to themselves or their personal property;
- Experience a substantial impact on their physical or mental health;
- Experience a substantial interference with their academic performance; or
- Experience a substantial interference with their ability to participate in or benefit from services, activities, or privileges that the school provides.

Does bullying have to be in-person?

No. Bullying can be physical, verbal, in writing, or through technology (which is called “cyberbullying”).¹⁶⁵

What does “cyberbullying” mean?

Cyberbullying happens over a technological device, like a cell phone, computer, social media, or the internet. It can be a text message, an email, a sound, a video, an image, and a social media post. It can also include pretending to be someone else or creating a fake profile to trick a student.¹⁶⁶

Cyberbullying also includes “cyber sexual bullying,” which happens when a student uses an electronic device to send, share, or post an image, video, or recording of a person under the age of 18 that is sexually explicit or depicts nudity.

Does bullying have to happen more than once to count?

No. The Education Code says that bullying can be **severe** or **pervasive**. Pervasive means that it is happening frequently (e.g. multiple times per day or per week), but severe bullying only needs to happen once. Severe bullying does have to be intense and serious to meet this definition.

How do you know if bullying is “severe”?

When bullying happens is determined by what is known as a “reasonable pupil” standard. The Education Code says that a “reasonable pupil” means an average student or student with disabilities that acts and thinks the way that an average student or student with

¹⁶⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(r).

¹⁶⁵ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(r).

¹⁶⁶ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(r).

disabilities at that age would. This means that bullying will be found to have occurred if a “reasonable pupil” would feel bullied by the conduct in question.

It's important to remember this because it is not necessarily enough just for your student to believe or feel that they were bullied—the school would have to decide if a reasonable pupil would feel bullied if they experienced what your student did.

Is bullying the same thing as hazing?

No. The Education Code defines hazing¹⁶⁷ differently and responds to it under a different Education Code.

Does bullying have to take place on campus?

Schools can discipline bullying that takes place off campus in some cases. In most cases, schools can only discipline students for behavior that occurs on campus, during school hours or a school activity, or going to and coming from school or a school activity. However, schools can discipline bullying that happens off campus. California anti-bullying laws cover off-campus bullying speech if it causes a “material and substantial disruption” to school activities or the rights of others.¹⁶⁸

What does a school have to do to respond to bullying?

California school districts are required to adopt a policy that prohibits bullying and lays out a process to prevent and respond to bullying. This policy must include:

- Statements prohibiting harassment, intimidation, and bullying;
- Procedures for reporting bullying;
- Procedures for investigating bullying, including timelines for investigating and reporting complaints;
- Publications of anti-discrimination, anti-harassment, anti-intimidation, and anti-bullying laws;
- Where to find resources for LGBTQ+ and other at-risk students;
- Protections for complainants from retaliation; and
- Identification of someone at the district who makes sure bullying laws are followed.

How can you support a student who is being bullied?

Every child is going to experience bullying differently. It is important to communicate to your student that the bullying they are experiencing is not their fault and reflects an insecurity on the part of the bully rather than something wrong with them.

¹⁶⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 48900(q).

¹⁶⁸ *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School Dist.*, 393 U.S. 503 (1969).

It is also a good idea to help the student block the bullies from contacting them online or accessing their profiles or posts.

You should also take the following steps with the school district:

1. Request that the district formally investigate the bullying. You should make this request in writing and send it by email, so you have a record of sending it.
2. Request that the district draft and implement a Student Safety Plan and hold a meeting to discuss it. Student Safety Plans are discussed further [below](#), and a sample Student Safety Plan form is available in [Appendix O](#).
3. Request a “No-Contact Order¹⁶⁹” between the bully and your student so they do not continue to communicate with them inappropriately.
4. Request that the district provide your student access to the school counselor or psychologist to help them process the bullying and come up with strategies to address it in the future.
5. Request that the district facilitate Restorative Justice or Positive Behavior and Intervention Supports programming to help the students resolve the conflict collaboratively and give your student a chance to share how the bullying is impacting them.

How can you report bullying to the district so they investigate?

Anyone can file a complaint with the district to report harassment or bullying. To file a complaint using the district’s local complaint process, write a few paragraphs documenting as many facts as you can about the bullying, like your student’s name and date of birth, the school they attend, the student or students’ names who are doing the bullying, the dates of the bullying, what happened because of the bullying, who you told about the bullying, and what (if anything) was done.

If your student is being bullied because of their identity (race, disability, gender, sexual orientation, language, national origin, etc.), you can file an OCR or UCP complaint using the process outlined [above](#).

¹⁶⁹ This is a contract between the two students that they will stay away from each other moving forward, and there are consequences for a student who violates it. A no-contact order is violated through physical contact, verbal communication, electronic communication, communicating through others, and even unkind looks.

What is a Student Safety Plan, and how do you help your student get one?

A Student Safety Plan is a document that describes the bullying that has occurred, whether the bullying happened once or several times, the settings where the bullying takes place, who the bullying has been reported to, what has been tried and whether interventions have helped, and what everyone agrees to do to help the bullied student moving forward. A sample Student Safety Plan can be found in [Appendix O](#).

To get a Student Safety Plan for your student, contact the school to request a conference. You can bring in the document found in [Appendix O](#) as a basis for the plan or use the school's pre-existing template.

How can you support a student who is being a bully?

Students engage in bullying for a variety of reasons – insecurity, trauma, peer pressure, social anxiety, immaturity, or disability – but none of these reasons mean that a student is a bad kid or unworthy of support.

If your student or a student you know is engaging in bullying, know that the most effective way of getting them to stop is not punishment, disciplinary exclusion from school, or shame. The best way to get a student to stop bullying and take responsibility for the harm they cause to others is allowing them to access mental health supports, like therapy, counseling, Restorative Justice, Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports, and mentorship. You should make a request to the school for these interventions to support a student who is bullying.

You should also remind the student not to speak with school police or security if they are referred to these officers in response to bullying. They should speak to a parent or attorney first.

Language Equity



Protections for English Learners

Can a district discriminate against your student because they speak a language other than English?

No. Federal and state law state that schools cannot discriminate against students and families on the basis of national origin, which includes the language they speak.¹⁷⁰ Schools are required to eliminate language barriers and open educational programs to all students, regardless of language.¹⁷¹

Does a school have to provide language assistance services to students learning English?

Yes. While the law does not mandate a specific language acquisition program for schools to use, all programs must be based on sound educational principles and help students overcome language barriers in a reasonable time. This means that schools must have staffing, resources, and services to support English learners as well as a process to identify English learners and their needs. The school must also meaningfully communicate with parents who do not speak or speak limited English.

Can a school segregate students based on their English learner status or national origin?

No. A school can offer targeted instruction in a small setting to English learners for part of the day, but they must educate English learners in the most inclusive possible manner.

How is progress monitored in English learner programs?

All school districts must monitor an English learner's English-language proficiency in four areas: reading, writing, comprehension, and speaking. In California, this is measured by an assessment known as the English Language Proficiency Assessments for California ("ELPAC"). It is administered annually to determine initial identification of English Learners and measure annual progress in learning English.

What are your options if you want your student to be reclassified out of their English learner program?

If you believe your student should not be classified as an English learner, you can:

¹⁷⁰ Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Equal Education Opportunities Act of 1974; Section 220 et seq. of the California Education Code; Dymally-Allatorre Bilingual Services Act.

¹⁷¹ *Lau v. Nichols*, 414 U.S. 563 (1974).

- *Opt Out:* You can opt out of English learner programs and services, even if your student qualifies. If you choose to opt out, the school still must continue to monitor the English language proficiency of your student.
- *Special Education Evaluations:* If your student has taken the ELPAC for several years, and you have observed that they can communicate, interact with others, and consume content (i.e., read books, watch TV, and videos) in English, your student may have special education needs that impact their ability to test out on the ELPAC.

For example, a student with dyslexia may struggle in the reading and writing portion of the ELPAC, even if they can understand the language, while a student with a speech and language impairment may struggle in the speaking or listening portion. In these instances, you may want to request special education assessments. Be sure to request the district conduct bilingual psychoeducational assessments and speech and language evaluations to accurately measure your student's needs.

- *Review IEP/504 accommodations:* If your student has an IEP or a 504 plan, review your student's testing accommodations to ensure these address their special education needs. At the meeting, make sure the district identifies the team member with expertise in language acquisition.
- *Request reclassification:* California requires every district to establish a reclassification process for English Learners. The reclassification process should include reclassification steps for students whose disability prevents the student from passing one or more sections of the ELPAC.

Protections for Parents with Limited English Proficiency

Does a school have to communicate with you about your student in a language you can understand if you speak a language other than English?

Yes. Parents with limited English proficiency must receive meaningful communication in a language they can understand, free of charge.¹⁷² Schools must take reasonable steps to ensure that parents who speak other languages can participate in their children's education. This includes providing notices in multiple languages, translating important student records, and providing interpreters for meetings with school and district staff.

When is a school required to translate notices into languages other than English?

California Education Code Section 48985 requires that schools translate “all notices, reports, statements, or records” that are sent to parents into all languages that 15% or more of enrolled students speak.

Also, schools must allow parents to respond to those notices in their primary language, even if the response is not in English. To find out if your language meets the 15% or more threshold, visit: <https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/> and take the following steps:

1. Make the following selections on the DataQuest homepage, and press “Submit.”

The screenshot shows the DataQuest homepage for the California Department of Education. The page has a header with the 'DATAQUEST' logo and the state seal. Below the header, there is a brief description of DataQuest. A section titled 'To create a report:' lists three steps: 1. Select a report Level, 2. Select a report Subject, and 3. Select Submit. A red circle highlights the first two steps. Under '1. Select Level', there is a dropdown menu with 'District' selected. Under '2. Select Subject', there is a dropdown menu with 'English Learner Data' selected. At the bottom of the highlighted area, there are 'Submit' and 'Reset' buttons. To the left of the highlighted area, there are links for 'Data Resources' and 'Other CDE Resources'.

2. Type in the name of the school district you are checking and select the most recent year data is available.

¹⁷² 28 C.F.R. § 42.405(d)(1).

Select Year of Data and Enter District Name

1. Select The Year of Data:

2. Type a portion of the District Name then press the "Submit" button:

3. Select "Language Groups by School Determined to Meet 15 Percent and Above Translation Need" and press submit.

Select a Report:

- ☐ Enrollment by English Language Acquisition Status (ELAS) and Grade
- ☐ Enrollment by English Language Acquisition Status (ELAS) (with School Data)
- ☐ "At-Risk" and Long-Term English Learners (LTEL) by Grade
- ☐ "At-Risk" and Long-Term English Learners (LTEL) (with School Data)
- ☐ "Ever-ELs" by Years as EL and Reclassification (RFEP) Status and Grade
- ☐ "Ever-ELs" by Years as EL and Reclassification (RFEP) Status (with School Data)
- ☐ English Learners by Language and Grade
- ☐ Language Group Data - Districtwide
- ☒ Language Groups by School Determined to Meet 15 Percent and Above Translation Need

If my school is not required to provide notices in multiple languages, how can I ensure communication with the district?

Under Federal and state law, all schools receiving federal and state funding are required to provide meaningful access for individuals with Limited English Proficiency.¹⁷³ This includes providing both translated materials and interpreters to ensure students and parents are able to access school services.

When does a district need to provide translated program materials and student records?

A district must provide translated materials to parents when that information is necessary to them accessing a school and its programs.¹⁷⁴ Such documents include:

¹⁷³42 U.S.C. § 2000d; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 2, § 14101.

¹⁷⁴ Cal. Code Regs. tit. 2, § 14101

- Registration and enrollment in schools and educational programs;
- Language assistance programs;
- Report cards;
- Behavior logs,
- Student discipline reports and policies;
- Special education policies and procedures;
- Special education and related services;
- Grievance procedures and notices of nondiscrimination;
- Parent handbooks;
- Gifted and talented programs; and
- Requests for parent permission for student participation in school activities.

To request translated documents, submit a request in writing to your school principal or to the district's custodian of records. We recommend you submit your request via email or fax to document the date of your request. See [Appendix Q](#) for a Language Access Request Template.

How can you request an interpreter?

If you have limited English proficiency, you can request an interpreter to assist in your interactions with school and district staff in meetings, including disciplinary conferences and hearings, special education meetings, and parent-teacher conferences.

To request an interpreter, submit a request in writing to the meeting organizer. See [Appendix Q](#) for a Language Access Request Template.

What can you do if a district violates my language access rights?

You can file a UCP or OCR complaint for language access violations. Some examples of when your language access rights could be violated include:

- A district failing to provide you with translated notices and records, despite having over 15% of students in the district speak that language
- A district failing to provide you with meaningful access to your student records by not translating vital documents
- A district not providing you an interpreter at no cost to you at meetings such as IEP meetings, disciplinary meetings, or 504 meetings.

See [above](#) for information on how to file a UCP and OCR complaint. For a language discrimination UCP complaint template, see [Appendix R](#).

Language Equity Protections for Students with Disabilities

In addition to the language access rights described [above](#), which apply to all students and families who speak a language other than English, the IDEA provides additional protections. These protections apply to English learners and bilingual students, and they impact the special education evaluation process, IEP meetings, and the delivery of services.

How should culturally and linguistically diverse students be assessed for special education?

