

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2005 and 2006 SB2796

Introduced 1/20/2006, by Sen. Miguel del Valle

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

105 ILCS 5/14-8.02 105 ILCS 5/14-8.02a 105 ILCS 5/14-8.02b 105 ILCS 5/14-8.02c new 105 ILCS 5/14-8.02d new from Ch. 122, par. 14-8.02

Amends the Children with Disabilities Article of the School Code. Makes changes concerning the identification, evaluation, and placement of children; the impartial due process hearing procedure; the expedited hearing procedure; the selection, training, evaluation, and retention of hearing officers and other matters concerning hearing officers; and the evaluation of the impartial due process hearing system.

LRB094 16298 NHT 53104 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning education.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- 4 Section 5. The School Code is amended by changing Sections
- 5 14-8.02, 14-8.02a, and 14-8.02b and by adding Sections 14-8.02c
- 6 and 14-8.02d as follows:
- 7 (105 ILCS 5/14-8.02) (from Ch. 122, par. 14-8.02)
- 8 Sec. 14-8.02. Identification, Evaluation and Placement of Children.
- (a) The State Board of Education shall make rules under 10 which local school boards shall determine the eligibility of 11 children to receive special education. Such rules shall ensure 12 that a free appropriate public education be available to all 13 14 children with disabilities as defined in Section 14-1.02. The 15 State Board of Education shall require local school districts to administer non-discriminatory procedures or tests to 16 17 limited English proficiency students coming from homes in which a language other than English is used to determine their 18 19 eligibility to receive special education. The placement of low English proficiency students in special education programs and 20 facilities shall be made in accordance with the test results 21 22 reflecting the student's linguistic, cultural and special 23 education needs. For purposes of determining the eligibility of children the State Board of Education shall include in the 24 rules definitions of "case study", "staff conference", 25 26 "individualized educational program", and "qualified specialist" appropriate to each category of children with 27 28 disabilities as defined in this Article. For purposes of 29 determining the eligibility of children from homes in which a 30 language other than English is used, the State Board of Education, no later than September 1, 1993, shall include in 31 the rules definitions for "qualified bilingual specialists" 32

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and "linguistically and culturally appropriate individualized educational programs". For purposes of In this Section, as well as Sections 14-8.02a, 14-8.02b, and 14-8.02c of this Code, "parent" means a parent as defined in the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401(19)) includes a foster parent.

(b) No child shall be eligible for special education facilities except with a carefully completed case study fully reviewed by professional personnel in a multidisciplinary staff conference and only upon the recommendation of qualified specialists or a qualified bilingual specialist, if available. At the conclusion of the multidisciplinary staff conference, the parent or quardian of the child shall be given a copy of multidisciplinary conference summary report and recommendations, which includes options considered, and be informed of their right to obtain an independent educational evaluation if they disagree with the evaluation findings conducted or obtained by the school district. If the school district's evaluation is shown to be inappropriate, the school district shall reimburse the parent for the cost of the independent evaluation. The State Board of Education shall, with advice from the State Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities on the inclusion of specific independent educational evaluators, prepare list of а suggested independent educational evaluators. The State Board of Education shall include on the list clinical psychologists licensed pursuant to the Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act. Such psychologists shall not be paid fees in excess of the amount that would be received by a school psychologist for performing the same services. The State Board of Education shall supply school districts with such list and make the list available to parents at their request. School districts shall make the list available to parents at the time they are informed of their right to obtain an independent educational evaluation. However, the school district may initiate an impartial due process hearing under this Section within 5 days

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of any written parent or guardian request for an independent educational evaluation to show that its evaluation appropriate. If the final decision is that the evaluation is appropriate, the parent still has a right to an independent educational evaluation, but not at public expense. independent educational evaluation at public expense must be completed within 30 days of a parent or guardian written request unless the school district initiates an impartial due process hearing or the parent or guardian or school district offers reasonable grounds to show that such 30 day time period should be extended. If the due process hearing decision indicates that the parent or quardian is entitled to an independent educational evaluation, it must be completed within 30 days of the decision unless the parent or guardian or the school district offers reasonable grounds to show that such 30 day period should be extended. If a parent disagrees with the summary report or recommendations of the multidisciplinary conference or the findings of any educational evaluation which results therefrom, the school district shall not proceed with a placement based upon such evaluation and the child shall remain in his or her regular classroom setting. No child shall be eligible for admission to a special class for the educable mentally disabled or for the trainable mentally disabled except with a psychological evaluation and recommendation by a school psychologist. Consent shall be obtained from the parent or guardian of a child before any evaluation is conducted. If consent is not given by the parent or guardian or if the parent or guardian disagrees with the findings of the evaluation, then the school district may initiate an impartial due process hearing under this Section. The school district may evaluate the child if that is the decision resulting from the impartial due process hearing and the decision is not appealed or if the is affirmed appeal. The determination decision on eligibility shall be made within 60 school days from the date of written parental consent referral by school authorities evaluation by the district or date of application

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admittance by the parent or quardian of the child. In those instances when students are referred for evaluation with fewer than 60 pupil attendance days left in the school year, the eligibility determination shall be made prior to the first day of the following school year. After a child has been determined to be eligible for a special education class, such child must be placed in the appropriate program pursuant individualized educational program by or no later than the beginning of the next school semester. The appropriate program pursuant to the individualized educational program of students whose native tongue is a language other than English shall reflect the special education, cultural and linguistic needs. No later than September 1, 1993, the State Board of Education shall establish standards for the development, implementation and monitoring of appropriate bilingual special individualized educational programs. The State Board of Education shall further incorporate appropriate monitoring procedures verify implementation of these standards. The district shall indicate to the parent or quardian and the State Board of Education the nature of the services the child will receive for the regular school term while waiting placement in the appropriate special education class.

If the child is deaf, hard of hearing, blind, or visually impaired and he or she might be eligible to receive services from the Illinois School for the Deaf or the Illinois School for the Visually Impaired, the school district shall notify the parents or guardian, in writing, of the existence of these schools and the services they provide and shall make a reasonable effort to inform the parents or guardian of the existence of other, local schools that provide similar services and the services that these other schools provide. This notification shall include without limitation information on school services, school admissions criteria, and school contact information.

If the student may be eligible to participate in the Home-Based Support Services Program for Mentally Disabled

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Adults authorized under the Developmental Disability and Mental Disability Services Act upon becoming an adult, the student's individualized education program shall include plans for (i) determining the student's eligibility for those home-based services, (ii) enrolling the student in the program of home-based services, and (iii) developing a plan for the student's most effective use of the home-based services after the student becomes an adult and no longer receives special educational services under this Article. The plans developed under this paragraph shall include specific actions to be taken by specified individuals, agencies, or officials.

(c) In the development of the individualized education program for a student who is functionally blind, it shall be presumed that proficiency in Braille reading and writing is essential for the student's satisfactory educational progress. For purposes of this subsection, the State Board of Education shall determine the criteria for a student to be classified as functionally blind. Students who are not currently identified as functionally blind who are also entitled to Braille instruction include: (i) those whose vision loss is so severe that they are unable to read and write at a level comparable to their peers solely through the use of vision, and (ii) those who show evidence of progressive vision loss that may result in functional blindness. Each student who is functionally blind shall be entitled to Braille reading and writing instruction that is sufficient to enable the student to communicate with the same level of proficiency as other students of comparable ability. Instruction should be provided to the extent that the student is physically and cognitively able to use Braille. Braille instruction may be used in combination with other education services appropriate to the student's educational needs. The assessment of each student who is functionally blind for the purpose of developing the student's individualized education program shall include documentation of the student's strengths and weaknesses in Braille skills. Each person assisting in the development of the individualized

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education program for a student who is functionally blind shall receive information describing the benefits of Braille instruction. The individualized education program for each student who is functionally blind shall specify the appropriate learning medium or media based on the assessment report.

