



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES

**JUN 22 2012**

Mr. H. Douglas Cox  
Assistant Superintendent  
Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Education  
P.O. Box 2120  
Richmond, Virginia 23218

Dear Mr. Cox:

This is in response to your February 27, 2012 letter regarding the application of the expedited due process hearing requirements in 34 CFR §300.532(c)(2) of the regulations implementing Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Under this regulatory provision, which implements section 615(k)(4)(B) of IDEA, an expedited due process hearing must occur within 20 school days of the date the complaint is filed and the hearing officer must make a determination within 10 school days after the hearing. 20 U.S.C. 1415(k)(4)(B). Specifically you asked how State educational agencies (SEAs) are expected to apply this provision when school is not in session during summer months and an expedited due process hearing is requested. Further, you stated that some of Virginia's school divisions operate summer school programs for both students with, and students without, disabilities, while other Virginia school divisions do not operate such summer school programs.

Under 34 CFR §300.532(a), a parent of a child with a disability who disagrees with any decision regarding placement under 34 CFR §§300.530 and 300.531, or the manifestation determination under 34 CFR §300.530(e), or a local educational agency (LEA) that believes that maintaining the current placement of the child is substantially likely to result in injury to the child or others, may appeal the decision by requesting a due process hearing. Whenever a hearing is requested under 34 CFR §300.532(a), the SEA or LEA is responsible for arranging the expedited due process hearing, which must occur within 20 school days of the date the complaint is filed. 34 CFR §300.532(c)(2). The hearing officer must make a determination within 10 school days after the hearing. Id.

Accordingly, section 615(k)(4)(B) of IDEA and 34 CFR §300.532(c) are clear that the timeline for an expedited due process hearing is determined by school days. A school day is defined under 34 CFR §300.11(c)(1) as any day, including a partial day, that children are in attendance at school for instructional purposes. School day has the same meaning for all children in school, including children with and without disabilities. 34 CFR §300.11(c)(2). Therefore, when an expedited due process hearing is requested under 34 CFR §300.532(a), the State or LEA responsible for arranging the expedited due process hearing must count any day that children are in attendance at summer school for instructional purposes as a "school day" under 34 CFR §300.11(c). This requirement applies to your Virginia school divisions that operate summer school programs for both students with, and students without, disabilities.

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Further, the *Analysis of Comments and Changes* section of the August 14, 2006 final IDEA, Part B regulations states, under 34 CFR §300.11(c), “consistent with this requirement, days on which [extended school year] ESY services are provided cannot be counted as a *school day* because ESY services are provided only to children with disabilities.”<sup>1</sup> When an expedited due process hearing is requested under 34 CFR §300.532(a), the State or LEA responsible for arranging the expedited due process hearing would not be required to count any day that children are receiving ESY services as a “school day” under 34 CFR §300.11(c). Thus, a day on which Virginia school divisions only provide ESY services to children with disabilities and do not operate summer school programs for all children cannot be counted as a “school day.” As noted above, a school day has the same meaning for all children in school, including children with and without disabilities. 34 CFR §300.11(c)(2).

However, if a due process hearing is requested under 34 CFR §§300.507-300.516, when school is not in session, the SEA is required to meet the timelines in 34 CFR §300.515(a). Under this provision, “the public agency must ensure that not later than 45 days after the expiration of the 30 day period under 34 CFR §300.510(b), or the adjusted time periods described in 34 CFR §300.510(c) — (1) A final decision is reached in the hearing; and (2) A copy of the decision is mailed to each of the parties.” Under 34 CFR §300.11(a), a day means calendar day unless otherwise indicated as a business day or school day. Therefore, when a due process hearing is requested under 34 CFR §§300.507 through 300.516, the SEA is required to meet applicable timelines, whether or not the school division operates a summer school program.

Based on section 607(e) of the IDEA, we are informing you that our response is provided as informal guidance and is not legally binding, but represents an interpretation by the U.S. Department of Education of the IDEA in the context of the specific facts presented.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact Jennifer Wolfsheimer at 202-245-6090 or by email at [Jennifer.Wolfsheimer@ed.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Wolfsheimer@ed.gov).

Sincerely,



Melody Musgrove, Ed.D.  
Director  
Office of Special Education Programs

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<sup>1</sup> See Assistance to States for the Education of Children with Disabilities and Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities, Final Rule, *Analysis of Comments and Changes*, 71 Fed. Reg. 46540, 46552 (August 14, 2006)).