If your student is being evaluated for special education services, make sure the district provides you and your student with the following:

- ✓ An assessment plan in your primary language
- ✓ Evaluation materials that are not racially and culturally discriminatory¹⁷⁵
- ✓ Evaluation materials in your student's native language or other mode of communication, unless it is clearly feasible to do so.
- ✓ A translator for parent interview portions of assessments to capture your input.
- ✓ A translated assessment report before your IEP meeting so you can review results and formulate questions ahead of time.

If your student is an English learner being assessed for special education, you should request the district provide your student with bilingual assessments, especially speech and language and psychoeducational evaluations.

For more information about the IEP assessment process, see [above](#). Also, [Appendix S](#) provides a form you can use to request special education evaluations and services for students with limited English proficiency.

If the district's assessment does not provide you with the protections outlined above, you can disagree with the assessment and request an independent evaluation completed by an independent evaluator. To learn more about the independent evaluation process, see [Appendix T](#).

¹⁷⁵ Special education evaluations include the evaluator-administered standardized tests. These tests measure the performance of your student against the performance of students across the country and help identify if your student is underperforming in certain areas. To ensure that a student whose primary language is not English does not underperform in these assessments due to their language differences, the evaluation itself must consider students like them as part of the standard. For this reason, when you attend your student's IEP, you should ask if the standardized tests the district administered were designed to be administered to English learners or bilingual students. If the district does not respond, you can ask them to provide you with the norms and protocols of the assessment.

How should the IEP development process take your input into account as a speaker of a language other than English?

Once your student has been evaluated, you will be invited to participate in a meeting to discuss your student's assessments and determine if they qualify for an IEP.

If English is not your native language, make sure the district provides you and your student with the following during and after the meeting:

- ✓ An interpreter to help you communicate during the meeting;
- ✓ A copy of your procedural rights in your native language. Procedural rights are important because they notify you of your rights if you disagree with the IEP team and outline what next steps you have;
- ✓ A translated copy of the IEP after the meeting. We encourage you to wait until you receive the translated IEP before you sign your consent. This will allow you to review that the plan reflects the team's agreement; and
- ✓ A prior written notice in your language. If you make a request to the IEP team, and the team refuses, they must provide you with prior written notice explaining the reasoning for their denial. This notice must be in your language. You can learn more about prior written notices and what they entail [here](#).

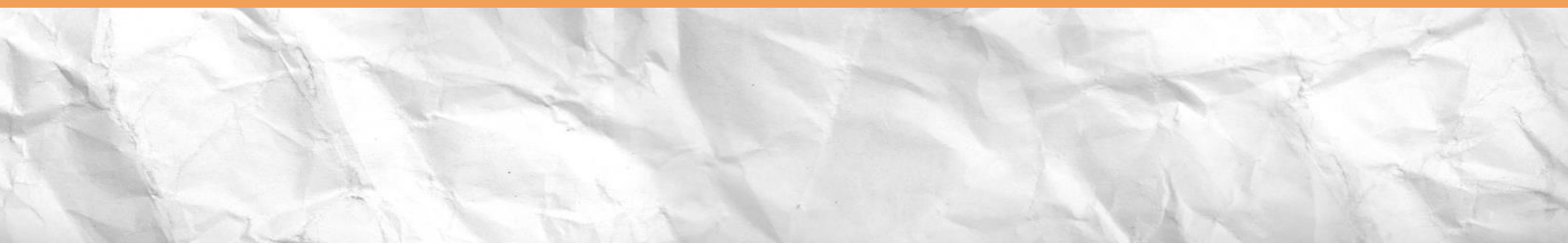
If your student is an English learner, make sure the IEP team provides them with:

- ✓ A team member with experience in language acquisition to ensure that your students' language needs are properly considered during the IEP meeting;
- ✓ Goals to address language development needs;
- ✓ Accommodations for their ELPAC; and
- ✓ Services that consider language development needs, which can include a bilingual service providers or interpreters for their services.

For general information about the IEP process, see [above](#).

What options do you have if the IEP team fails to provide you with the protections outlined above?

If the IEP team either does not provide you with or denies your request for the protections listed above, you can file a complaint with the California Department of Education for a denial of FAPE. You can find a template complaint in [Appendix U](#).



Advocacy for Undocumented Students

Rights for Undocumented Students in Public Schools

Do undocumented students have a right to public education?

Yes. All children in the United States have a right to a free and appropriate public education, regardless of immigration or citizenship status.¹⁷⁶ The California Department of Education has repeatedly reaffirmed this obligation in guidance to its schools.¹⁷⁷ The California Attorney General's Office has also issued guidance to schools on how to comply with the law in creating a safe and secure learning environment for all students, including undocumented students, which is available online in English¹⁷⁸ and Spanish.¹⁷⁹

How do you enroll your student in school without revealing that you are undocumented?

Information about immigration or citizenship status is never needed for school enrollment, nor is a Social Security number. Schools must allow parents to demonstrate proof of residency and the student's age with a variety of documents; schools do not need to keep a copy of any documents shown.

Examples of documents that can serve as proof of residency (i.e. that you live close enough to attend a school) include a lease, utility statements, or pay stubs. If you do not have any of these documents, the school must accept a "Declaration of Residency," which is a letter you write attesting that you live at a particular place.

Examples of documents that can serve as age verification (i.e. proof that your student is the right age to enroll in a school or grade) include a birth certificate, passport, or baptism certificate. If none, the school must accept an affidavit or other appropriate means of proving age.

Can immigration officers access your student's information and records?

Federal and state laws protect student education records along with personal information. In general, a school has to get written permission from you to release student information, unless the information is already public or in response to a subpoena or court order.

¹⁷⁶ *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202 (1982); Cal. Educ. Code § 220, 234 et seq.

¹⁷⁷ <https://www.cde.ca.gov/eo/in/yr25cdoletter0121.asp#:~:text=Many%20school%20districts%20through out%20California,regardless%20of%20their%20immigration%20status.>

¹⁷⁸ <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/attachments/press-docs/Immigration-Enforcement%20Actions%20at%20California%20Schools.pdf>.

¹⁷⁹ <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/attachments/press-docs/Immigration-Enforcement%20Actions%20at%20California%20Schools-es.pdf>.

Some school districts collect and publicize basic student “directory information,” but before they include your information, they have to give you written notice and allow you to opt out.

“Directory information” includes names, addresses, phone numbers, grade levels, dates of attendance, honors/awards, and participation in school activities. Directory information does not include citizenship/immigration status.

When you enroll, you should ask for the school’s written policies on student information and review it. After you read the school’s policy for “directory information,” you can consider whether to opt out of releasing that information.

Can your student still qualify for Free and Reduced-Price Meals if you don’t have a Social Security Number?

Yes, if your family meets the income eligible requirements of the program. Check “No SSN” on the form where applicable, and ensure the applications are otherwise completed.

Also, if you or any member of your household already participates in CalFresh, CalWORKS, or FDPIR, no SSN number is required for the student to receive free and reduced-price meals.

What can you do if your student’s rights are violated?

If you or your student experience discrimination, intimidation, bullying, or harassment due to your perceived immigration status or national origin, you can file a complaint using the processes outlined [above](#).

If a school shares your student’s records without your permission, you can file a complaint with the office that enforces the Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act using the process outlined here: <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/file-a-complaint> and the form found in [Appendix P](#).

If ICE officers go onto your student’s school campus, you should also report the incident to the California Bureau for Children’s Justice using the complaint process outlined here: <https://oag.ca.gov/bcj/complaint>.

Know Your Rights: Contact with ICE at School

Can Immigration Officers (“ICE”) come to your student’s school?

As of January 2025, federal and state laws do not ban ICE from entering schools or other places where children might be (playgrounds, community centers, childcare programs, bus stops), but state and local guidance limits ICE presence in schools.

For example, some California schools have designated themselves as “safe havens,” which means that they promise to resist ICE’s attempts to enter schools or use any school information for immigration purposes.

However, even if your school is not a safe haven, it must still have a plan for ensuring the school is safe for all students, regardless of their immigration status. The California Department of Education states that schools must have policies for responding to ICE’s requests to enter school campuses, notifying the district superintendent of ICE’s attempts to access a school, and responding to any requests by ICE to access any student or family information.¹⁸⁰

What should your student do if ICE approaches them at school?

If ICE approaches you or your student at school, stay calm and not run away. Notify school staff immediately. You should also loudly and firmly state the rights listed below:

1 5th Amendment - I have a right to stay silent & speak with an attorney.

- You can **refuse to speak** with an ICE officer until you speak with an **attorney** when ICE approaches you anywhere, including while you are walking, using public transportation, on the playground, or hanging out with friends.
- **Do not answer any questions**, especially about your birthplace, immigration status, or how you entered the United States.
- **Do not sign anything** without first speaking with an attorney.

2 4th Amendment - I have a right not to be unlawfully searched and have my belongings illegally taken away.

- ICE **cannot search** you or your belongings **unless**:
 - You give the officer **permission** to search;
 - The officer has **probable cause** (suspicion supported by evidence, that you have committed a crime); or
 - The officer has a **warrant**. A warrant looks like a letter from a court, signed by a judge.

¹⁸⁰<https://www.cde.ca.gov/eo/in/yr25cdoletter0121.asp#:~:text=Many%20school%20districts%20through out%20California,regardless%20of%20their%20immigration%20status.>

How can you prepare for a situation where you are detained or deported so your student's education is not interrupted?

With times being as uncertain as they are, it is a good idea to plan ahead for your student's education. Immigration experts recommend developing a "Family Preparedness Plan" and keeping it in a safe place.

The plan should designate a trusted adult to care for your child if you cannot. Include emergency numbers, important contact information, a Caregiver's Authorization Affidavit (conferring the right to make education and medical decisions to the temporary caregiver), and a file with important documents (passports, birth certificates, identification cards, social security cards, medical information, etc.). More information about what should be included in this plan can be found here on Immigrant Legal Resources Center's website: https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/family_preparedness_plan.pdf.



Advocacy for Unhoused Students and Students in Foster Care

Definitions

How does the law define “foster youth”?

California’s Education Code¹⁸¹ defines “foster youth” as any of the following:

- A child who has been removed from their home pursuant to WIC Section 309. This means that a child has been taken into custody upon a finding that the child has no guardian willing to provide care, there is an urgent safety need, the child has left a court-ordered placement, or the guardian surrendered the child;¹⁸²
- A child or youth who has been declared a ward of the court under WIC Sections 300 or 602, regardless of whether the child has been removed from their home; or
- A dependent child of the court of an Indian tribe or organization who is subject to a petition filed in tribal court; or
- A child who is subject to a voluntary placement agreement under WIC Section 11400.

How does the law define “homeless youth”?

Homeless youth, as defined by the federal McKinney-Vento Act and the California Department of Education,¹⁸³ are children and youth who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. This could refer to youth who are migrant or living in the houses of other persons, in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, hotels, substandard housing, bus or train stations, camping grounds, emergency or transitional shelters, abandoned in hospitals, or similar settings.

Does California law provide extra protection to unhoused youth and youth in foster care?

Yes. California law provides additional protections to unhoused students and students in foster care to make sure they have access to the same academic resources, services, and enrichment activities available to all students. These additional rights and protections will be further explained below.

¹⁸¹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48853.5.

¹⁸² Welf. & Inst. Code § 309.

¹⁸³ 42 U.S.C. §§ 11431-11435;

<https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sg/homelessyouth.asp#:~:text=Homeless%20youth%20is%20defined%20as,regular%2C%20and%20adequate%20nighttime%20residence..>

Right to Enroll at the School of Origin

What is a foster youth or unhoused youth’s “school of origin”?

Students in foster care have the right to stay in the same school after they move to a new foster care placement or to return to a school they previously attended in the last 15 months. This school is known as the student’s “school of origin.”¹⁸⁴

Unhoused students have the same right, and it lasts for the duration of the time a student is homeless when a student becomes unhoused during or between academic years. And, if a student becomes permanently housed during the school year, this right permits them to finish the school year at their school of origin if their new housing is within the residential boundaries for a different school or district.¹⁸⁵ If the student is in high school, this right permits them to stay at their school of origin through their graduation.¹⁸⁶

However, if an unhoused student prefers to enroll in a school closer to where they are temporarily staying, they are able to attend without proving permanent residency.¹⁸⁷

How do you determine a student’s school of origin?

A student in foster care’s school of origin can be the school the student attended when first entering foster care, the school the student most recently attended, or any school the student attended in the last 15 months.¹⁸⁸

McKinney-Vento defines school of origin as “the school a child or youth attended when permanently housed or the school in which the child or youth was last enrolled, including a preschool.”¹⁸⁹

The California Education Code adds that if there is another school that the student attended within the immediately preceding 15 months and with which the student is connected, this school also may be considered the school of origin.¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 48853.5(g); 48853(a)(1), (f); see also California Local Educational Agency Primer: The Education Rights of Students Experiencing Homelessness at <https://www.hetac.org/hetac-resources/ed-rights#dkr>.

¹⁸⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(A)(i); Cal. Educ. Code § 48852.7.

¹⁸⁶ Cal. Educ. Code § 48852.7(b).

¹⁸⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(A)(ii).

¹⁸⁸ See Foster Youth Educ. Rights, Cal. Dept. of Educ. at <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/pf/fy/fyedrights.asp>.

¹⁸⁹ 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(I)(i).

¹⁹⁰ Cal. Educ. Code § 48852.7(f)(2).

How do you determine the school of origin when a student transitions from elementary to middle or middle to high school?

If a foster youth is transitioning from elementary to middle or middle to high school, the student has the right to transition to the same school as their classmates in the same district attendance area.¹⁹¹

The McKinney-Vento Act also states that “[w]hen the child or youth completes the final grade level served by the school of origin, the term school of origin shall include the designated receiving school at the next grade level for all feeder schools.”¹⁹²

Can a student be prevented from enrolling at a school of origin?