(d) To the maximum extent appropriate, the placement shall provide the child with the opportunity to be educated with children who are not disabled; provided that children with disabilities who are recommended to be placed into regular education classrooms are provided with supplementary services to assist the children with disabilities to benefit from the regular classroom instruction and are included on the teacher's regular education class register. Subject to the limitation of the preceding sentence, placement in special classes, separate schools or other removal of the disabled child from the regular educational environment shall occur only when the nature of the severity of the disability is such that education in the regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily. The placement of limited English proficiency students with disabilities shall be in non-restrictive environments which provide for integration with non-disabled peers in bilingual classrooms. By January 1993 and annually thereafter, school districts shall report students from non-English speaking backgrounds data on receiving special education and related services in public and private facilities as prescribed in Section 2-3.30. If there is a disagreement between parties involved regarding the special of education placement any child, either in-state out-of-state, the placement is subject to impartial due process procedures described in Article 10 of the Rules and Regulations to Govern the Administration and Operation of Education.

(e) No child who comes from a home in which a language other than English is the principal language used may be assigned to any class or program under this Article until he has been given, in the principal language used by the child and

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- used in his home, tests reasonably related to his cultural environment. All testing and evaluation materials and procedures utilized for evaluation and placement shall not be linguistically, racially or culturally discriminatory.
 - (f) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require any child to undergo any physical examination or medical treatment whose parents or guardian object thereto on the grounds that such examination or treatment conflicts with his religious beliefs.
 - (g) School boards or their designee shall provide to the parents or quardian of a child prior written notice of any decision (a) proposing to initiate or change, or (b) refusing to initiate or change, the identification, evaluation, educational placement of the child or the provision of a free appropriate public education to their child, and the reasons therefor. Such written notification shall also inform the parent or guardian of the opportunity to present complaints with respect to any matter relating to the educational placement of the student, or the provision of appropriate public education and to have an impartial due process hearing on the complaint. The notice shall inform the parents or guardian in the parents' or guardian's native language, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so, of their rights and all procedures available pursuant to this Act and federal law 94-142; it shall be the responsibility of the State Superintendent to develop uniform notices setting forth the procedures available under this Act and federal law 94-142 to be used by all school boards. The notice shall also inform the parents or quardian of the availability upon request of a list of free or low-cost legal and other relevant services available locally to assist parents or guardians in initiating an impartial due process hearing. Any parent or quardian who is deaf, or does not normally communicate using spoken English, who participates in a meeting with a representative of a local for the purposes educational agency of developing individualized educational program shall be entitled to the

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services of an interpreter.

(h) (Blank). A Level I due process hearing, hereinafter referred as the hearing, shall be conducted upon the request of the parents or quardian or local school board by an impartial hearing officer appointed as follows: If the request is made through the local school district, within 5 school days of receipt of the request, the local school district shall forward the request to the State Superintendent. Within 5 days after receiving this request of hearing, the State Board of Education shall provide a list of 5 prospective, impartial hearing officers. The State Board of Education, by rule or regulation, shall establish criteria for determining which persons can be included on such a list of prospective hearing officers. No one on the list may be a resident of the school district. No more than 2 of the 5 prospective hearing officers shall be gainfully employed by or administratively connected with any school district, or any joint agreement or cooperative program in which school districts participate. In addition, no more than 2 of the 5 prospective hearing officers shall be gainfully employed by or administratively connected with private providers of special education services. The State Board of Education shall actively recruit applicants for hearing officer positions. The board and the parents or quardian or their legal representatives within 5 days shall alternately strike one name from the list until only one name remains. The parents or guardian shall have the right to proceed first with the striking. The per diem allowance for the hearing officer shall be established and paid by the State Board of Education. The hearing shall be closed to the public except that the parents or guardian may require that the hearing be public. The hearing officer shall not be an employee of the school district, an employee in any joint agreement or cooperative program in which the district participates, or any other agency or organization that is directly involved in the diagnosis, or care of the student or the State Board of Education. All impartial hearing officers shall be adequately

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trained in federal and state law, rules and regulations and case law regarding special education. The State Board of Education shall use resources from within and outside the agency for the purposes of conducting this training. The impartial hearing officer shall have the authority to require additional information or evidence where he or necessary to make a complete record and may order independent evaluation of the child, the cost of said evaluation to be paid by the local school district. Such hearing shall not be considered adversary in nature, but shall be directed toward bringing out all facts necessary for the impartial hearing officer to render an informed decision. The State Board of Education shall, with the advice and approval of the Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities, promulgate rules and regulations to establish the qualifications of the hearing officers and the rules and procedure for such hearings. The school district shall present evidence that the special education needs of the child have been appropriately identified and that the special education program and related services proposed to meet the needs of the child are adequate, appropriate and available. Any party to the hearing shall have the right to: (a) be represented by counsel and be accompanied and advised by individuals with special knowledge or training with respect to the problems of children with disabilities at the party's own expense; (b) present evidence and confront and cross examine witnesses; prohibit the introduction of any evidence at the hearing that has not been disclosed to that party at least 5 days before the hearing; (d) obtain a written or electronic verbatim record of the hearing; (e) obtain written findings of fact and a written decision. The student shall be allowed to attend the hearing unless the hearing officer finds that attendance is not in the child's best interest or detrimental to the child. The hearing officer shall specify in the findings the reasons for denying attendance by the student. The hearing officer, or the Superintendent in connection with State level hearings, may

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subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence reasonably necessary to the resolution of the hearing. The subpoena may be issued upon request of any party. The State Board of Education and the school board shall share equally the costs of providing a written or electronic record of the proceedings. Such record shall be transcribed and transmitted to the State Superintendent no later than 10 days after receipt of notice of appeal. The hearing officer shall render a decision and shall submit a copy of the findings of fact and decision to the parent or quardian and to the local school board within 10 school days after the conclusion of the hearing. The hearing officer may continue the hearing in order obtain additional information, and, at the conclusion of the hearing, shall issue a decision based on the record which specifies the special education and related services which shall be provided to the child in accordance with the child's needs. The hearing officer's decision shall be binding upon the local school board and the parent unless such decision is appealed pursuant to the provisions of this Section.

(i) (Blank). Any party aggrieved by the decision may appeal the hearing officer's decision to the State Board of Education and shall serve copies of the notice of such appeal on the State Superintendent and on all other parties. The review referred to in this Section shall be known as the Level II review. The State Board of Education shall provide a list of 5 prospective, impartial reviewing officers. No reviewing officer shall be an employee of the State Board of Education or gainfully employed by or administratively connected with the school district, joint agreement or cooperative program which is a party to this review. Each person on the list shall be accredited by a national arbitration organization. The per diem allowance for the review officers shall be paid by the State Board of Education and may not exceed \$250. All reviewing officers on the list provided by the State Board of Education trained in federal and state law, rules regulations and case law regarding special education. The State

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Board of Education shall use resources from within and outside the agency for the purposes of conducting this training. No one on the list may be a resident of the school district. The board and the parents or guardian or other legal representatives within 5 days shall alternately strike one name from the list until only one name remains. The parents or guardian shall have the right to proceed first with the striking. The reviewing officer so selected shall conduct an impartial review of the level I hearing and may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses at such review. The parties to the appeal shall be afforded the opportunity to present oral argument and additional evidence at the review. Upon completion of the review the reviewing officer shall render a decision and shall provide a copy of the decision to all parties.