Yes. A student may not be allowed to remain at or enroll in their school of origin in either of the following two situations:

- The student has an individualized education program (“IEP”) requiring placement in a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency, or in another local educational agency;¹⁹³ or
- The student’s education rights holder determines that it is in the best interest of the student to be placed at another school.¹⁹⁴

What if there is a dispute with the school over the student’s school of origin?

If there is a disagreement between the student and the district or school, the student has the right to stay in their school of origin until the dispute is resolved.¹⁹⁵

Does a student have to leave their school of origin after exiting foster care?

If a student exits foster care, they may have to transfer to their school of residence—or the school they are zoned for based on their permanent address—if they no longer meet the residency requirements for their school of origin. If the youth is in grades 1 through 8 when the court’s jurisdiction ends, the right to remain in the school of origin lasts

¹⁹¹ Cal. Educ. Code § 48853.5(f)(4).

¹⁹² 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(I)(i).

¹⁹³ Cal. Educ. Code § 48853(a)(2); 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(B)(i).

¹⁹⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 48853(a)(3); 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(B)(i). Note that in this case, the ERH should provide a written statement that he/she has made the determination to enroll the student in another education program outside the student’s school of origin.

¹⁹⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(E); Cal. Educ. Code § 48852.7(e)(1).

through the end of the school year. If they are in high school when court jurisdiction ends, the right lasts through graduation.¹⁹⁶

Does the district have to provide students with transportation to their school of origin?

Maybe. If transportation is needed to get a foster youth to and from their school of origin, the school district is **not** required to provide transportation services, unless the district is otherwise required by federal law (for example, through Every Student Succeeds Act or the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act).¹⁹⁷ A school district can, at its discretion, provide transportation services.¹⁹⁸

However, Every Student Succeeds Act requires that local education agencies and child welfare collaborate to develop clear written procedures for providing foster youth with prompt and cost-effective transportation to their schools of origin.¹⁹⁹ If a caregiver is able to provide transportation, child welfare is often able to reimburse them for reasonable costs with federal funds.²⁰⁰

What does the right to immediate enrollment mean?

Students in foster care and students experiencing homelessness have the right to immediately enroll in their schools of origin or a new school in the attendance area of their current placements, even if they are unable to produce previous academic records, records of immunization, health records, proof of residency, birth certificates, or other documentation. They also must be allowed to enroll even if they did not check out from their previous school, they have outstanding fees, fines, textbooks, or other items due to the last school, or they cannot produce clothing or records needed for enrollment.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁶ Cal. Educ. Code § 48853.5(e)(1)-(4).

¹⁹⁷ Cal. Educ. Code § 48853.5(f)(3)(B).

¹⁹⁸ Cal. Educ. Code § 48853.5(f)(5).

¹⁹⁹ 42 U.S.C. § 675(4)(A); 20 U.S.C. § 6312(c).

²⁰⁰ 42 U.S.C. § 675(4)(A); see also Cal. Dept. of Soc. Services' All County Letter No. 11-51 for an explanation of how to calculate the reimbursement.

²⁰¹ 42 U.S.C. § 11432(g)(3)(C)(i)(I); Cal. Educ. Code §§ 48850(a)(3)(A), 48852.7(c)(3), 48853.5(f)(8)(B).

²⁰² Cal. Educ. Code § 48852.7(e)(3).

High School Graduation Requirements for Foster and Unhoused Youth

What expanded graduation options are available to foster and unhoused youth?

For foster youth, AB 167/216 allows students who transfer high schools after their second year to graduate from any district school after completing minimum state graduation requirements if they cannot reasonably complete the additional local school district graduation requirements in their four years of high school.

Similarly, unhoused students who have transferred schools any time after the end of their second year of high school can also graduate in 4 years by meeting minimum state graduation requirements. They are also afforded an additional year to meet statewide and additional district graduation requirements if they choose.²⁰³

Students who graduate under this option still receive a high school diploma, but there may be an impact on college course enrollment, discussed further [below](#).

What minimum state graduation requirements look like compared to district requirements will be discussed [below](#).

Can a student lose their eligibility for extended graduation options?

No. Once a student is found eligible, they stay eligible, even if they transfer schools again, return to the care of their biological parents, their court case closes, or they gain permanent housing.

Are there any potential consequences of graduating with minimum state graduation requirements?

Graduating with minimum state graduation requirements could impact a student's ability to be admitted to postsecondary educational institutions (i.e., a college or university).²⁰⁴ The school district must notify the student and their ERH of this risk. Schools should inform students that this potential consequence can be mitigated by transferring to a 4-year school by way of a California Community College.

²⁰³ Cal. Educ. Code § 51225.1.

²⁰⁴ Cal. Educ. Code § 51225.1(f).

What are the state's minimum graduation requirements?

California school districts give students 5 credits per class per semester, or 10 credits per class per year. As you can see in the chart below, the sample California district requires a total of 230 credits to graduate. California's minimum graduation requirements²⁰⁵ reduce the total number of credits needed to graduate to 130.

However, starting with students graduating in 2029-2030, California will require an Ethnic Studies course.²⁰⁶ Starting in 2030-2031, a Personal Finance course will also be required.

The chart below shows what this looks like:

California Minimum Graduation Requirements	Sample Local School District Graduation Requirements
English (30 credits)	English (40 Credits) - English 9 (10 credits) - English 10 (10 credits) - American Literature (10 credits) - Contemporary Composition (10 credits)
Math (20 credits) - Algebra I/Math I (10 credits) - Other math (10 credits)	Math (30 credits) - Algebra I (10 credits) - Geometry (10 credits) - Algebra 2 (10 credits)
Science (20 credits) - Biological science (10 credits) - Physical science (10 credits)	Science (30 credits) - Biological science (10 credits) - Physical science (10 credits) - Lab science (10 credits)
Social Studies (30 credits) - World History (10 credits) - US History (10 credits) - American government/civics (5 credits) - Economics (5 credits)	Social Studies (30 credits) - World History (10 credits) - US History (10 credits) - Principles of American Democracy (5 credits) - Economics (5 credits)

²⁰⁵ See <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/gs/hs/hsgmin.asp>.

²⁰⁶ Cal. Educ. Code § 51226.7.

Visual or Performing Arts, Foreign Language, or Career Technical Education (10 credits)	Foreign Language (20 credits) Visual and Performing Arts (10 credits)
Physical Education (20 credits)	Physical Education (20 credits)
Electives (0 credits)	Electives (50 credits)
TOTAL: 130 credits	TOTAL: 230 credits

How do you do a credit check and graduation plan for a foster or unhoused youth?

Part of advocating for an unhoused or foster youth can include conducting a credit check and coming up with a graduation plan to ensure that the school allows the student to enroll in and complete the courses needed for them to graduate. Here are steps:

1. Request records from each high school the student attended (see section [above](#) on how to request records and [Appendix B](#) and [Appendix C](#) for sample record request forms and authorizations). Make a list of all grades/check-out grades and credits earned for all courses attempted and completed.
2. Follow-up with the youth to see if there are any gaps in enrollment. Students in foster care may be eligible for partial credits for classes that were not completed (see [below](#) for information on partial credit advocacy).
3. Look up the graduation requirements for the youth's current school district. Use the chart [above](#) to help you document graduation requirements for your district.
4. Meet with the school to go over classes that still need to be taken and work together to make a sample class schedule that will allow the student to receive their diploma. Remember, foster and unhoused youth are entitled to a 5th year in high school to complete their graduation requirements.
5. Follow up with the school every semester to make sure the youth is enrolled in classes that align with their graduation plan.

Right to Partial Credits

Why do unhoused students and students in foster care get partial credits?

Because unhoused students and students in foster care are more likely to transfer schools frequently throughout the semester, schools and other districts receiving transferring students must accept coursework satisfactorily completed at another public school, juvenile court school, or nonpublic school. This is true even if the student did not complete the entire course.

Can a school lower an unhoused or foster youth's grades due to absences or gaps in enrollment caused by changing schools?

No. Grades cannot be lowered due to absences or gaps in enrollment caused by changes in school or home placements, attendance at court hearings, or participating in any court-related activity.

Does a school have to calculate partial credits for a foster youth or unhoused youth?

Yes. When the sending school receives notice that an unhoused student or student in foster care is transferring, they must issue check-out grades and calculate and send credits earned on an official transcript to the receiving school. This must happen within **2 business days** for foster youth.²⁰⁷

The receiving school must accept all credits from the sending school and apply them to the same or substantially similar courses. Students must be enrolled in the same or equivalent classes to the ones they were previously enrolled in.

²⁰⁷ Assembly Bill 490, Senate Bill 578; https://courts.ca.gov/sites/default/files/courts/default/2024-12/btb_23_5o_11.pdf.



Advocacy for LGBTQIA+ Youth



Special thanks to Ania Korpanty for their work on this chapter.

Key Terms and Phrases

LGBTQIA+

Stands for **L**esbian, **G**ay, **B**isexual, **T**rans, **Q**ueer/**Q**uestioning, **I**ntersex, **A**sexual, and more. The **+** at the end means that there is a diverse array of identities that can fall into this group, with a variety of sexual preferences and gender identities. The term refers to people who are gender non-conforming, non-heterosexual, and/or both.

Queer

Used similarly to LGBTQIA+. Queer was once a derogatory term used to denigrate people in the LGBTQIA+ community, but its members have reclaimed the word in the last decade. Not all LGBTQIA+ people identify as queer, but many do.

Trans

Term describing people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. It can also refer to people whose gender expression does not match society's norm for their assigned sex.

Nonbinary

Term describing people whose gender identity is not exclusively male or female. Nonbinary individuals can identify as both male and female, neither male nor female, or have a gender that is fluid or changes over time.

Intersex

Refers to individuals who are born with variations in their sexual development that do not fit the typical binary definitions of male or female. This identity does not require a medical diagnosis. It simply means having different sex traits or reproductive anatomy that show up at birth or later in life.

Dead name

Refers to the name a person was given at birth but is not a person's chosen name. Many trans or nonbinary people go by a different name that reflects what they prefer to be called or more closely represents their identities. It is typically considered disrespectful to use someone's dead name.

Gender dysphoria

Refers to a medical condition in the DSM-V describing significant stress experienced by a person who cannot live their life consistent with their gender identity. This can cause stress, loneliness, discomfort, and depression. While many trans people experience gender dysphoria, not all do; and not all who experience gender dysphoria are trans.

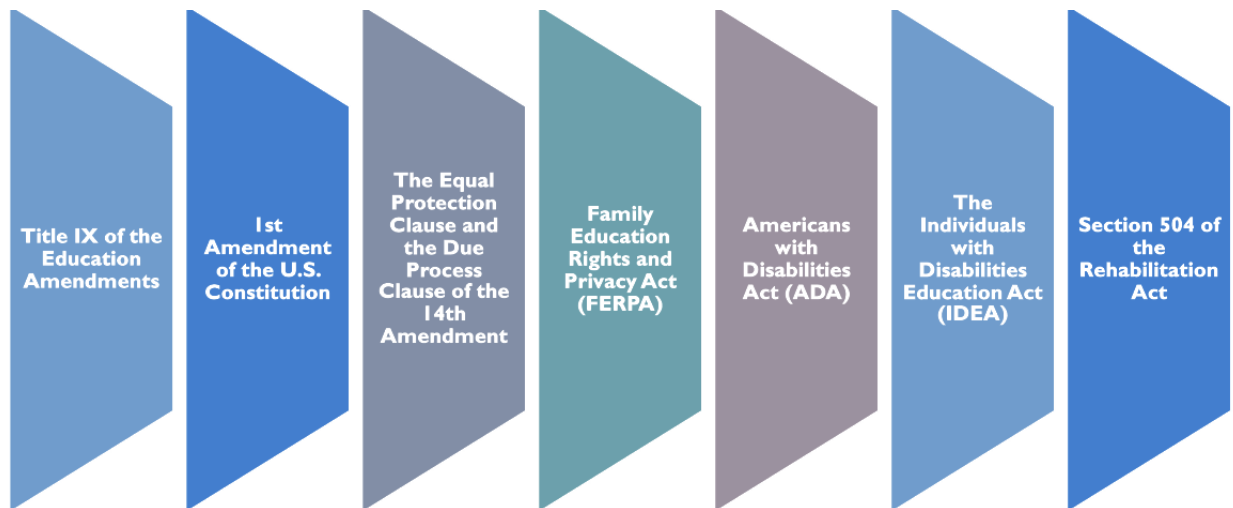
Cisgender

Refers to people who identify with the sex or gender they were assigned at birth.

Laws Protecting LGBTQIA+ Students

What laws protect LGBTQIA+ students?

There are a number of federal and state laws that protect queer students depending on the circumstances.



Title IX of the Education Amendments

Title IX bans sex discrimination in schools, including discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. It ensures that queer students have equal access to education and activities in any school that receives federal funding

1st Amendment of the United States Constitution

The 1st Amendment protects freedom of speech. This means that schools cannot explicitly censor information related to support and inclusion of queer students.

The Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution's 14th Amendment

The 14th Amendment prevents schools from discriminating against students on the basis of gender or sexual orientation unless the action they want to take is substantially related to an important government interest. In other words, they cannot discriminate unless they have a really strong reason for doing so and there is not another way to accomplish the important interest except through an action that discriminates.

Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

FERPA protects student's personal and private information. Education Rights Holders can request that education records be amended to uphold a student's identity, like by changing their name or pronouns.

Are there additional protections for queer students with disabilities?

Yes. The following three laws provide additional protections for queer students with disabilities.

Further, while queerness is in no way a disability, queer students can experience trauma or mental health issues due to frequent identity-based harassment or discrimination that can manifest as social-emotional or behavioral challenges. These challenges may entitle a queer student to disability-based protections.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The Americans with Disabilities Act is a federal law that requires schools to provide equal access to students with disabilities, which is any condition that interferes with a major life activity. Learning is a major life activity, bringing the ADA into the school setting.

The ADA can be used to protect queer students. For example, a student may develop anxiety from being constantly misgendered or harassed at school due to their queer identity, with their academics and mental health suffering as a result. This would qualify as a disability under the ADA, permitting that student to get services and protections.

Also, gender dysphoria is a recognized disability under the ADA. If a student has this diagnosis, they can get ADA accommodations as well.

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

The IDEA is specific to the education context and requires all children with disabilities to receive a free, appropriate public education through special education and related services, such as counseling or occupational therapy. This could be particularly useful for LGBTQIA+ students who have individual education plans, or IEPs. For example, let's say there is a transgender girl who has a learning disability and trouble communicating and socializing. These challenges may be exacerbated because her peers and teachers use her dead name and incorrect pronouns. The school can then put in her IEP that all educational materials and instructions use her correct pronouns and chosen name to create an inclusive environment that helps foster learning and communication.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act

Similarly, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act can provide support for LGBTQIA+ students. Section 504 has a broader scope because it focuses on equal access and preventing discrimination while IDEA provides specialized education services. There may be overlap between these two laws. So, for example, if there is a transgender boy who wants to use the men's restroom and whose mental or physical health would suffer if forced to use the women's restroom, but his teacher does not allow him to, he may get an accommodation in his 504 plan that states he is permitted to use the men's restroom.

What state laws protect queer students?

California has several laws and policies that protect queer students in schools. This is not an exhaustive list, but these are some applicable protections for youth in schools.

California Education Code Section 220

Section 220 of the California Education Code prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, or other protected characteristics.

The California Healthy Youth Act

The California Healthy Youth Act requires all sex education classes in California to include materials about LGBTQIA+ sexual orientations and gender identities.

The School Success and Opportunity Act

The School Success and Opportunity Act allows students to participate in sex-segregated school programs and activities and use facilities that align with their gender identity regardless of the sex they were assigned at birth.

The SAFETY Act

The Support Academic Futures and Educators for Today's Youth, or SAFETY Act, prohibits school districts from outing LGBTQ+ students to their families and others without their consent. It also protects teachers and school staff from retaliation if they refuse to reveal information to parents or others related to a student's gender or identity.

The Save and Supportive Schools Act

This law, effective the 2025-2026 school year, implements cultural competency training programs for teachers to have the tools and trainings necessary to support LGBTQIA+ students, including how to intervene in and respond to incidents of bullying and harassment.

The Transgender Youth Privacy Act

The Transgender Youth Privacy Act requires courts to seal any petition for a change of gender or sex identifier filed by a minor to protect their privacy to help prevent online discovery of documents leading to outing and harassment.

SB 857: LGBTQ Advisory Task Force in Schools

This law requires the California Superintendent of Public Instruction to form an advisory task force to identify the statewide needs of LGBTQIA+ students and make recommendations as to policies to support their well-being. The task force is required to report their findings on or before January 1, 2026.

SB 407: Support for LBGTQIA+ Youth in Foster Care

This policy requires that foster families demonstrate an ability and willingness to meet the needs of an LGBTQIA+ youth. Foster families, before being approved as a caregiver and once a year after, need to complete a training on knowledge and skills for supporting LGBTQIA+ youth.

Advocacy Avenues for Supporting LGBTQIA+ Students

What issues might a queer student face in school?

Queer students can experience multiple affronts to their identities and personal safety in schools. It is important to understand what discrimination against queer students can look like, so you know how to support them and help them assert their rights.²⁰⁸

Queer students often report that they frequently experience harassment on the basis of their identities in school. This could be bullying, deadnaming, misgendering, or being called a slur but other students or even staff.

Many schools still have restrooms, locker rooms, and sports teams that are segregated on the basis of a male-female binary. This can exclude and isolate queer students, deny them opportunities to participate in extracurriculars, and subject them to potentially unsafe environments.

It is also common for schools to censor books, materials, and resources that embrace or educate about queer identities, issues, and history.

Queer students of color or students with disabilities will also experience the discrimination and harassment endemic to those populations with the additional intersectionality of gender/sexuality.

If a queer student experiences discrimination, harassment, or a hostile learning environment, can they file a complaint?

Yes. There are a number of complaints available to assert the rights of queer students:

- Any instances of gender or sex discrimination violate state and federal law. You can file a UCP or OCR complaint using the processes outlined [above](#).
- You can file a records correction with the school district if there are any instances of student information and records being inaccurate or misleading using the form found in [Appendix P](#).
- Any instances of schools or districts sharing unlawful personal information about a student's identity or sexuality can be challenged with a FERPA complaint (outlined [above](#)) or an OCR or UCP complaint.

²⁰⁸ The ACLU has a toolkit for asserting the rights of LGBTQIA+ students, available here: <https://www.aclusocal.org/en/know-your-rights/lgbtq-student-rights-k-12-california-public-schools>.

What sorts of supports can I ask a school to provide a struggling queer student?

School-Based Supports Available to All Students

California school districts have mental health supports available to all students upon request. It is a good idea to work with your student's school to identify a trusted adult (teacher, administrator, counselor, etc.) for your student to go to if they need support. You can also ask for school-based mental health services for your student with a counselor, social worker, or school therapist provided as needed or at regular intervals.

Supportive Measures through Title IX

Title IX provides for “supportive measures” for students impacted by gender or sex discrimination. These are free services and supports to ensure equitable access to education. This can include access to counseling, changes in class schedules, mutual no-contact orders, academic accommodations, escort services between classes, assistance with reporting procedures, accountability on name and pronoun usage, access the gender-inclusive facilities, training for staff, support for student organization development, and safe space designation.

Supports and Services through Section 504 or the IDEA

As stated [above](#), identifying as LGBTQIA+ is not a disability, but disability law can provide additional layers of protection for students who have qualifying conditions.

Appendix



Table of Contents

- Appendix A** – NLSLA Education Resources Flyer
- Appendix B** – Authorization to Release Information/Records
- Appendix C** – Request for Student Records
- Appendix D** – Sample Compliance Complaint Threat Letter
- Appendix E** – Special Education Assessment Request Form
- Appendix F** – Request for an Independent Education Evaluation
- Appendix G** – Special Education Eligibility Categories
- Appendix H** – Request for Functional Behavioral Assessment
- Appendix I** – Request for IEP meeting
- Appendix J** – Request for Support Services under Section 504
- Appendix K** – Sample Compliance Complaint
- Appendix L** – Request for OAH Mediation or Hearing
- Appendix M** – OCR Complaint Form
- Appendix N** – UCP Complaint Form
- Appendix O** – Sample Student Safety Plan Form
- Appendix P** – FERPA Complaint Form
- Appendix Q** – Language Access Request Template
- Appendix R** – Language Discrimination UCP Complaint Template
- Appendix S** – Request for Special Education Evaluations and Services (LEP)
- Appendix T** – Information on Requesting an IEE (LEP)
- Appendix U** – Compliance Complaint (LEP)

NLSLA Education Resources Flyer



Education Rights Practice Resources

GENERAL INFORMATION

[Website](#)
[General Flyer](#)

EDUCATION RIGHTS MANUAL

[English](#)
[Spanish](#)

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS FLYERS

Learn About:

- [Suspensions](#)
- [Expulsions](#)
- [Involuntary Transfers](#)
- [Fourth Amendment](#)
- [Filing for Due Process](#)

Requesting:

- [Education Records](#)
- [Special Education Evaluation](#)
- [Independent Educational Evaluation \(IEE\)](#)
- [IEP Meeting](#)
- [Section 504 Services](#)

LAWSUITS & REPORTS

Lawsuits:

- **California Department of Education**
 - [Press Release](#)
 - [Complaint](#)
- **Antelope Valley Union High School District**
 - [Press Release](#)
 - [Complaint](#)

Reports:

- [Not Just Stops – Mapping Racially Biased Policing in the Antelope Valley](#)
- [Investigation Report into Antelope Valley Union High School District](#)

WORKSHOP RESOURCES

Find Upcoming Workshops on:

- [Suspensions, Expulsions, UCP/OCR Complaints, Bullying, and more!](#)

Find Workshop Materials such as:

- [Letter templates, samples, flyers, and more!](#)



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NLSLAEducationTeam@nlsa.org
nlsa.org/services/education-rights

Recursos de Práctica de Derechos Educativos

INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

Sitio Web

Folleto General

MANUAL DE DERECHOS EDUCATIVOS

Inglés | Español

FOLLETOS CONOZCA SUS DERECHOS

Aprender Acerca:

- Suspensiones
- Expulsiones
- Transferencias Involuntarias
- Cuarta Enmienda
- Presentación del debido proceso

Solicitando:

- Registros educativos
- Evaluación de Educación Especial
- Evaluación Educativa Independiente (IEE)
- Reunión del IEP
- Servicios de la Sección 504

DEMANDAS & INFORMES

Demandas:

- **Departamento de Educación de California**
 - Comunicados de Prensa
 - Queja
- **Antelope Valley Union High School District**
 - Comunicados de Prensa
 - Queja

Informes:

- No solo paradas: mapeo de la actuación policial con prejuicios raciales en Antelope Valley.
- Informe de investigación sobre el distrito escolar secundario Antelope Valley Union

RECURSOS DEL TALLER

Encuentre próximos talleres sobre:

- Suspensiones, expulsiones, quejas de UCP/OCR, bullying, y más.

Encuentre materiales para talleres como:

- Plantillas de cartas, muestras, folletos, y mucho más.



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Authorization to Release Information/ Records

AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION/RECORDS

Student's Name	
Student's D.O.B.	
ERH's Name	
Address:	
Telephone Number:	

AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION/RECORDS

I authorize any person, governmental agency, corporation or other agency to release to _____ any and all information pertaining to (student) _____'s developmental, educational, social service, and/or mental health needs. Such information shall include medical, psychological, social, vocational, rehabilitative, educational, and law enforcement records, reports, assessments, and evaluations. The authorization includes the release of all records or documents deemed confidential and extends to all documents otherwise considered confidential under any Federal or State privacy laws.

This authorization shall include, but is not limited to, the right to inspect, copy, or otherwise utilize said records as may be deemed fit to obtain whatever clarification or opinion on said records the requesting party shall deem necessary to the proper disposition of my case.

I understand that this authorization, with the exception of action already taken, is subject to revocation by me at any time. I also understand that a photocopy or facsimile copy of this authorization has the same effect as the original.

Please forward all records regarding the minor named above within five (5) days of receipt of this form to:

Name of Requesting Party:	
Address:	
Telephone Number:	
Fax Number:	

Name of Person Authorizing Release of Records:
Relationship to Student:

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Request for Student Records



REQUEST FOR STUDENT EDUCATION RECORDS

Date: _____

District: Attn: Custodian of Records	
Address:	
Fax Number:	

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

Re: Records Request

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of student _____, a student who currently attends the school named above, I am writing to request a copy of all of the above student's education records retained by the District, including but not limited to the CUMULATIVE FILE (or a record of where the file was forwarded upon checkout) and ALL:

- Individualized Education Programs ("IEPs");
- Grades/Progress Reports/Transcripts;
- Disciplinary records, including, but not limited to, suspension and expulsion notices and referrals to a counselor or other school official;
- Attendance records;
- Class schedules;
- Reports;
- Standardized test scores;
- Assessments/evaluations and protocols; and
- Notes by teachers and other staff members.

I am the above student's Education Rights Holder. As you are aware, the law requires that you provide these records no later than five days following the date of the request. See Cal. Educ. Code Section 49069.7; see also FERPA, 20 U.S.C. Section 1232(g) and 34 C.F.R. Section 99.10 (discussing right to access records generally). Due to financial hardship, I am requesting that the fees for this request be waived.

You may email or mail the records requested, to my attention. Thank you in advance for your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Sample Compliance Complaint Threat Letter

SAMPLE COMPLIANCE COMPLAINT THREAT LETTER

Date: _____

District:	
Attn: Custodian of Records	
Address:	
Fax Number:	

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the above student's Education Rights Holder. My student currently attends the above school and has the following disability: _____.

I attempted to contact you on ____/____/____ to discuss the following issues with my student's school/district:

- ☐ I requested my student's education records on ____/____/____ and have not received requested documents within the 5-business day timeline required by Section 49069.7 of the California Education Code.
- ☐ I never consented to special education evaluations done by the district on ____/____/____. (Failure to get written parental consent for assessment, Cal. Educ. Code § 56321).
- ☐ When I asked the district for a copy of special education evaluations, they refused to give me a copy. (Failure to provide parent with requested records, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56504; 34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.502.)
- ☐ My student's IEP states that _____, but the district has not provided these opportunities/services. (Failure to implement the IEP, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56345; failure to provide least restrictive environment, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56364; 34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.550-553.)
- ☐ Other: _____

I would prefer to resolve the issues outlined above without filing a compliance complaint with the California Department of Education. To this end, please remedy the above issues immediately by:

- ☐ Providing me with immediate access to and copies of my student's records;
- ☐ Getting my consent prior to any future assessments or changes to the IEP;
- ☐ Immediately implementing my student's IEP as written;
- ☐ Modifying the IEP as follows: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

I ask that you immediately comply with the above requests to avoid my filing a compliance complaint with the California Department of Education.