- (j) (Blank). No later than 30 days after receipt of notice of appeal, a final decision shall be reached and a copy mailed to each of the parties. A reviewing officer may grant specific extensions of time beyond the 30 day deadline at the request of either party. If a Level II hearing is convened the final decision of a Level II hearing officer shall occur no more than 30 days following receipt of a notice of appeal, unless an extension of time is granted by the hearing officer at the request of either party. The State Board of Education shall establish rules and regulations delineating the standards to be used in determining whether the reviewing officer shall grant such extensions. Each hearing and each review involving oral argument must be conducted at a time and place which are reasonably convenient to the parents and the child involved.
- (k) (Blank). Any party aggrieved by the decision of the reviewing officer, including the parent or guardian, shall have the right to bring a civil action with respect to the complaint presented pursuant to this Section, which action may be brought in any circuit court of competent jurisdiction within 120 days after a copy of the decision is mailed to the party as provided in subsection (j). The civil action provided above shall not be exclusive of any rights or causes of action otherwise

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connection with proceedings under this Section.

- (Blank). During the pendency of any proceedings (1)conducted pursuant to this Section, unless the State Superintendent of Education, or the school district and the parents or quardian otherwise agree, the student shall remain in the then current educational placement of such student, or if applying for initial admission to the school district, shall, with the consent of the parents or quardian, be placed in the school district program until all such proceedings have been completed. The costs for any special education and related services or placement incurred following 60 school days after the initial request for evaluation shall be borne by the school district if such services or placement are in accordance with the final determination as to the special education and related services or placement which must be provided to the child, provided however that in said 60 day period there have been no delays caused by the child's parent or quardian.
- (m) (Blank). Whenever (i) the parents or guardian of a child of the type described in Section 14-1.02 are not known or are unavailable or (ii) the child is a ward of the State residing in a residential facility, a person shall be assigned to serve as surrogate parent for the child in matters relating to the identification, evaluation, and educational placement of the child and the provision of a free appropriate public

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education to the child. Surrogate parents shall be assigned by the State Superintendent of Education. The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules and regulations establishing qualifications of such persons and their responsibilities and the procedures to be followed in making such assignments. Such surrogate parents shall not be employees of district, an agency created by joint agreement under Section 10 22.31, an agency involved in the education or care of the student, or the State Board of Education. For a child who is a ward of the State residing in a residential facility, the surrogate parent may be an employee of a nonpublic agency that provides only non-educational care. Services of any person assigned as surrogate parent shall terminate if the parent or quardian becomes available unless otherwise requested by the parents or guardian. The assignment of a person as surrogate parent at no time supersedes, terminates, or suspends the parents' or quardian's legal authority relative to the child. Any person participating in good faith as surrogate parent on behalf of the child before school officials or a hearing officer shall have immunity from civil or criminal liability that otherwise might result by reason of such participation, except in cases of willful and wanton misconduct.

- (n) (Blank). At all stages of the hearing the hearing officer shall require that interpreters be made available by the local school district for persons who are deaf or for persons whose normally spoken language is other than English.
- (o) (Blank). Whenever a person refuses to comply with any subpoena issued under this Section, the circuit court of the county in which such hearing is pending, on application of the State Superintendent of Education or the party who requested issuance of the subpoena may compel obedience by attachment proceedings as for contempt, as in a case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena from such court for refusal to testify therein.
- 35 (Source: P.A. 93-282, eff. 7-22-03; 94-376, eff. 7-29-05.)

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1 (105 ILCS 5/14-8.02a)

2 Sec. 14-8.02a. Impartial due process hearing; civil action.

- (a) This Section (rather than the impartial due process procedures of subsections (h) through (o) of Section 14 8.02, which shall continue to apply only to those impartial due process hearings that are requested under this Article before July 1, 1997) shall apply to all impartial due process hearings requested on or after July 1, 2005 1997. Impartial due process hearings requested before July 1, 2005 shall be governed by the rules described in Public Act 89-652.
- (a-5) For purposes of this Section and Section 14-8.02b of this Code, days shall be computed in accordance with Section 1.1 of the Statute on Statutes.
 - (b) The State Board of Education shall establish an impartial due process hearing system, including a corps of hearing officers, in accordance with this Section and may shall, with the advice and approval of the Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities, promulgate rules and regulations consistent with this Section to establish the qualifications of hearing officers and the rules and procedures for due process hearings. The State Board of Education shall recruit candidates for due process hearing officers who meet criteria set forth in this Section. Candidates shall be screened by a 7-member Screening Committee consisting of the following: the Attorney General, or his or her designee; the State Superintendent of Education, or his or her designee; 3 members appointed by the State Superintendent of Education, one of whom shall be a parent of a student eligible for special education, another of whom shall be a director of special education for an Illinois school district or special education joint agreement, and the other of whom shall be an adult with a disability; and 2 members appointed by the Attorney General, one of whom shall be a parent of a student eligible for special ucation and the other of whom shall be an experienced special education hearing officer who is not a candidate

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appointment under this Section. The members of the Screening Committee shall be appointed no later than 60 days following the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1996. The chairperson of the Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities or his or her designee shall serve on the Screening Committee as an ex officio non voting member. members of the Screening Committee shall be appointed for initial terms of 2 years, and 4 members shall be appointed for initial terms of 3 years, by using a lottery system. Subsequent appointments and reappointments shall be for terms for 3 years. The Screening Committee shall elect a chairperson from among its voting members. Members of the Screening Committee shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed by the State Board of Education for their expenses. The Screening Committee shall review applications and supporting information, interview candidates, and recommend applicants to the Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities based upon objective criteria it develops and makes available to the public. The number of candidates recommended shall equal 150% of the number deemed necessary by the State Board of Education. (c) (Blank). The application process shall require each applicant to provide a comprehensive disclosure of his or her professional background and work experience. Applicants must hold at least a masters level degree, a juris doctor degree, a bachelors degree with relevant experience. Current employees of the State Board of Education, local school districts, special education cooperatives, regional service areas regional educational cooperatives, elementary and secondary schools, or private providers of special education facilities or programs shall be disqualified from serving as impartial due process hearing officers. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit retired school personnel and part-time contractual school personnel who serve a consulting capacity from serving as hearing officers. Applications by individuals on the State Board of Education's list of eligible Level I due process hearing officers or Level

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II review officers when the initial recruitment of due process hearing officers is conducted under this Section shall be considered if they meet the qualifications under this subsection.