Sincerely,

Special Education Assessment Request Form



SPECIAL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT REQUEST FORM

Date: _____

District: Attn: Director of Special Education	
Address:	
Fax Number:	

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the Education Rights Holder for the student named above. I am writing to request that my student be evaluated to determine if they are eligible for special education services and supports. I request that the District conduct the following evaluations of my student:

	Academic Achievement		Assistive Technology
	Psychological/Psycho-educational		Alternative/Augmentative Communication
	Speech/Language/Communication		ERICS/ERMHS
	Physical Therapy		Counseling
	Occupational Therapy		Vision
	Health		Hearing
	Functional Behavioral Assessment		Transition
	Adaptive Physical Education		Other:

I also request that my student be evaluated under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act for the presence of any educational service need which may require any accommodation or program modification not available under special education or if my student is not found eligible for special education.

I look forward to receiving an assessment plan in 15 days. Please ensure that I get copy of the assessment reports one week before the IEP meeting.

Sincerely,

Request for Independent Education Evaluation



REQUEST FOR AN INDEPENDENT EDUCATION EVALUATION

Date: _____

District:	
Attn: Director of Special Education	
Address:	
Fax Number:	

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the Education Rights Holder for the student named above. I am writing to request an Independent Education Evaluation ("IEE") at public expense for my student.

Below, I have checked the evaluations/assessments that the District completed with which I disagree and for which I request an IEE. It is my belief that the evaluations were not sufficiently comprehensive or appropriate to determine the unique needs of my student. Therefore, I request the following IEEs at public expense:

☐	Academic Achievement	☐	Assistive Technology
☐	Psychological/Psycho-educational	☐	Alternative/Augmentative Communication
☐	Speech/Language/Communication	☐	ERICS/ERMHS
☐	Physical Therapy	☐	Counseling
☐	Occupational Therapy	☐	Vision
☐	Health	☐	Hearing
☐	Functional Behavioral Assessment	☐	Transition
☐	Adaptive Physical Education	☐	Other:

- ☐ I have selected the following qualified evaluator(s) to complete the above requested IEEs and request that the District provide contract(s) to authorize payment for IEE examinations without delay.

- ☐ I would like the District to provide me with a list of qualified independent evaluators for the requested assessments and the District IEE criteria.

Special Education Eligibility Categories



SPECIAL EDUCATION ELIGIBILITY CATEGORIES

DEFINITIONS OF 13 DISABILITY CATEGORIES UNDER IDEA

(c) **Definitions of disability terms.** The terms used in this definition are defined as follows:

(1) **Autism**

(i) **Autism** means a developmental disability significantly affecting verbal and nonverbal communication and social interaction, generally evident before age 3, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Other characteristics often associated with autism are engagement in repetitive activities and stereotyped movements, resistance to environmental change or change in daily routines, and unusual responses to sensory experiences. The term does not apply if a child's educational performance is adversely affected primarily because the child has an emotional disturbance, as defined in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(ii) A child who manifests the characteristics of "autism" after age 3 could be diagnosed as having "autism" if the criteria in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section are satisfied.

(2) **Deaf-blindness** means concomitant hearing and visual impairments, the combination of which causes such severe communication and other developmental and educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for children with deafness or children with blindness.

(3) **Deafness** means a hearing impairment that is so severe that the child is impaired in processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(4) **Emotional disturbance** is defined as follows:

(i) The term means a condition exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child's educational performance:

(A) An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors.

(B) An inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships.

(C) Inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances.

(D) A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression.

(E) A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

(ii) The term includes schizophrenia. The term does not apply to children who are socially maladjusted, unless it is determined that they have an emotional disturbance.

(5) **Hearing impairment** means an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child's educational performance but that is not included under the definition of deafness in this section.

(6) **Mental retardation** means significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(7) **Multiple disabilities** means concomitant impairments (such as mental retardation-blindness, mental retardation-orthopedic impairment, etc.), the combination of which causes such severe educational needs that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments. The term does not include deaf-blindness.

(8) **Orthopedic impairment** means a severe orthopedic impairment that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes impairments caused by congenital anomaly (e.g., clubfoot, absence of some member, etc.), impairments caused by disease (e.g., poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis, etc.), and impairments from other causes (e.g., cerebral palsy, amputations, and fractures or burns that cause contractures).

(9) **Other health impairment** means having limited strength, vitality or alertness, including a heightened alertness to environmental stimuli, that results in limited alertness with respect to the educational environment, that-

(i) Is due to chronic or acute health problems such as asthma, attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, diabetes, epilepsy, a heart condition, hemophilia, lead poisoning, leukemia, nephritis, rheumatic fever, and sickle cell anemia; and

(ii) Adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(10) **Specific learning disability** is defined as follows:

(i) **General.** The term means a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations, including conditions such as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia.

(ii) **Disorders not included.** The term does not include learning problems that are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor disabilities, of mental retardation, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental, cultural, or economic disadvantage.

(11) **Speech or language impairment** means a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance.

(12) **Traumatic brain injury** means an acquired injury to the brain caused by an external physical force, resulting in total or partial functional disability or psychosocial impairment, or both, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term applies to open or closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one or more areas, such as cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual, and motor abilities; psychosocial behavior; physical functions; information processing; and speech. The term does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative, or to brain injuries induced by birth trauma.

(13) **Visual impairment including blindness** means an impairment in vision that, even with correction, adversely affects a child's educational performance. The term includes both partial sight and blindness.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1401(3)(A) and (B); 1401(26))

Request for Functional Behavioral Assessment

REQUEST FOR FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT

Date: _____

District: Attn: Director of Special Education	
Address:	
Fax Number:	

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the Education Rights Holder for the above student. I am writing to request a Functional Behavioral Assessment for my student to determine the need for additional special education services and supports. My student currently has an IEP and has been experiencing ongoing challenges in the area of behavior.

I request that the District select a qualified behavioralist to perform the Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA) so that an effective Behavioral Intervention Plan (BIP) can be developed, and my student can benefit from their public education in the least restrictive environment (LRE).

I look forward to receiving an Assessment Plan within the next 15 days for my review and consent. I look forward to our IEP team meeting within 60 calendar days of consent to the Assessment Plan to discuss the findings so that we may develop an appropriate and individualized plan to meet my student's unique educational needs. Please contact me to schedule the IEP team meeting with adequate advance written notice so that the meeting may be held at a mutually agreed upon time and place.

Please provide all assessment reports to me at least 5 business days in advance of any IEP meeting so that I have adequate time to prepare for the IEP meeting and can fully participate as a member of the IEP team.

I understand that if this evaluation is refused, I must receive Prior Written Notice that meets the requirements of IDEA. Thank you in advance for your prompt action regarding this request. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Request for IEP Meeting



REQUEST FOR IEP MEETING

Date: _____

District:	
Attn: Director of Special Education	
Address:	
Fax Number:	
Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the Education Rights Holder for the above student with disabilities. I am requesting that an IEP meeting be held for my student as soon as possible and in no more than 30 days, as is required by law. Cal. Educ. Code § 56343.5. I would like to discuss the following at the meeting:

Please ensure the following IEP members are present at my student's meeting (Select all that apply):

- ☐ General education teacher
- ☐ Special education teacher
- ☐ Service providers
- ☐ Counselor
- ☐ District representative who can approve services are in attendance.
- ☐ Someone knowledgeable about language acquisition and support for English Learners. (English learners only)

At least 5 days prior to the meeting, please provide me with all of my student's most recent assessment reports and protocols.

An IEP meeting at the following date and time would be convenient for me: _____

- ☐ I am an individual with Limited English Proficiency. Please provide a translator in my native language of _____, and translated copies of assessment reports to allow me to participate in my student's meeting.

If you have any questions or need to discuss this letter further, please contact me at the number or email above.

Thank you in advance for your prompt action regarding this request.

Sincerely,

Request for Support Services under Section 504

REQUEST FOR SUPPORT SERVICES UNDER SECTION 504

Date: _____

District: Attn: Director of Special Education	
Address:	
Fax Number:	

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the Education Rights Holder for the above student. My student has a disability and needs supportive services provided through Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act to succeed in school. I request to have my student evaluated for services under Section 504.

I am concerned about the following areas related to my student's academics and behavior:

Please contact me within 10 days to meet and discuss the accommodations and modifications a Section 504 plan could provide and what assessments must be completed to establish eligibility for services.

Thank you for your attention and cooperation regarding this matter. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Sample Compliance Complaint



SAMPLE COMPLIANCE COMPLAINT

Date: _____

Complaint Management and Mediation Unit
Special Education Division
California State Department of Education
1430 N Street
Sacramento, CA 96814

Sent via US mail

Re: Compliance Complaint

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
Current District:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

This is a special education compliance complaint. [5 C.C.R. Secs. 4600 and following.] I feel that the above school district is out of compliance with federal and state special education laws.

I am the Education Rights Holder for the above student. My student has a disability that impacts their ability to access the curriculum in the following ways:

My student has an:

- ☐ IEP
- ☐ Section 504 Plan
- ☐ Unidentified/unserved disability

I have attempted to resolve the following issues with the above district, but the district is in violation of the law in the following ways:

- ☐ I requested my student's education records on ____/____/____ and have not received requested documents within the 5-business day timeline required by Section 49069.7 of the California Education Code.

- ☐ I never consented to special education evaluations done by the district on ____/____/_____. (Failure to get written parental consent for assessment, Cal. Educ. Code § 56321).
- ☐ When I asked the district for a copy of special education evaluations, they refused to give me a copy. (Failure to provide parent with requested records, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56504; 34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.502.)
- ☐ My student's IEP states that _____, but the district has not provided these opportunities/services. (Failure to implement the IEP, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56345; failure to provide least restrictive environment, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56364; 34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.550-553.)
- ☐ On ____/____/____, I requested the District translate my student's IEP records to allow me, an individual with Limited English Proficiency the opportunity to meaningfully participate in the development of this special education plan. To date, I have not yet received these translated records. (Failure to ensure parent participation; use of translators or other appropriate action, 34 CFR § 300.322 (a),(e)).
- ☐ Other: _____

In order to resolve this complaint, I am asking for the following remedies:

- ☐ Providing me with immediate access to and copies of my student's records;
- ☐ Provide me with records translated in my native language of _____.
- ☐ Getting my consent prior to any future assessments or changes to the IEP;
- ☐ Immediately implementing my student's IEP as written;
- ☐ Modifying the IEP as follows: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

I have enclosed a copy of my student's IEP and a compliance complaint letter to the district asking for the above requests.

Because my complaint involves a matter which calls for direct State Department of Education intervention pursuant to Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations Section, I have not filed with the local district. Rather, I request direct state intervention in this matter.

I ask for immediate investigation and resolution, as my student cannot afford to wait for these services.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Request for OAH Mediation or Hearing

REQUEST FOR OAH MEDIATION OR HEARING

Date: _____

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
Current District:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

Office of Administrative Hearings
Special Education Division
2349 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95833-4231
Fax: 916-263-0890

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the Education Rights Holder for the above student. This letter is to request a:

☐ Pre-hearing mediation conference

☐ Due process hearing

☐ Due process hearing and mediation

1. Other than the district named above, is there any other school district or public agency that is responsible for providing services for the student and should be party to the hearing?

(Circle one) YES or NO

If YES, provide the name of the party: _____

2. Explain why the hearing is being requested:

3. Explain a resolution you believe would solve the problem:

4. I am an individual with Limited English Proficiency, and my native language is _____.
Please provide a translator for the hearing.

Thank you for your attention and cooperation regarding this matter. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me at the number listed above.

Sincerely,

OCR Complaint Form





**United States Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights**

DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT FORM

You do not have to use this form to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR). You may send OCR a letter or email instead of this form, but the letter or email must include the information in items 1-15 of this form. If you decide to use this form, please type or print all information and use additional pages if more space is needed. An online, fillable version of this form, which can be submitted electronically, can be found at:

<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html>.

Before completing this form, please read all information contained in the enclosed packet including: Information About OCR's Complaint Resolution Procedures, Notice of Uses of Personal Information and the Consent Form.

If you have questions about civil rights or how to file a complaint, you may contact OCR at 800-421-3481, 800-877-8339 (TTY), OCR@ed.gov, or by calling the enforcement office that serves your state or territory. Contact information for enforcement offices can be found at: <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>.

If you have difficulty understanding English, you may, free of charge, request language assistance services for this Department information by calling 1-800- USA-LEARN (1- 800-872-5327) (TTY: 1-800-877-8339), or email us at: Ed.Language.Assistance@ed.gov. If you are a person with a disability, you may request disability-related assistance by contacting OCR at 800-421-3481, 800-877-8339 (TTY), OCR@ed.gov, or by calling the enforcement office that serves your state or territory. Contact information for enforcement offices can be found at: <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>. To request this document in an alternate format such as Braille or large print please contact the Department at 202-260-0852 or om_eeos@ed.gov.