(d) (Blank). The State Board of Education shall, through a competitive application process, enter into a contract with an outside entity to establish and conduct mandatory training programs for impartial due process hearing officers and an annual evaluation of each impartial due process hearing officer that shall include a written evaluation report. The invitation for applications shall set forth minimum qualifications for eligible applicants. Each contract under this subsection may be renewed on an annual basis subject to appropriations. The State Board of Education shall conduct a new competitive application process at least once every 3 years after the initial contract is granted. The Screening Committee established pursuant to (b) of this Section shall review the training proposals and forward them, with recommendations in rank order, to the State Board of Education. All impartial hearing officer candidates recommended to the Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities shall successfully complete initial and all follow-up trainings, as established by the contract between the State Board of Education and the training entity, order to be eligible to serve as an impartial due process hearing officer. The training curriculum shall include, at a minimum, instruction in federal and State law, rules, and regulations, federal regulatory interpretations and court decisions regarding special education and relevant general education issues, diagnostic procedures, information about disabilities, and techniques for conducting effective and impartial hearings, including order of presentation. The training shall be conducted in an unbiased manner by education and legal experts, including qualified individuals from outside the public education system. Upon the completion of initial impartial due process hearing officer training, Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities,

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Impartial due process hearing officers shall receive a base annual stipend and per diem allowance for each hearing at a rate established by the State Board of Education.

The State Board of Education shall provide impartial due process hearing officers with access to relevant court decisions, impartial hearing officer decisions with child specific identifying information deleted, statutory and regulatory changes, and federal regulatory interpretations. The State Board of Education shall index and maintain a reporting system of impartial due process hearing decisions and shall make such decisions available for review by the public after deleting child-specific identifying information.

(e) (Blank). An impartial due process hearing officer shall be terminated by the State Board of Education for just cause

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if, after written notice is provided, appropriate timely corrective action is not taken. For purposes of this subsection just cause shall be (1) failure or refusal to accept assigned cases without good cause; (2) failure or refusal to fulfill duties as a hearing officer in a timely manner; (3) consistent disregard for applicable laws and regulations in the conduct of hearings; (4) consistent failure to conduct himself or herself in a patient, dignified, and courteous manner to parties, witnesses, counsel, and other participants in hearings; (5) failure to accord parties or their representatives a full and fair opportunity to be heard in matters coming before him or her; (6) violating applicable laws regarding privacy and confidentiality of records or information; (7) manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, disability, or national origin; (8) failure to recuse himself or herself from a hearing in which he or she has a professional, or financial conflict which he or she knew or should have known existed at any time prior to or during the hearing; (9) conviction in any jurisdiction of any felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; and (10) falsification of a material fact on his or her application to serve as a due process hearing officer. In addition, an impartial hearing officer who, as a result of events occurring after appointment, no longer meets the minimum requirements set forth in this Section, shall be disqualified to complete the balance of his or her contract term.

The State Board of Education shall monitor, review, and evaluate the impartial due process hearing system on a regular basis by a process that includes a review of written decisions and evaluations by participants in impartial due process hearings and their representatives. The State Board of Education shall prepare an annual written report no later than July 1 of each year, beginning in 1998, evaluating the impartial due process hearing system. The reports shall be submitted to the members of the State Board of Education, State Superintendent of Education, the Advisory Council on

Education of Children with Disabilities, and the Screening

Committee and shall be made available to the public.

The training entity under subsection (d) shall conduct annual evaluations of each hearing officer and shall prepare written evaluation reports to be provided to the Screening Committee for its consideration in the reappointment process. The evaluation process shall include a review of written decisions and evaluations by participants in impartial due process hearings and their representatives. Each hearing officer shall be provided with a copy of his or her evaluation report and shall have an opportunity to review the report with the training entity and submit written comments.

- (f) An impartial due process hearing shall be convened upon the request of a parent or guardian, student if at least 18 years of age or emancipated, or a school district. A school district shall make a request in writing to the State Board of Education and promptly mail a copy of the request to the parents or guardian of the student at their last known address. The request shall be filed no more than 2 years following the date the person or school district knew or should have known of the event or events forming the basis for the request. The request shall, at a minimum, contain all of the following:
 - (1) The name of the student, the address of the student's residence, and the name of the school the student is attending.
 - (2) In the case of homeless children (as defined under the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2)), available contact information for the student and the name of the school the student is attending.
 - (3) A description of the nature of the problem relating to the actual or proposed placement, identification, services, or evaluation of the student, including facts relating to the problem.
 - (4) A proposed resolution of the problem to the extent known and available to the party at the time.

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A request made by the parent, guardian, or student shall be made in writing to the superintendent of the school district in which the student resides, who shall forward the request to the State Board of Education within 5 days of receipt of the request.

(f-5) Within 3 5 days after receipt of the <u>hearing</u> request, the State Board of Education shall appoint a due process hearing officer using a rotating appointment system and shall notify the hearing officer of his or her appointment.

For a school district other than a school district located in a municipality having a population exceeding 500,000, a hearing officer who is a current resident of the school district, special education cooperative, or other public entity involved in the hearing shall recuse himself or herself. A hearing officer who is a former employee of the school district, special education cooperative, or other public entity involved in the hearing shall immediately disclose the former employment to the parties and shall recuse himself or herself, unless the parties otherwise agree in writing. No person who is an employee of a school district that is involved in the education or care of the student shall conduct the hearing. A hearing officer having a personal or professional interest that would conflict with his or her objectivity in the hearing shall disclose the conflict to the parties and shall recuse himself or herself unless the parties otherwise agree in writing so notify the State Board of Education and shall be replaced by the next scheduled impartial due process hearing officer under the rotation system. For purposes of this subsection an assigned hearing officer shall be considered to have a conflict of interest if, at any time prior to the issuance of his or her written decision, he or she knows or should know that he or she may receive remuneration from a party to the hearing within 3 years following the conclusion of the due process hearing.

A party to a due process hearing shall be permitted one substitution of hearing officer as a matter of right, in

accordance with procedures established by the rules adopted by the State Board of Education under this Section. The State Board of Education shall randomly select and appoint another hearing officer within 3 5 days after receiving notice that the appointed hearing officer is ineligible to serve or upon receiving a proper request for substitution of hearing officer. If a party withdraws its request for a due process hearing after a hearing officer has been appointed, that hearing officer shall retain jurisdiction over a subsequent hearing that involves the same parties and is requested within one year from the date of withdrawal of the previous request, unless that hearing officer is unavailable.

A former employee or current resident of the school district, special education cooperative, or other public entity involved in the due process hearing shall recuse himself or herself. A hearing officer shall disclose any actual or potential conflicts of interests to the parties upon learning of those conflicts. Any party may raise facts that constitute a conflict of interest for the hearing officer at any time before or during the hearing and may move for recusal.

For purposes of this Section, "days" shall be computed in accordance with Section 1.11 of the Statute on Statutes.

(g) Impartial due process hearings shall be conducted pursuant to this Section and any rules and regulations promulgated by the State Board of Education consistent with this Section and other governing laws and regulations. The hearing shall address only those issues properly raised in the hearing request under subsection (f) of this Section. The hearing shall be closed to the public unless the parents exguardian request that the hearing be open to the public. The parents or guardian involved in the hearing shall have the right to have the student who is the subject of the hearing present. The hearing shall be held at a time and place which are reasonably convenient to the parties involved. Upon the request of a party, the hearing officer shall hold the hearing at a location neutral to the parties if the hearing officer

determines that there is no cost for securing the use of the neutral location. Once appointed, the impartial due process hearing officer shall not communicate with the State Board of Education or its employees concerning the hearing, except that, where circumstances require, communications for administrative purposes that do not deal with substantive or procedural matters or issues on the merits are authorized, provided that the hearing officer promptly notifies all parties of the substance of the communication as a matter of record.

- q-5) Unless the school district has previously provided prior written notice to the parent or student regarding the subject matter of the hearing request, the school district shall, within 10 days after receiving a hearing request initiated by a parent or student provide a written response to the request that shall include all of the following:
 - (1) An explanation of why the school district proposed or refused to take the action or actions described in the hearing request.
 - (2) A description of other options the IEP team considered and the reasons why those options were rejected.
 - (3) A description of each evaluation procedure, assessment, record, report, or other evidence the school district used as the basis for the proposed or refused action or actions.
 - (4) A description of the factors that are or were relevant to the school district's proposed or refused action or actions.
- (q-10) When the hearing request has been initiated by a school district, within 10 days after receiving the request, the parent or student shall provide the school district with a response that specifically addresses the issues raised in the school district's hearing request. The parent's or student's response shall be provided in writing, unless he or she is illiterate or has a disability that prevents him or her from providing a written response. The parent's or student's response may be provided in his or her native language, if

other than English. In the event that illiteracy or another disabling condition prevents the parent or student from providing a written response, the school district shall assist the parent or student in providing the written response.

(g-15) Within 15 days after receiving notice of the hearing request, the non-requesting party may challenge the sufficiency of the request by submitting its challenge in writing to the hearing officer. Within 5 days after receiving the challenge to the sufficiency of the request, the hearing officer shall issue a determination of the challenge in writing to the parties. In the event that the hearing officer upholds the challenge, the party who requested the hearing may, with the consent of the non-requesting party or with leave of the hearing officer, file an amended request. An amended request shall be filed by the date determined by the hearing officer, but in no event any later than 5 days prior to the date of the hearing. If the amended request raises issues that were not part of the initial request, the parties shall be permitted to re-initiate the resolution meeting described in subsection (q-20) of this Section or State-sponsored mediation in place of the resolution meeting, as described in subsection (g-25) of this Section.

hearing from a parent or student or, in the event that the school district requests a hearing, within 15 days after initiating the request, the school district shall convene a resolution meeting with the parent and relevant members of the IEP team who have specific knowledge of the facts contained in the request for the purpose of resolving the problem that resulted in the request. The resolution meeting shall include a representative of the school district who has decision-making authority on behalf of the school district. Unless the parent is accompanied by an attorney at the resolution meeting, the school district may not include an attorney representing the school district.

The resolution meeting may not be waived unless agreed to

in writing by the school district and the parent or student or the parent or student and the school district agree in writing to utilize mediation in place of the resolution meeting. If either party fails to cooperate in the scheduling or convening of the resolution meeting, the hearing officer may order an extension of the timeline for completion of the resolution meeting or, upon the motion of a party, order the dismissal of the hearing request or the granting of all relief set forth in the request, as appropriate.

In the event that the school district and the parent or student agree to a resolution of the problem that resulted in the hearing request, the terms of the resolution shall be committed to writing and signed by the parent or student and the representative of the school district with decision-making authority. The agreement shall be legally binding and shall be enforceable in any State or federal court of competent jurisdiction. In the <u>event that the parties utilize the</u> resolution meeting process, the resolution meeting shall continue until no later than the 30th day following the receipt of the hearing request by the non-requesting party (or as properly extended by order of the hearing officer) to resolve the issues underlying the request, at which time the timeline for completion of the impartial due process hearing shall commence. The State Board of Education may, by rule, establish additional procedures for the conduct of resolution meetings.

(q-25) If mutually agreed to in writing, the parties to a hearing request may request State-sponsored mediation as a substitute for the resolution meeting described in subsection (q-20) of this Section or may utilize mediation at the close of the resolution meeting if all issues underlying the hearing request have not been resolved through the resolution meeting.

(g-30) If mutually agreed to in writing, the parties to a hearing request may waive the resolution meeting described in subsection (g-20) of this Section. Upon signing a written agreement to waive the resolution meeting, the parties shall be required to forward the written waiver to the hearing officer

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- appointed to the case within 2 business days following the
 signing of the waiver by the parties. The timeline for the
 impartial due process hearing shall commence on the date of the
 signing of the waiver by the parties.
 - (g-35) The timeline for completing the impartial due process hearing shall be initiated upon the occurrence of any one of the following events:
 - (1) The unsuccessful completion of the resolution meeting as described in subsection (q-20) of this Section.
 - (2) The mutual agreement of the parties to waive the resolution meeting as described in subsection (g-25) or (g-30) of this Section.
 - Upon the occurrence of either of these events, the timeline set forth in subsection (g-45) of this Section shall apply.

(q-40) The hearing officer shall convene a prehearing conference no later than 14 days before the scheduled date for the due process hearing for the general purpose of aiding in the fair, orderly, and expeditious conduct of the hearing. The hearing officer shall provide the parties with written notice of the prehearing conference at least $\frac{7}{2}$ days in advance of the conference. The written notice shall require the parties to notify the hearing officer by a date certain whether they intend to participate in the prehearing conference. The hearing officer may conduct the prehearing conference in person or by telephone. Each party shall disclose at the prehearing conference (1) <u>disclose</u> whether it is represented by legal counsel or intends to retain legal counsel; (2) clarify the matters it believes to be in dispute in the case and the specific relief being sought; (3) <u>disclose</u> whether there are any additional evaluations for the student that it intends to introduce into the hearing record that have not been previously disclosed to the other parties; (4) disclose a list of all documents it intends to introduce into the hearing record, including the date and a brief description of each document; and (5) disclose the names of all witnesses it intends to call to testify at the hearing. The hearing officer shall specify

the order of presentation to be used at the hearing. If the prehearing conference is held by telephone, the parties shall transmit the information required in this paragraph in such a manner that it is available to all parties at the time of the prehearing conference. The State Board of Education <u>may shall</u>, by rule, establish additional procedures for the conduct of prehearing conferences.

(q-45) The impartial due process hearing officer shall not initiate or participate in any ex parte communications with the parties, except to arrange the date, time, and location of the prehearing conference, and due process hearing, or other status conferences convened at the discretion of the hearing officer and to receive confirmation of whether a party intends to participate in the prehearing conference.

(q-50) The parties shall disclose and provide to each other any evidence which they intend to submit into the hearing record no later than 5 days before the hearing. Any party to a hearing has the right to prohibit the introduction of any evidence at the hearing that has not been disclosed to that party at least 5 days before the hearing. The party requesting a hearing shall not be permitted at the hearing to raise issues that were not raised in the party's initial or amended request, unless otherwise permitted in this Section.

(g-55) The school district shall present evidence that the special education needs of the child have been appropriately identified and that the special education program and related services proposed to meet the needs of the child are adequate, appropriate, and available. Any party to the hearing shall have the right to (1) be represented by counsel and be accompanied and advised by individuals with special knowledge or training with respect to the problems of children with disabilities, at the party's own expense; (2) present evidence and confront and cross-examine witnesses; (3) move for the exclusion of witnesses from the hearing until they are called to testify, provided, however, that this provision may not be invoked to exclude the individual designated by a party to assist that

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party or its representative in the presentation of the case; (4) obtain a written or electronic verbatim record of the proceedings within 30 days of receipt of a written request from the parents by the school district; and (5) obtain a written decision, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing. If at issue, the school district shall present evidence that it has properly identified and evaluated the nature and severity of the student's suspected or identified disability and that, if the student has been or should have been determined eligible for special education and related services, that it providing or has offered a free appropriate public education to the student in the least restrictive environment, consistent with procedural safeguards and in accordance with individualized educational program. At any time prior to the conclusion of the hearing, the impartial due process hearing officer shall have the authority to require additional information and order independent evaluations for the student at the expense of the school district. The State Board of Education and the school district shall share equally the costs of providing a written or electronic verbatim record of the proceedings. Any party may request that the due process hearing officer issue a subpoena to compel the testimony of witnesses or the production of documents relevant to the resolution of the hearing. Whenever a person refuses to comply with any subpoena issued under this Section, the circuit court of the county in which that hearing is pending, on application of the impartial hearing officer or the party requesting the issuance of the subpoena, may compel compliance through the contempt powers of the court in the same manner as if the requirements of a subpoena issued by the court had been disobeyed.