Page 2 of 11 – U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights Discrimination
Complaint Form, Consent Form, and Complaint Processing Procedures

1. Name of person filing this complaint:

Last Name:_____ **First Name:**_____ **Address:**

City:_____ **State:**_____ **Zip Code:**_____

Primary number:_____ **Alternate number:**_____

Email Address: _____

2. Name of person discriminated against (if **other** than person filing). If the person discriminated against is age 18 or older, we will need that person's signature on this complaint form and the consent/release form before we can proceed with this complaint. If the person is a minor, and you do not have the legal authority to file a complaint on the student's behalf, the signature of the child's parent, guardian, or other authorized legal representative is required.

Last Name:_____ **First Name:**_____ **Address:**

City:_____ **State:**_____ **Zip Code:**_____

Primary Phone:_____ **Alternative Phone:**_____

Email Address: _____

3. OCR investigates discrimination complaints against schools, colleges and universities, institutions, and agencies which receive funds or other forms of financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Education and against public educational entities and libraries that are subject to the provisions of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Please identify the institution or agency that engaged in the alleged discrimination. If we cannot accept your complaint, we will attempt to refer it to the appropriate agency and will notify you of that fact.

Name of Institution: _____

Address: _____

City:_____ **State:**_____ **Zip Code:**_____

Department/School: _____

4. The regulations OCR enforces prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age. The regulations also ban retaliation against persons who assert the right to be free from discrimination. Please note the following:

- Discrimination based on race, color, and national origin includes failure to provide meaningful access to English learners and limited English proficient parents and guardians, as well as discrimination based on shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics or based on citizenship in a country with a dominant religion.

Our mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence nationwide through the enforcement of civil rights.

Page 3 of 11 – U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights Discrimination
Complaint Form, Consent Form, and Complaint Processing Procedures

- Discrimination based on sex includes discrimination based on sex stereotypes, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity, as well as rules about parental, family, or marital status that treat people differently based on sex.
- Discrimination based on disability includes discrimination against individuals who have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, as well as individuals who have a record of or are regarded as having a disability.
- Discrimination based on age does not limit protection against discrimination to a certain age group (e.g., people over 40); however, there are a variety of exceptions to the relevant Federal law that may permit age to be taken into account.
- Retaliation refers to actions taken for the purpose of interfering with any rights under the laws enforced by OCR, or because you made a complaint, testified, or participated in any manner in an OCR proceeding.

Please indicate the basis of your complaint:

☐

Discrimination **based on race (specify)**

☐

Discrimination **based on color (specify)**

☐

Discrimination **based on national origin (specify)**

☐

Discrimination **based on sex (specify)**

☐ Discrimination **based on disability (specify)**

☐ Discrimination **based on age (specify)**

☐ **Retaliation because you filed a complaint or otherwise asserted rights under laws enforced by OCR (specify)**

☐ **Violation of the Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act (specify)**

5. Please describe each alleged discriminatory act. For each action, please include the date(s) the discriminatory act occurred, the name(s) of each person(s) involved and, why you believe the discrimination was because of race, disability, age, sex, etc. Also please provide the names of any person(s) who was present and witnessed the act(s) of discrimination.

6. Do you have documents or written information that you think will help us to understand your complaint?
- ☐ No
☐ Yes

If yes, please describe the documents or written information you have.

If OCR investigates your complaint, we may ask you to provide us the items you describe above.

7. What is the most **recent date** you were discriminated against?

Date: _____

8. If this date is **more than 180 days ago**, you may request a waiver of the filing requirement.

☐ I am requesting a waiver of the 180-day time frame for filing this complaint.

Please explain why did not file your complaint within 180 days.

9. Have you complained about the allegations that you raise in this complaint to your school, institution, or another organization or agency?

YES

NO

If yes, have you complained about the allegations that you raise in this complaint by:

filing an internal complaint or appeal with your school or institution?

participating in your school or institution's grievance procedures?

participating in a due process hearing either at your school or institution, or through another organization or government agency?

If you answered **yes to any of the above questions**, please describe the allegations that you raised in an internal complaint or appeal, through your school or institution's grievance procedures, or in a due process hearing, identify the date you complained about the allegations and where you made the complaint, and tell us the status of the complaint, appeal, grievance procedures, or due process hearing. If possible, please provide us with a copy of your complaint or grievance or appeal or due process request and, if completed, the decision in the matter.

10. If the allegations contained in this complaint have been filed with any other Federal, state or local civil rights agency, or any Federal or state court, please give details and dates. We will determine whether it is appropriate to investigate your complaint based upon the specific allegations of your complaint and the actions taken by the other agency or court.

Agency or Court: _____

Date Filed: _____

Case Number or Reference: _____

Results of Investigation/Findings by Agency or Court:

11. You do not need to have a lawyer to file a complaint with OCR; however, if you do have a lawyer, OCR staff are required to communicate directly with your lawyer. If you have a lawyer representing you in this matter, please provide the lawyer's contact information.

Last Name: _____ **First Name:** _____

Telephone: _____ **Email:** _____

12. If we cannot reach you at your home or work, we would like to have the name and telephone number of another person (relative or friend) who knows where and when we can reach you. This information **is not required**, but it will be helpful to us.

Last Name: _____ **First Name:** _____

Telephone: _____ **Email:** _____

13. **Option to Participate in OCR's Early Mediation Process**

OCR provides an early mediation process as an opportunity for you and the recipient institution to voluntarily resolve your complaint soon after you file it with OCR.

Mediation is a form of complaint resolution that OCR offers as an alternative to its investigative process. Mediation is an informal process in which a staff member from OCR who is trained in mediation assists the parties to reach a negotiated resolution of the complaint. The mediator does not decide who is right or wrong and does not have the authority to impose a settlement on the parties. Instead, the mediator helps the parties to find a mutually acceptable resolution to your complaint. Mediation is a strictly voluntary process. If either party does not want to participate in mediation, OCR will address the complaint through its regular processes.

If you are interested in participating in the early mediation process, you must check the box below. If you indicate your interest in early mediation by checking the box below **and** OCR determines that your complaint is appropriate for this process, OCR will contact you and the recipient institution and offer this resolution option. If the recipient agrees to participate in early mediation, OCR will work with you and the recipient to achieve a mutually agreeable resolution of your complaint. If the recipient does not wish to participate in early mediation, OCR will proceed with its regular processing of your complaint. ***If you do not indicate your interest in early mediation by checking the box below, early mediation will not be offered to you and OCR will proceed with its regular processing of your complaint.***

I am interested in participating in early mediation (Please check box):

☐

NOTE: You **MUST** submit a signed Consent Form to OCR if you want to participate in early mediation.

14. What would you like the institution to do as a result of your complaint
— what remedy are you seeking?

15. We cannot accept your complaint if it has not been signed. Please sign and date your complaint below.

(Date)

(Signature)

(Date)

(Signature of person in Item 2)

Please mail or email the completed and signed Discrimination Complaint Form, your signed consent form and copies of any written material or other documents you believe will help OCR understand your complaint to the OCR Enforcement Office responsible for the state where the institution or entity about which you are complaining is located. You can locate the mailing information for the correct enforcement office on OCR's website at <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>.

CONSENT FORM - FOR DISCLOSING NAME AND OTHER PERSONAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT FORM TO OTHERS

(Please print or type except for signature line)

Your Name: _____

Name of School or Other Institution That You Have Filed This Complaint Against: _____

- The purpose of this consent form is for the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to request your consent to disclose your name and other personal information when OCR decides that doing so will assist in investigating and resolving your complaint.
- For example, to decide whether a school discriminated against a person, OCR often needs to reveal that person's name and other personal information to employees at that school to verify facts or get additional information. When OCR does that, OCR informs the employees that all forms of retaliation against that person and other individuals associated with the person are prohibited. OCR may also reveal the person's name and personal information during interviews with witnesses and consultations with experts.
- If you do not consent to OCR disclosing your name or other personal information, OCR may decide to close your complaint if OCR determines it is necessary to disclose such information in order to determine whether the school discriminated against you.

NOTE: If you file a complaint with OCR, OCR can release certain information about your complaint to the press or general public, including the name of the school or institution; the date your complaint was filed; the type of discrimination included in your complaint; the date your complaint was resolved, dismissed or closed; the basic reasons for OCR's decision; or other related information. Any information OCR releases to the press or general public will not include your name or the name of the person on whose behalf you filed the complaint.

NOTE: OCR requires you to respond to its requests for information. Failure to cooperate with OCR's investigation and resolution activities could result in the closure of your complaint.

Please sign section A or section B (but not both) and return to OCR:

- If you filed the complaint on behalf of yourself, you should sign this form.
 - If you filed the complaint on behalf of another specific person, that other person should sign this form.
EXCEPTION: If the complaint was filed on behalf of a specific person who is younger than 18 years old or a legally incompetent adult, this form must be signed by the parent or legal guardian of that person.
 - If you filed the complaint on behalf of a class of people, rather than any specific person, you should sign the form.
- A. **I give OCR my consent to disclose my name (and that of my minor child/ward on whose behalf the complaint is filed) and other personal information contained in the Discrimination Complaint Form to others for OCR's investigation of, and enforcement activities related to, the Discrimination Complaint Form.**

Signature

Date

OR

- B. **I do not give OCR my consent to disclose my name (and that of my minor child/ward on whose behalf the complaint is filed) nor other personal information contained in the Discrimination Complaint Form to others for OCR's investigation of, and enforcement activities related to, the Discrimination Complaint Form. I understand that OCR may have to close my complaint.**

Signature

Date

I declare under penalty of perjury that it is true and correct that I am the person named above; and, if the complaint is filed by a parent or legal guardian on behalf of a minor child/individual who has been declared to be incompetent due to physical or mental incapacity or age by a court of competent jurisdiction, that I am that person's parent or legal guardian. This declaration only provides consent for the disclosure of identity of the persons (and other individually identifiable information about them contained in the Discrimination Complaint Form) and does not extend to any of the claims filed in the complaint.

Updated June 30, 2023

Excerpt from the Online [Interactive Complaint Form](#)

Race / Color / National Origin / Ethnicity / Shared Ancestry

Discrimination based on national origin includes discrimination based on the country, world region, or place where a person or their ancestors come from; a person's limited English proficiency or English learner status; and a person's actual or perceived shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics, including membership in a religion that may be perceived to exhibit such characteristics (e.g., Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, and Sikh students). For more information about race, color, and national origin discrimination, please visit www.ed.gov/ocr/frontpage/pro-students/race-origin-pr.html.

Sex

Discrimination based on sex includes discrimination based on sex stereotypes, pregnancy or related conditions, sexual orientation, and gender identity. Discrimination based on sex also encompasses rules about parental, family, or marital status that treat people differently based on sex. For more information about sex discrimination, please visit <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/rights/guid/ocr/sexoverview.html>.

Disability

A person with a disability is defined as any person who (i) has a physical or mental impairment, which substantially limits one or more major life activities, or (ii) has a record of such impairment, or (iii) is regarded as having such an impairment. Whether a person has a disability is determined without considering mitigating measures. For more information about disability discrimination, please visit www.ed.gov/policy/rights/guid/ocr/disability.html.

UCP Complaint Form

UNIFORM COMPLAINT PROCEDURES (UCP) COMPLAINT

Complainant Information

Name	
Address	
Phone	
Filing on behalf of	☐ Yourself ☐ Your student ☐ Another student ☐ A Group

School District of Alleged Violation

School School District	
Address	
Phone	
Fax	

Basis for the Complaint

For complaints alleging the occurrence of unlawful discrimination, harassment, intimidation, or bullying in district programs and activities based on actual or perceived characteristics of:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ☐ Race | ☐ Ethnic group identification | ☐ Sexual orientation |
| ☐ Ethnicity | ☐ Language | ☐ Gender |
| ☐ Color | ☐ Age | ☐ Gender identity |
| ☐ Ancestry | ☐ Religion | ☐ Gender expression |
| ☐ Nationality | ☐ Marital status | ☐ Genetic information |
| ☐ National origin | ☐ Pregnancy | ☐ A person's association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. |
| ☐ Citizenship | ☐ Parental status | |
| ☐ Immigration status | ☐ Physical or mental disability | |
| ☐ Ethnic group | ☐ Sex | |

For complaints alleging noncompliance with programs or activities covered by UCP, please check the relevant boxes:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ☐ Accommodations for Pregnant and Parenting Pupils | ☐ Course Periods without Educational Content | ☐ Reasonable Accommodations to a Lactating Pupil |
| ☐ Adult Education | ☐ Educational and graduation requirements for pupils in foster care, pupils who are homeless, pupils from military families and pupils formerly in Juvenile Court now enrolled in a school district | ☐ Regional Occupational Centers and Programs |
| ☐ After School Education and Safety | ☐ Every Student Succeeds Act | ☐ School Plans for Student Achievement |
| ☐ Agricultural Career Technical Education | ☐ Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAP) | ☐ Schoolsite Councils |
| ☐ Career Technical and Technical Education and Career Technical and Technical Training Programs | ☐ Migrant Education | ☐ State Preschool |
| ☐ Child Care and Development | ☐ Physical Education Instructional Minutes | ☐ State Preschool Health and Safety Issues in LEAs Exempt From Licensing |
| ☐ Compensatory Education | ☐ Pupil Fees | |
| ☐ Consolidated Categorical Aid Programs | | |

Date(s) of Violation: _____

Describe the incidents that led to your complaint including the act(s), the location of the act(s), the name(s) of people involved, the name(s) of people who saw the act(s), the date(s), and any other information you think is important for your complaint. You may attach additional pages as necessary.

Have you taken any steps to resolve this issue before filing this complaint? (e.g. spoke with or wrote a letter to school staff, had a meeting with school staff, went through an alternative dispute resolution). If yes, please describe what these steps were including dates, the people involved, and the result of these efforts.