(h) The impartial hearing officer shall issue a written decision, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing and mail a copy of the decision to the parents, guardian, or student (if the student requests the hearing), the school district, the

1 director of special education, legal representatives of the 2 parties, and the State Board of Education. Unless the hearing 3 officer has granted specific extensions of time at the request 4 of a party, a final decision, including the clarification of a 5 decision requested under this subsection, shall be reached and 6 mailed to the parties named above not later than 45 days after 7 the <u>initiation</u> of the timeline for conducting the hearing, as described in subsection (q-35) of this Section request for 8 9 hearing is received by the school district, public agency, or 10 the State Board of Education, whichever is sooner. The decision 11 shall specify the educational and related services that shall 12 be provided to the student in accordance with the student's 13 needs and the timeline for which the school district shall submit evidence to the State Board of Education to demonstrate 14 compliance with the hearing officer's decision in the event 15 16 that the decision orders the school district to undertake 17 corrective action. The hearing officer shall retain jurisdiction for the sole purpose of considering a request for 18 19 clarification of the final decision submitted in writing by a 20 party to the impartial hearing officer within 5 days after decision. A 21 of the copy of the request clarification shall specify the portions of the decision for 22 23 which clarification is sought and shall be mailed to all parties of record and to the State Board of Education. The 24 request shall operate to stay implementation of those portions 25 26 of the decision for which clarification is sought, pending 27 action on the request by the hearing officer, unless the 28 parties otherwise agree. The hearing officer shall issue a 29 clarification of the specified portion of the decision or issue 30 a partial or full denial of the request in writing within 10 31 days of receipt of the request and mail copies to all parties to whom the decision was mailed. This subsection does not 32 permit a party to request, or authorize a hearing officer to 33 entertain, reconsideration of the decision itself. The statute 34 35 of limitations for seeking review of the decision shall be tolled from the date the request is submitted until the date 36

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the hearing officer acts upon the request. Upon the filing of a civil action pursuant to subsection (i) of this Section, the hearing officer shall no longer exercise jurisdiction over the case. The hearing officer's decision shall be binding upon the school district and the parents or guardian unless a civil action is commenced.

- (i) Any party to an impartial due process hearing aggrieved by the final written decision of the impartial due process hearing officer shall have the right to commence a civil action with respect to the issues presented in the impartial due process hearing. That civil action shall be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction within 90 days after a copy of the decision of the impartial due process hearing officer is mailed to the party as provided in subsection (h). The civil action authorized by this subsection shall not be exclusive of any rights or causes of action otherwise available. The commencement of a civil action under this subsection shall operate as a supersedeas. In any action brought under this subsection the Court shall receive the records of the impartial due process hearing, shall hear additional evidence at the and, basing its decision on a party, preponderance of the evidence, shall grant such relief as the court determines is appropriate. In any instance where a school district willfully disregards applicable regulations statutes regarding a child covered by this Article, and which disregard has been detrimental to the child, the school district shall be liable for any reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the parent or guardian in connection with proceedings under this Section.
- (j) During the pendency of any administrative or judicial proceeding conducted pursuant to this Section, unless the school district and the parents or guardian of the student otherwise agree, the student shall remain in his or her present educational placement and continue in his or her present eligibility status and special education and related services, if any. If the hearing officer orders a change in the

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eligibility status, educational placement, or special education and related services of the student, that change shall not be implemented until 30 days have elapsed following the date the hearing officer's decision is mailed to the parties in order to allow any party aggrieved by the decision to commence a civil action to stay implementation of the decision. If applying for initial admission to the school district, the student shall, with the consent of the parents or guardian, be placed in the school district program until all such proceedings have been completed. The costs for any special education and related services or placement incurred following 60 school days after the initial request for evaluation shall be borne by the school district if the services or placement is in accordance with the final determination as to the special education and related services or placement that must be provided to the child, provided that during that 60 day period there have been no delays caused by the child's parent or guardian.

(k) Whenever the parents or quardian of a child of the type described in Section 14-1.02 are not known, are unavailable, or the child is a ward of the State, a person shall be assigned to serve as surrogate parent for the child in matters relating to the identification, evaluation, and educational placement of the child and the provision of a free appropriate public education to the child. Persons shall be assigned as surrogate parents by the State Superintendent of Education. The State Board of Education shall promulgate rules and regulations establishing qualifications of those persons and responsibilities and the procedures to be followed in making assignments of persons as surrogate parents. Surrogate parents shall not be employees of the school district, an agency created by joint agreement under Section 10-22.31, an agency involved in the education or care of the student, or the State Board of Education. Services of any person assigned as surrogate parent shall terminate if the parent or quardian becomes available unless otherwise requested by the parents or

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- guardian. The assignment of a person as surrogate parent at no
 time supersedes, terminates, or suspends the parents' er
 guardians' legal authority relative to the child. Any person
 participating in good faith as surrogate parent on behalf of
 the child before school officials or a hearing officer shall
 have immunity from civil or criminal liability that otherwise
 might result by reason of that participation, except in cases
 - (1) At all stages of the hearing the hearing officer shall require that interpreters be made available by the school district for persons who are deaf or for persons whose normally spoken language is other than English.
 - (m) If any provision of this Section or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity of that provision or application does not affect other provisions or applications of the Section that can be given effect without the invalid application or provision, and to this end the provisions of this Section are severable, unless otherwise provided by this Section.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 89-652, eff. 8-14-96.)

of willful and wanton misconduct.

- 21 (105 ILCS 5/14-8.02b)
- Sec. 14-8.02b. Expedited Hearings.
- 23 (a) The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act
 24 of the 94th General Assembly shall apply to all expedited
 25 hearings requested on or after the effective date of this
 26 amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly.
 - (b) Unless otherwise provided by this Section, the provisions of Section 14-8.02a are applicable to this Section. The State Board of Education shall provide for the conduct of expedited hearings in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Public Law 108-446 105-17, 20 USC Sections 1400 et seq. (hereafter IDEA).
 - (c) An expedited hearing may be requested by:
- 34 (i) a parent or guardian or student if the student is 35 at least 18 years of age or emancipated, if there is a

disagreement with regard to a determination that the student's behavior was not a manifestation of the student's disability, or if there is a disagreement regarding the district's decision to move the student to an interim alternative educational setting for behavior at school, on school premises, or at a school function involving a weapon or and drug or for behavior at school, on school premises, or at a school function involving the infliction of serious bodily injury by the student, violation as defined by IDEA pursuant to Section 615(k)(1)(G) 615 (k)(1)(A)(ii); and

- maintain that maintaining the current placement of the student is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or others pursuant to Section 615(k)(3)(A) of IDEA it is dangerous for the student to be in the current placement (i.e. placement prior to removal to the interim alternative education setting) during the pendency of a due process hearing pursuant to Section 615(K)(F) of IDEA.
- (d) A school district shall make a request in writing to the State Board of Education and promptly mail a copy of the request to the parents or guardian of the student at the last known address of the parents or guardian. A request made by the parent, guardian, or student shall be made in writing to the superintendent of the school district in which the student resides, who shall forward the request to the State Board of Education within one business day of receipt of the request. Upon receipt of the request, the State Board of Education shall appoint a due process hearing officer using a rotating appointment system and shall notify the hearing officer of his or her appointment.
- (e) A request for an expedited hearing initiated by a district for the sole purpose of moving a student from his or her current placement to an interim alternative educational setting because of dangerous misconduct must be accompanied by all documentation that substantiates the district's position that maintaining the student in his or her current placement is

substantially likely to result in injury to the student or to others. Also, the documentation shall include <u>written</u> <u>statements of</u> (1) whether the district is represented by legal counsel or intends to retain legal counsel; (2) the matters the district believes to be in dispute in the case and the specific relief being sought; and (3) the names of all witnesses the district intends to call to testify at the hearing.

(f) An expedited hearing requested by the student's parent or guardian to challenge the removal of the student from his or her current placement to an interim alternative educational setting or a manifestation determination made by the district as described in IDEA shall include a written statement as to the reason the parent or guardian believes that the action taken by the district is not supported by substantial evidence and all relevant documentation in the parent's or guardian's possession. Also, the documentation shall include written statements of (1) whether the parent or guardian is represented by legal counsel or intends to retain legal counsel; (2) the matters the parent or guardian believes to be in dispute in the case and the specific relief being sought; and (3) the names of all witnesses the parent or guardian intends to call to testify at the hearing.

(g) Except as otherwise described in this subsection (g), the school district shall be required to convene the resolution meeting described in subsection (g-20) of Section 14-8.02a of this Code unless the parties choose to utilize mediation in place of the resolution meeting or waive the resolution meeting in accordance with procedures described in subsection (g-30) of Section 14-8.02a of this Code. The resolution meeting shall be convened within 7 days after the date that the expedited hearing request is received by the district.

 $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ The hearing officer shall not initiate or participate in any ex parte communications with the parties, except to arrange the date, time, and location of the expedited hearing. The hearing officer shall contact the parties $\underline{\text{within 5 days}}$ one $\underline{\text{day}}$ after appointment and set a hearing date which shall be $\underline{\text{no}}$

earlier than 15 calendar days following the school district's receipt of the expedited hearing request or upon completion of the resolution meeting, if earlier, and no later than 20 school 4 days after receipt of the expedited hearing request contacting parties. The hearing officer shall set a date no less than 2 business days prior to the date of the expedited hearing for the parties to exchange documentation and a list of witnesses. The non-requesting party shall not be required to submit a written response to the expedited hearing request. The parties may request mediation. The mediation shall not delay the timeline set by the hearing officer for conducting the expedited hearing. The length of the hearing shall not exceed 2 days unless good cause is shown. Good cause shall be determined by the hearing officer in his or her sole discretion and may include the unavailability of a party or witness to attend the scheduled hearing. disclose and provide to each party any evidence which is intended to be submitted into the hearing record no later than 2 days before the hearing. The length of the hearing shall not exceed 2 days unless good cause is shown.

(i) Any party to the hearing shall have the right to (1) be represented by counsel and be accompanied and advised by individuals with special knowledge or training with respect to the problems of children with disabilities, at the party's own expense; (2) present evidence and confront and cross-examine witnesses; (3) move for the exclusion of witnesses from the hearing until they are called to testify, provided, however, that this provision may not be invoked to exclude the individual designated by a party to assist that party or its representative in the presentation of the case; (4) in accord with the provisions of subsection (q-55) (g) of Section 14-8.02a, obtain a written or electronic verbatim record of the proceedings; and (5) obtain a written decision, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, within 10 school 2 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

(j) The State Board of Education and the school district shall share equally the costs of providing a written or

electronic verbatim record of the proceedings. Any party may request that the hearing officer issue a subpoena to compel the testimony of witnesses or the production of documents relevant to the resolution of the hearing. Whenever a person refuses to comply with any subpoena issued under this Section, the circuit court of the county in which that hearing is pending, on application of the impartial hearing officer or the party requesting the issuance of the subpoena, may compel compliance through the contempt powers of the court in the same manner as if the requirements of a subpoena issued by the court had been disobeyed.

(k) The impartial hearing officer shall issue a final written decision, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, within 10 school 2 days after the conclusion of the hearing and mail a copy of the decision to the parents, guardian, or student (if the student requests the hearing), the school district, the director of special education, legal representatives of the parties, and the State Board of Education.

(1) The hearing officer presiding over the expedited hearing shall hear only that issue or issues identified by IDEA as proper for expedited hearings, leaving all other issues to be heard under a separate request to be initiated and processed in accordance with the hearing procedures provided for in this Article and in accordance with the implementing regulations.

(Source: P.A. 90-566, eff. 1-2-98.)

(105 ILCS 5/14-8.02c new)

Sec. 14-8.02c. Due process hearing officers.

(a) The State Board of Education shall establish a corps of hearing officers in accordance with this Section and may, with the advice and approval of the Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities, adopt rules consistent with this Section to establish the qualifications of and application process for hearing officers.

(b) Hearing officers must, at a minimum, (i) possess a

master's or doctor's degree in education or another field related to disability issues or a juris doctor degree; (ii) have knowledge of and the ability to understand the requirements of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Article 14 of this Code, the implementation of rules or regulations of these federal and State statutes, and the legal interpretation of the statutes, rules, and regulations by federal and State courts; (iii) have the knowledge and ability to conduct hearings in accordance with appropriate, standard, legal practice; and (iv) have the knowledge and ability to render and write decisions in accordance with appropriate, standard, legal practice. Current employees of the State Board of Education, school districts, special education cooperatives, regional service areas or centers, regional educational cooperatives, State-operated elementary and secondary schools, or private providers of special education facilities or programs may not serve as hearing officers.

(c) If, at any time, the State Board of Education determines that additional hearing officers are needed, the State Board of Education shall recruit hearing officer candidates who meet the criteria set forth in subsection (b) of this Section.

(d) Candidates shall be screened by a 7-member Screening Committee consisting of the following: the Attorney General or his or her designee; the State Superintendent of Education or his or her designee; 3 members appointed by the State Superintendent of Education, one of whom shall be a parent of an individual who is or at one time was eliqible to receive special education and related services in an Illinois school district, another of whom shall be a director of special education for an Illinois school district or special education joint agreement, and the other of whom shall be an adult with a disability; and 2 members appointed by the Attorney General, one of whom shall be a parent of an individual who is or at one time was eliqible to receive special education and related