What remedy are you seeking to resolve this complaint?

What documents do you have to support this complaint? List below.

1. _____	Attached ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. _____	Attached ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. _____	Attached ☐ Yes ☐ No

Mediation I have been offered mediation and ☐ accept ☐ decline an opportunity for mediation of this complaint.

Signature

Date

Sample Student Safety Plan Form



Implementing a Safety Plan¹

Date	
Student	
Staff Contact	
Teacher	
Grade	

(1) WHO IS ATTENDING THE SAFETY PLAN MEETING?

Student	
Guardian	
School Staff	

(2) WHAT WAS THE BULLYING CONDUCT?

Verbal	Physical	Property	Other
☐ Threats ☐ Insults, disrespectful comments ☐ Mocking ☐ Gossip and/or rumors	☐ Physical harm ☐ Blocking movement ☐ Grabbing	☐ Damaging property ☐ Stealing property	☐ Cyberbullying ☐ Hazing ☐ Pranks ☐ Intimidation ☐ Exclusion

Other/describe further: _____

(3) IS THIS BULLYING A REPEATED BEHAVIOR? Yes No

(4) IN WHAT SETTING HAS BULLYING OCCURRED?

☐ Classroom	☐ Cafeteria	☐ On the way to or from school
☐ Hallway	☐ Recess	☐ Off School Property
☐ Restrooms	☐ Extracurriculars	☐ Other

¹ Adopted from *HIB Targeted Student Safety Plan Template*, <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/student-success/health-safety/school-safety-center/harassment-intimidation-and-bullying-hib>.

(5) IF BULLYING HAS BEEN REPORTED TO THE SCHOOL, IT WAS REPORTED TO

_____ BY _____.

(6) WHAT ACTIONS HAS THE DISTRICT ALREADY TAKEN, IF ANY, TO PREVENT FUTURE BULLYING?

A. School/Staff:

- ☐ All school staff will be apprised of this safety plan and will make every effort to implement it successfully.
- ☐ Any school staff who witness or are otherwise made aware of any harassing, intimidating or bullying behavior directed toward the student will intervene immediately and will report such behavior to the principal.
- ☐ _____, _____, and _____ will be designated as the student 's primary point of contact (trusted adult) on staff.
- ☐ The classroom teacher, _____, will keep the student and his/her aggressor separated in the classroom and during class activities.
- ☐ A staff member will be visible in the hall and will monitor the student during all passing times.
- ☐ _____ is designated as the student's recess monitor and will be visible and available during recess.
- ☐ The student will visit _____ at an agreed upon time to ensure that the plan is working. If the student does not or cannot visit this person at that time, the designated person will locate and check with the student.
Designed time: _____
- ☐ The bus driver will be instructed to intervene immediately and to report any bus incidents immediately to the school principal.
- ☐ The school will immediately report any harassing, intimidating or bullying behavior which it is made aware of to the student 's parents.
- ☐ Other: _____

B. Student who is bullied

- ☐ Will not have face to face contact or online contact with the aggressor while this plan is in effect.
- ☐ And school counselor will identify a friend or friends with whom he/she/they feels safe.
- ☐ Will remain as close to the trusted friend(s) as is reasonable during the school day.
- ☐ Will visit _____ at an agreed upon time to check in to see that the plan is working. Designated time: _____
- ☐ Will share all passwords and will ‘friend’ his/her/their parents on all social networking sites so that they can monitor for any adverse online experiences. (NB: The student will not ‘friend’ teachers or other school staff.)
- ☐ Will report any breach of this plan to his/her/their parents, designated trusted adult, teacher, or other staff person immediately
- ☐ Will also report any such behavior which occurs as a result of this plan off campus and/or outside of the regular school day.
- ☐ Other: _____

Parents/Family

- ☐ Agree to monitor and support the student with this Safety Plan, monitor the student’s use of technologies, and contact school if the problem persists.

Parents are welcome to contact the school at any time to check on the effectiveness of the plan.

If threats and harassment continue and/or escalate, law enforcement may be called in.

This plan is in place from _____ through _____, at which time it will be reviewed, revised, or continued, if necessary.

We agree to the Safety Plan as stated above.

Date: _____

_____	_____	_____
Student	Parent	Principal

Completed / Modified / Extended: _____ (date)

FERPA Complaint Form





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO:1880-0544
Exp Date: 01/31/2026

Complaint Form

Instructions: The United States Department of Education's (Department) Student Privacy Policy Office (SPPO) reviews, investigates, and processes complaints of alleged violations of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). 20 U.S.C. 1232(g); 34 CFR part 99. FERPA is a Federal law which affords parents certain rights with regard to their children's education records. The term "education records" is defined under FERPA, with certain exclusions, as those records that are directly related to a student and which are maintained by an educational agency (e.g., a school district) or institution (e.g., a school or postsecondary institution), or by a party acting for the agency or institution, to which funds have been made available under any program administered by the Secretary of Education.

These rights include the right to inspect and review their children's education records, the right to seek to have their education records amended, the right to have some control over the disclosure of personally identifiable information from their education records, and the right to file a written complaint with SPPO regarding an alleged violation of FERPA. Once a student reaches 18 years of age or begins attending a postsecondary institution, he or she becomes an "eligible student," and all of the parent's rights under FERPA transfer to the student.

SPPO investigates written complaints alleging a violation of FERPA by an educational agency or institution, a State educational agency (SEA) (if alleging denial to inspect and review education records maintained by the SEA), or a third party, if the complaint: 1) is filed by a parent or eligible student with FERPA rights over the education records which are the subject of the complaint, or by his or her attorney or advocate; 2) is submitted to SPPO within 180 days of the date of the alleged violation or of the date that the complainant knew or reasonably should have known of the alleged violation; and, 3) contains specific allegations of fact giving reasonable cause to believe that a violation of FERPA has occurred.

Individuals who want to file a complaint should do so by completing this Complaint Form (available at <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/file-a-complaint>) in its entirety and submitting it electronically or by mail. If you choose to submit this form electronically, please note that it is a fillable PDF (Portable Document Format) and works best when used with Adobe Reader, available for free download at <https://get.adobe.com/reader/>. Once you have completed the form, please type your name in the signature space and click "Submit Form." Your computer's default email software program should then open and create an email with the Complaint Form attached. In order to complete the submission process, you must send this email, and attachment, as appropriate.

In the event that you have either not selected a default email software program on your computer, or the default email software program you have selected does not open when clicking "Submit Form," in order to complete the submission process, you must either save the form, manually attach it to an email, and send that email to FERPA.Complaints@ed.gov; or, print the form, and sign and mail it to:

Student Privacy Policy Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20202-8520

You should receive a confirmation of SPPO's receipt of your complaint within three business days from the date of your submission. Failure to complete the Complaint Form in its entirety or to not provide any of the information required for SPPO to determine whether your complaint contains specific allegations of fact giving reasonable cause to believe that a violation of FERPA has occurred may result in, among other things, the dismissal or return of your complaint to you in order to obtain additional information needed by SPPO to further consider your complaint. If your complaint is dismissed, you may choose to resubmit a new complaint per the instructions set forth above and in accordance with the requirements of FERPA.

Also, you should be aware that, when reviewing, investigating, or processing your complaint, SPPO may disclose, without your prior, written consent and pursuant to routine uses of the records that have been published in the system of records notice covering FERPA complaints information contained in your complaint, such as the name of the complainant, the name of the student if the student did not submit the complaint, and the alleged violation(s), including, but not limited, to the educational agency or institution against which your complaint has been made.

SECTIONS 1 & 2: STUDENT AND COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

To complete these sections, please provide all requested information, including the student's correct birthdate. An attorney or advocate may file a complaint on behalf of a parent or an eligible student; however, SPPO will not discuss the complaint with the attorney or advocate without the prior, written consent of the parent or eligible student, as applicable. SPPO will dismiss anonymous complaints and complaints filed by a party other than the parent or eligible student who maintains FERPA rights over the education records that are the subject of the complaint, or his or her attorney or advocate. Please note that a parent of an eligible student does not maintain rights over the education records of the eligible student and may not file a complaint alleging that his or her rights as a parent under FERPA have been violated.

SECTION 3: EDUCATIONAL AGENCY OR INSTITUTION INFORMATION

This section requires that you provide, among other information, the name and address of the current superintendent of the school district, the president of the college or university, the State educational agency (SEA) official (if alleging denial to inspect and review education records maintained by the SEA), or the appropriate official of a third party that you are alleging violated FERPA. FERPA applies directly to educational agencies and institutions that receive Federal funds under programs administered by the Department. For instance, private elementary and secondary schools generally do not receive funds from the Department and are, therefore, not generally subject to FERPA. SPPO generally will dismiss complaints filed against elementary or secondary schools that are not listed on the Department's National Center for Education Statistics Public School website (available at <https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/schoolsearch/>). Please note that it is extremely important that you enter the specific date (mm/dd/yyyy) of the alleged violation in this section for us to accurately determine the timeliness of your complaint. As stated above, a complaint must be filed within 180 days of the alleged violation or within 180 days after the complainant knew or reasonably should have known of the alleged violation.

SECTION 4: FERPA VIOLATION INFORMATION

In describing the alleged violations, you must respond to all of the information requested in the heading(s) that pertain to the nature of your complaint. For instance, if you are alleging a violation based on denial of access to your, or your child's, education records, you must (1) list the education records you requested; (2) indicate that the educational institution or agency maintains the requested education records and how the education records are maintained (if known); (3) provide the date(s) and means by which you requested access; (4)

indicate the name and position of the official(s) to whom you made the request for access to the education records; and (5) describe any response received to your request or any actions taken by the educational agency or institution in response to your request. Your response should only include the relevant facts that would give reasonable cause to believe that a violation of FERPA has occurred. To the greatest extent possible, please limit your response to the space provided in this Complaint Form; if more space is needed, you may attach additional documents in which you further describe your complaint. Failure to provide any of the required information may result in your complaint being dismissed or returned to you for additional clarification, which would delay the processing, and might impact the timeliness, of your complaint.

SECTION 5: CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION

If there is any correspondence or other information, such as newspaper articles, website postings, email or letter exchanges, that substantiates your allegations, please briefly describe it in this section. You may also attach copies of relevant documents that support your allegations. Please note that SPPO will not accept the submission of audio or video files, CD/DVDs, or thumb drives. Also, the submission of nonessential, voluminous, or nonresponsive information may, among other things, delay the processing, or result in the dismissal or return, of your complaint.

SECTION 6: CERTIFICATION

Certify that the information you have provided in the Complaint Form is true and correct under penalty of perjury by typing in your name in the signature space, if filing electronically, or by printing out the Complaint Form and signing it, if filing by mail.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

Instructions: Complete the fields below for Sections 1-6. Periodically save the form to avoid losing information. If you make an error, click the Reset Form button at the bottom of the page to reset form fields. Click the submit button at the bottom of the page to submit your form to the Student Privacy Policy Office (SPPO) as previously described in the instructions section on Page 1.

SECTION 1: STUDENT INFORMATION

First Name

Last Name

Student Date of Birth

SECTION 2: COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

Your relationship to the student whose education records are the subject of this complaint. (If an attorney or advocate, please note that SPPO will not discuss the complaint with you without the prior consent of the parent or eligible student who maintains the rights under FERPA.)

☐ Parent or Legal Guardian ☐ Self ☐ Other (ex. Attorney/advocate on behalf of the parent or eligible student)

Title:

First Name:

Last Name:

Street Address

Phone Number

City

State

Zip

Email

By listing an email address, you are giving SPPO permission to use the email address to contact you.

SECTION 3: EDUCATIONAL AGENCY OR INSTITUTION INFORMATION

Name and the school district, college/university, or State educational agency (SEA) (if alleging denial to inspect and review education records maintained by the SEA) that is the subject of the complaint.

Name of educational agency or institution or SEA

Phone Number

Mailing Address

Dates Attended

City

State

Zip

Date of Alleged Violation

Name and title of school official (ex. school district superintendent, the president of the college/university, or state educational agency (SEA) official (if alleging denial to inspect and review education records maintained by the SEA) or the appropriate official of a third party)

SECTION 4: FERPA VIOLATION INFORMATION

What is the nature of the alleged FERPA violation? Please provide clear, succinct responses addressing all of the information requested in the heading(s) that pertain to your complaint.

☐ If you have been denied access to your, or your child's, education record(s): (1) list the education record(s) you requested from the educational agency or institution; (2) indicate whether the educational agency or institution maintains the requested education record(s) and, if so, how the education record(s) is maintained (if known) and the period of time such record(s) is retained (if known); (3) provide the date(s) and means by which you requested access to the education record(s); (4) indicate the name and position of the official(s) to whom you made the request for access to the education record(s); and, (5) describe any response that you received to your request or any action(s) taken by the educational agency or institution in response to your request.

☐ If you have been denied the opportunity to amend your, or your child's education record(s): (1) describe the education record(s) you sought to amend; (2) the information in the education record(s) that you wanted amended and the specific correction that you requested to such information; (3) the reason you believe that the information in the education record(s) is misleading, inaccurately recorded, or an invasion of your, or your child's right to privacy; (4) the date you requested to amend the education record(s); (5) the name and title of the school official to whom you made the request to amend your, or your child's education record(s); (6) any response that you received to your request or any action(s) taken by the educational agency or institution in response to your request; and, (7) the result of any hearing held by the educational agency or institution on the matter.

If your, or your child's, education record(s) or personally identifiable information from such education record(s) was improperly disclosed without your prior, written consent, indicate specifically: (1) what education record(s) and/or personally identifiable information was disclosed and the date of such disclosure (if known); (2) whether the information disclosed was recorded in the student's education records; (3) the name and title, or job function, of the school official who made the disclosure; (4) the individual to whom the disclosure was made and relationship, if any, to the educational agency or institution, and to the student; (5) the circumstances under which the disclosure was made; (6) how and when (date) you became aware of the disclosure; and, (7) a description of any communication between you and the disclosing individual or entity, as applicable, regarding the disclosure.

SECTION 5: CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION

Describe any correspondence, such as newspaper articles, website postings, email or letter exchanges, that substantiates the information specifically required in Section 4 above. You may also attach copies of those relevant documents that support your allegations. Please note that we will not accept the submission of audio or video files, CD/DVDs, or thumb drives. Also, the submission of nonessential, voluminous, or nonresponsive information may, among other things, delay the processing of your complaint, and could result in the dismissal and return of your complaint.

SECTION 6: CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature:

Date:

Privacy Act Statement. The Department is authorized to solicit the information contained in this Form by 20 U.S.C. 1232g. Your disclosure of the information requested on this Form is voluntary, but if you fail to provide any of the information, it may result in, among other things, your complaint being dismissed or returned to you for additional clarification. The principal purpose for which the information requested on this Form will be used is to resolve your complaint and determine whether the educational agency or institution violated FERPA. The Department has published the routine uses for which the information requested on this Form may be used in a system of records notice entitled "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA) Record Systems (18-05-02), which was last published in the Federal Register on June 4, 1999 (64 Fed. Reg. 30106, 30123-24). The routine uses include, but are not limited to, disclosing records to the educational agency or institution against which a complaint has been made or the State Educational Agency in that State. The Department may modify and update this system of records notice, in which case that update in addition to the Department's other systems of records notices may be found at: <https://www2.ed.gov/notices/ed-pia.html>. The effects of not providing any of the requested information on this Form may include, among other things, that your complaint is dismissed or returned to you for additional clarification.

Paperwork Burden Notice. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1880-0544. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Obligation to respond is voluntary. If you have questions on your individual submission of this form, write directly to: Student Privacy Policy Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202-8520.

Language Access Request Template

REQUEST FOR STUDENT RECORDS (ERH)

Date: _____

District:	
Attn: Custodian of Records	
Address:	
Fax Number:	

Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

Re: Records Request

To Whom It May Concern:

On behalf of _____, a student who currently attends the school named above, I am writing to request a copy of all of the above student's education records retained by the District, including but not limited to the CUMULATIVE FILE (or a record of where the file was forwarded upon checkout) and ALL:

- Individualized Education Programs ("IEPs");
- Grades/Progress Reports/Transcripts;
- Disciplinary records, including, but not limited to, suspension and expulsion notices and referrals to a counselor or other school official;
- Attendance records;
- Class schedules;
- Reports;
- Standardized test scores;
- Assessments/evaluations and protocols; and
- Notes by teachers and other staff members.

I am the above student's Education Rights Holder. As you are aware, the law requires that you provide these records no later than five days following the date of the request. See Cal. Educ. Code Section 49069.7; see also FERPA, 20 U.S.C. Section 1232(g) and 34 C.F.R. Section 99.10 (discussing right to access records generally). Due to financial hardship, I am requesting that the fees for this request be waived.

You may email or mail the records requested, to my attention. Thank you in advance for your prompt attention to this request. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the phone number or email given above.

- ☐ Translation request: I am an individual with Limited English Proficiency, and require the district translate my student records in my native language of _____, to be able to participate in my student's education. See, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 2, § 14101.

Sincerely,

Language Discrimination UCP Complaint Template

UNIFORM COMPLAINT PROCEDURES (UCP) COMPLAINT -Language Access

Complainant Information

Name	
Address	
Phone	
Filing on behalf of	☐ Yourself ☐ Your student ☐ Another student ☐ A Group

School District of Alleged Violation

School	
School District	
Address	
Phone	
Fax	

Basis for the Complaint

I am an individual with Limited English Proficiency. My native language is _____. In order for me to understand the placement and programs offered to my student, I require the following:

- ☐ Spoken communication in my native language (translator)
- ☐ Written communication in my native language
- ☐ Translated student records to understand and participate in my student's education.

I notified the school of my need for the above listed on: / / . To date, my student's school has failed to provide me with the language accommodations I need to meaningfully participate in my student's education.

Additional Information

Date(s) of Violation: _____

Describe the incidents that led to your complaint including the act(s), the location of the act(s), the name(s) of people involved, the name(s) of people who saw the act(s), the date(s), and any other information you think is important for your complaint. You may attach additional pages as necessary.

Have you taken any steps to resolve this issue before filing this complaint? (e.g. spoke with or wrote a letter to school staff, had a meeting with school staff, went through an alternative dispute resolution). If yes, please describe what these steps were including dates, the people involved, and the result of these efforts.

What remedy are you seeking to resolve this complaint?

What documents do you have to support this complaint? List below.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1. _____ | Attached ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 2. _____ | Attached ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 3. _____ | Attached ☐ Yes ☐ No |

Mediation I have been offered mediation and ☐ accept ☐ decline an opportunity for mediation of this complaint.

Signature

Date

Request for Special Education Evaluations and Services (LEP)

SPECIAL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT REQUEST FORM FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

District:	
Attn: Director of Special Education	
Address:	
Fax Number:	
Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the Education Rights Holder for the student named above. I am writing to request that my student be evaluated to determine if they are eligible for special education services and supports. I request that the District conduct the following evaluations of my student:

Academic Achievement	Assistive Technology
Psychological/Psycho-educational	Alternative/Augmentative Communication
Speech/Language/Communication	ERICS/ERMHS
Physical Therapy	Counseling
Occupational Therapy	Vision
Health	Hearing
Functional Behavioral Assessment	Transition
Adaptive Physical Education	Other:

- ☐ My student is an English Learner, and their native language is _____. Please ensure all evaluators consider my student's language acquisition throughout the evaluation process.
- ☐ I am an individual with Limited English Proficiency. Please ensure all assessors are able to communicate with me in my language so that I can provide parental input throughout the evaluation process. My native language is _____.

I also request that my student be evaluated under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act for the presence of any educational service need which may require any accommodation or program modification not available under special education or if my student is not found eligible for special education.

I look forward to receiving an assessment plan in 15 days. Please ensure that I get copy of the assessment reports one week before the IEP meeting.

- ☐ I require translated assessments reports to be able to meaningfully participate in the development of my student's IEP. Please translate my student's assessments in the following language:
_____.

Sincerely,

Information on Requesting an Independent Educational Evaluation

How to select an Independent Educational Evaluation assessor
A self-advocacy guide by NLSLA

What is an IEE?

An Independent Educational Evaluation (“IEE”) is a special education assessment completed by a qualified professional who does not work at your student’s school district. You, as the education rights holder, can request that a school district pay for an IEE if you do not believe the district’s assessment was appropriate or disagree with the recommendations it made.

When can I request an IEE?

You can request that your district pay for an IEE for any assessment the school district has already completed if you disagree with that assessment.

How can I request an IEE?

You can request an IEE by telling the district in writing or during an IEP meeting that you do not agree with their evaluation. You can learn more about what to include in your request and find a template to help you make your request [here](#).

Does the district have to approve my request for an IEE?

Districts are not required to approve every request for an IEE. However, federal law requires that districts file for a due process hearing to prove their assessment was appropriate, if they do not approve a request. If the district does not respond to your request by either approving your request or by requesting a due process hearing, you can file a compliance complaint with the California Department of Education.

What should I do if the district approves my request?

If the district approves your request for an IEE, you will need to select an independent evaluator if you haven’t already done so. The district may provide you with a list of independent assessors they have worked with before and are already “approved.” The district cannot force you to choose an evaluator from their list. You get to choose who completes the IEE, and as long as your selection meets SELPA criteria, the district should approve them.

Where can I find an IEE assessor?

When the district approves your request for an IEE, they should provide you with a list of assessors they have worked with before. Again, you do not need to use anyone on this list, but you can always start your research there. There are also organizations, like NLSLA, Council of Parent Attorneys and Advocates (COPAA), or Disability Rights California, who can help you identify assessors. You can also look for assessors online by searching “IEE” and the name of the assessment you want completed (i.e. psychoeducational evaluation) and see who comes up. When you email an assessor, ask them for a resume and rate sheet so you know if they have experience doing these evaluations and how much they cost.

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How can I find an assessor that is right for me?

Step 1: Identify the needs of your student and your family. Some things to consider include:

- Whether your child is an English learner or a bilingual student;
- Whether you or your child require interpretation services;
- Distance you might have to travel to the evaluator's office;
- How soon you need the evaluation completed; and
- Specific areas of expertise you want the evaluator to have.

Step 2: Be prepared to speak about the situation that has led you to request an IEE.

This can include talking to them about your student's current eligibility, placement and/or services, the impact of your child's disability, and why you feel the district is not serving your child appropriately. The assessor will probably ask you about any medical diagnoses your student has as well as any communication or behavioral barriers your student may experience while testing (i.e. student is an English learner, non-verbal, or if they experience selective mutism). You may want to draft an email or write out a check list to make sure that you tell the assessor all they need to know to evaluate your student.

Step 3: Contact assessors. You should contact several assessors to make sure you have options and are confident that the assessor you pick will give you a good evaluation. Depending on the assessor, it may be easier to communicate through the phone or by email.

Step 4: Ask questions. You should look at the assessor's resume to make sure they are (1) qualified to do the evaluation and (2) they have experience working with students like yours. Here are some more questions you should ask:

- Does the evaluator work alone or on a team of evaluators who would also be testing your student?
- Is the evaluator willing to do in-person school observations? If not, how do virtual observations work?
- Does their rate include attending an IEP to review their assessment report?
- What is their timeline for the assessment? How soon can you expect a report? What kinds of recommendations will they make in their report? Will they include proposed services, goals, placements, and eligibility?
- Can you get a copy of the report before the IEP meeting for review? Can they meet with you before to explain the results?

Step 5: Select an assessor. After you have picked an assessor, tell the district who you picked by sending them (1) the assessor's resume and (2) rate sheet. This should be in writing, ideally by email. You should also ask the district to let you know as soon as possible when you can expect a contract with your assessor to be drafted so the assessment can begin.

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Step 6: Follow up. Once you tell the district who your assessor is, you should follow up if a couple of weeks pass without you hearing from the assessor or the district. If the district does not approve or deny your assessor selection within a reasonable time, you can file a compliance complaint with the [California Department of Education](#).

Step 7: Read the report and ask questions. Once your student is assessed, you should ask the IEE assessor for a copy of the report and read it carefully. Depending on the assessor, you may be able to set up a meeting to ask the assessor questions before the IEP meeting to make sure you understand the results and recommendations.

What happens after the IEE is finished?

After the IEE is completed, the district must hold an IEP meeting to review the report within 30 days. The district must consider the IEE evaluation when making decisions about the student. While the district is not required to follow all of the evaluator's recommendations, they are required to review and consider all the data provided.

What can I do if the district ignores the IEE assessor's recommendations?

If you believe the district did not consider your IEE evaluation and continued to not provide your student with a FAPE, you should disagree with their offer and contact an attorney to determine if you have a due process claim against the district.

Compliance Complaint (LEP)



SAMPLE COMPLIANCE COMPLAINT THREAT LETTER

Date: _____

District:	
Attn: Custodian of Records	
Address:	
Fax Number:	
Student's Name:	
Student's D.O.B.:	
Current School:	
ERH's Address:	
ERH's Email:	
ERH's Telephone Number:	

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the above student's Education Rights Holder. My student currently attends the above school and has the following disability: _____.

I attempted to contact you on ____/____/____ to discuss the following issues with my student's school/district:

- ☐ I requested my student's education records on ____/____/____ and have not received requested documents within the 5-business day timeline required by Section 49069.7 of the California Education Code.
- ☐ I never consented to special education evaluations done by the district on ____/____/____. (Failure to get written parental consent for assessment, Cal. Educ. Code § 56321).
- ☐ When I asked the district for a copy of special education evaluations, they refused to give me a copy. (Failure to provide parent with requested records, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56504; 34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.502.)
- ☐ My student's IEP states that _____, but the district has not provided these opportunities/services. (Failure to implement the IEP, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56345; failure to provide least restrictive environment, Cal. Ed. Code Sec. 56364; 34 C.F.R. Sec. 300.550-553.)
- ☐ On ____/____/____, I requested the District translate my student's IEP records to allow me, an individual with Limited English Proficiency, the opportunity to meaningfully participate in the development of this special education plan. To date, I have not yet received these translated records. (Failure to ensure parent participation; use of translators or other appropriate action, 34 CFR § 300.322 (a),(e)).
- ☐ Other: _____

I would prefer to resolve the issues outlined above without filing a compliance complaint with the California Department of Education. To this end, please remedy the above issues immediately by:

- ☐ Providing me with immediate access to and copies of my student's records;
- ☐ Providing me with the following translated documents: _____
- ☐ Getting my consent prior to any future assessments or changes to the IEP;
- ☐ Immediately implementing my student's IEP as written;
- ☐ Modifying the IEP as follows: _____

☐ Other: _____

I ask that you immediately comply with the above requests to avoid my filing a compliance complaint with the California Department of Education.

Sincerely,