1 services in an Illinois school district and the other of whom 2 shall be an experienced special education hearing officer who is not a candidate for appointment under this Section. The 3 chairperson of the Advisory Council on Education of Children 4 5 with Disabilities or his or her designee shall serve on the 6 Screening Committee as an ex-officio, non-voting member. Appointments and reappointments to the Screening Committee 7 8 shall be for terms of 3 years. In the event that a member 9 vacates a seat on the Screening Committee prior to the expiration of his or her term, a new member shall be appointed, 10 11 shall serve the balance of the vacating member's term, and 12 shall be eligible for subsequent reappointment. The Screening 13 Committee shall elect a chairperson from among its voting members. Members of the Screening Committee shall serve without 14 compensation but shall be reimbursed by the State Board of 15 16 Education for their reasonable expenses. The Screening 17 Committee shall review hearing officer applications and supporting information, interview candidates, and recommend 18 candidates to the Advisory Council on Education of Children 19 20 with Disabilities based upon objective criteria the Screening Committee develops and makes available to the public. All 21 discussions and deliberations of the Screening Committee and 22 Advisory Council referenced anywhere in this Section 23 pertaining to the review of applications of hearing officer 24 candidates, the interviewing of hearing officer candidates, 25 the recommendation of hearing officer candidates for 26 27 appointment, and the recommendation of hearing officers for 28 reappointment are excepted from the requirements of the Open Meetings Act, pursuant to item (15) of subsection (c) of 29 30 Section 2 of the Open Meetings Act. 31 All hearing officer candidates recommended to the Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities 32 shall successfully complete initial training, as established 33 by the contract between the State Board of Education and the 34 35 training entity, as described in subsection (f), in order to be

eligible to serve as an impartial due process hearing officer.

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2 federal and State law, rules, and regulations, federal regulatory interpretations and State and federal court 3 decisions regarding special education and relevant general 4 5 educational issues, diagnostic procedures, information about disabilities, instruction on conducting effective and 6 impartial hearings in accordance with appropriate, standard, 7 legal practice, and instruction in rendering and writing 8 9 hearing decisions in accordance with appropriate, standard, legal practice. The training must be conducted in an unbiased 10 11 manner by educational and legal experts, including qualified individuals from outside the public educational system. Upon 12 the completion of the initial training, the Advisory Council on 13 Education of Children with Disabilities, applying objective 14 selection criteria it has developed and made available to the 15 16 public, shall go into executive session and select the number 17 of hearing officers deemed necessary by the State Board of Education from those candidates who have successfully 18 completed the initial training. Upon selecting the candidates, 19 20 the Advisory Council shall forward its recommendations to the State Superintendent of Education for final selection. The 21 hearing officers appointed by the State Superintendent of 22 Education shall serve an initial term of one year, subject to 23 24 any earlier permissible termination by the State Board of 25 Education. (f) The State Board of Education shall, through a 26 27 competitive application process, enter into a contract with an outside entity to establish and conduct mandatory training 28 programs for hearing officers. The State Board of Education 29 30 shall also, through a competitive application process, enter 31 into a contract with an outside entity, other than the entity providing mandatory training, to conduct an annual evaluation 32 33 of each hearing officer and to investigate complaints against

hearing officers, in accordance with procedures established by

the State Board of Education in consultation with the Screening

Committee. The invitation for applications shall set forth

The training shall include, at a minimum, instruction in

1 minimum qualifications for eligible applicants. Each contract 2 under this subsection (f) may be renewed on an annual basis, subject to appropriation. The State Board of Education shall 3 4 conduct a new competitive application process at least once 5 every 3 years after the initial contract is granted. The Screening Committee shall review the training proposals and 6 evaluation and investigation proposals and forward them, with 7 recommendations in rank order, to the State Board of Education. 8 (g) The evaluation and investigation entity described in 9 subsection (f) of this Section shall conduct an annual written 10 11 evaluation of each hearing officer and provide the evaluation 12 to the Screening Committee for its consideration in the reappointment process. The evaluation shall include a review of 13 written decisions and any communications regarding a hearing 14 officer's conduct and performance by participants in impartial 15 16 due process hearings and their representatives. Each hearing officer shall be provided with a copy of his or her written 17 evaluation report and shall have an opportunity, within 30 days 18 after receipt, to review the evaluation with the evaluation and 19 20 investigation entity and submit written comments. The annual evaluation of each hearing officer, along with the hearing 21 officer's written comments, if any, shall be submitted to the 22 Screening Committee for consideration no later than April 1 of 23 each calendar year. The Screening Committee, based on objective 24 criteria and any evaluation reports prepared by the training 25 entity, shall, on an annual basis, recommend whether the 26 27 hearing officer should be reappointed for a one-year term and 28 shall forward its recommendations to the Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities. The Advisory Council 29 shall go into executive session and shall review the 30 31 recommendations of the Screening Committee for the purpose of either ratifying or rejecting the recommendations of the 32 33 Screening Committee. The Advisory Council shall then forward its list of ratified and rejected appointees to the State 34 35 Superintendent of Education, who shall determine the final selection of hearing officers for reappointment. 36 Each

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reappointed hearing officer shall serve a term of one year,

subject to any earlier permissible termination by the State

Board of Education.

(h) Hearing officers shall receive a base annual stipend and per diem allowance for each hearing at a rate established by the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall provide hearing officers with access to relevant court decisions, impartial hearing officer decisions with child-specific identifying information deleted, statutory and regulatory changes, and federal regulatory interpretations. The State Board of Education shall index and maintain a reporting system of impartial due process hearing decisions and shall make these decisions available for review by the public after deleting child-specific identifying information.

(i) A hearing officer may be terminated by the State Board of Education for just cause if, after written notice is provided to the hearing officer, appropriate timely corrective action is not taken. For purposes of this subsection (i), just cause shall be (1) the failure or refusal to accept assigned cases without good cause; (2) the failure or refusal to fulfill his or her duties as a hearing officer in a timely manner; (3) consistent disregard for applicable laws and rules in the conduct of hearings; (4) consistent failure to conduct himself or herself in a patient, dignified, and courteous manner to parties, witnesses, counsel, and other participants in hearings; (5) the failure to accord parties or their representatives a full and fair opportunity to be heard in matters coming before him or her; (6) violating applicable laws regarding privacy and <u>confidentiality of records or</u> information; (7) manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, disability, or national origin; (8) failure to recuse himself or herself from a hearing in which he or she has a personal, professional, or financial conflict of interest that he or she knew or should have known existed at any time prior to or during the hearing; (9) conviction in any jurisdiction of any felony or of a

- 1 <u>misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; or (10) falsification</u>
- 2 of a material fact on his or her application to serve as a
- 3 hearing officer. In addition, a hearing officer who, as a
- 4 <u>result of events occurring after appointment, no longer meets</u>
- 5 the minimum requirements set forth in this Section, shall be
- 6 <u>disqualified to complete the balance of his or her term.</u>
- 7 (105 ILCS 5/14-8.02d new)
- 8 Sec. 14-8.02d. Evaluation of due process hearing system.
- 9 The State Board of Education shall monitor, review, and
- 10 <u>evaluate the impartial due process hearing system on a regular</u>
- basis by a process that includes a review of written decisions
- 12 <u>and evaluations by participants in impartial due process</u>
- 13 <u>hearings and their representatives. In conjunction with the</u>
- Annual State Report on Special Education Performance, the State
- Board of Education shall submit data on the performance of the
- 16 <u>due process hearing system, including data on timeliness of</u>
- 17 <u>hearings and an analysis of the issues and disability</u>
- 18 <u>categories underlying hearing requests during the period</u>
- 19 <u>covered by the Annual State Report. The data provided for the</u>
- 20 Annual State Report must be submitted to the members of the
- 21 State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of
- 22 <u>Education</u>, the Advisory Council on Education of Children with
- 23 Disabilities, and the Screening Committee established under
- Section 14-8.02c of this Code and must be made available to the
- 25 <u>public</u>.