

SENATE BILL 783

F5, D1

0lr1363
CF HB 184

By: Senators Zucker and Patterson

Introduced and read first time: February 3, 2020

Assigned to: Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

2 Special Education – Judicial Actions – Attorney’s Fees and Related Costs

3 FOR the purpose of authorizing a court to award attorney's fees and related costs to the
4 parent of a child with a disability who is the prevailing party in a certain special
5 education proceeding; prohibiting a court from awarding attorney's fees and related
6 costs to certain parents in a certain proceeding under certain circumstances;
7 authorizing an award of attorney's fees and related costs to a parent of a child with
8 a disability who is a prevailing party under certain circumstances; and generally
9 relating to attorney's fees and related costs in special education proceedings.

10 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

11 Article – Education

12 Section 8-413

13 Annotated Code of Maryland

14 (2018 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement)

15 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,
16 That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

17 Article – Education

18 8-413.

19 (a) (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

(2) "Administrative law judge" means an individual serving in the role of an impartial hearing officer as required under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

(3) "Due process complaint" means a written request for a due process hearing filed by the parent of a child with a disability, as defined in § 8-412 of this subtitle,

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



1 or a public agency, to resolve a dispute over the identification, evaluation, educational
2 placement, or the provision of free appropriate public education, in accordance with federal
3 law.

4 (4) "Federal law" means the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
5 and regulations adopted under that Act.

6 (5) "Parent" means:

7 (i) A child's natural or adoptive parents, a guardian, or a person
8 acting as a parent of a child, such as a relative or a stepparent with whom the child lives;

9 (ii) A foster parent with whom a child lives if the foster parent has
10 been granted limited guardianship for educational decision making purposes by the court
11 that placed the child in foster care;

12 (iii) Another individual who is legally responsible for the child's
13 welfare; or

14 (iv) A parent surrogate appointed in accordance with § 8–412 of this
15 subtitle.

16 (6) "Public agency" means the State Department of Education, a local
17 school system, or any State agency responsible for providing education to students with
18 disabilities, including the Maryland School for the Blind and the Maryland School for the
19 Deaf.

20 (7) "Resolution session" means a preliminary meeting the public agency
21 shall convene with the child's parent in accordance with federal law.

22 (b) (1) The parent of a child with a disability or a public agency may formally
23 request mediation at any time to resolve any disagreement between the parties regarding
24 the child's special education services or program.

25 (2) If a parent files a due process complaint against a public agency
26 concerning the identification, evaluation, or educational placement of a student or the
27 provision of a free appropriate public education, any party shall be given the opportunity
28 to request mediation of those aspects of the decision subject to dispute.

29 (3) The request for mediation may not be used to deny or delay the parent's
30 rights under federal law or this section.

31 (4) Any party to the mediation has the right to be accompanied and advised
32 by counsel.

33 (5) Mediation shall be conducted in accordance with departmental
34 regulations.

1 (6) A mediation agreement shall be in writing and is enforceable in a court
2 of competent jurisdiction in accordance with federal law.

3 (7) The Department shall make a staff member available to assist a parent
4 in understanding the mediation process.

5 (c) (1) Before conducting a due process hearing in accordance with subsection
6 (d) of this section, the public agency shall provide the parent with an opportunity to resolve
7 the due process complaint at a resolution session in accordance with federal law.

8 (2) A resolution session agreement shall be in writing and enforceable in a
9 court of competent jurisdiction in accordance with federal law.

10 (3) A written resolution agreement may be voided by the parties within 3
11 business days of execution in accordance with federal law.

12 (d) (1) A parent of a child with disabilities shall file a due process complaint
13 with the Office of Administrative Hearings and the public agency.

14 (2) A public agency shall file a due process complaint with the Office of
15 Administrative Hearings and the parent.

16 (3) Except as provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection, the complaining
17 party shall file a due process complaint within 2 years of the date the party knew or should
18 have known about the action that forms the basis of the due process complaint.

19 (4) The statute of limitations described under paragraph (3) of this
20 subsection does not apply to a parent who is prevented from requesting a due process
21 hearing due to:

22 (i) Specific misrepresentations made by the public agency that it
23 had resolved the problem that formed the basis of the due process complaint; or

24 (ii) The public agency's withholding of information that the public
25 agency was required to provide to the parent.

26 (5) In order to conduct a hearing, the Office of Administrative Hearings
27 shall appoint an administrative law judge who:

28 (i) Is an administrative law judge in the Office of Administrative
29 Hearings; and

30 (ii) Meets the requirements of a due process hearing officer in
31 accordance with federal law.

32 (6) Unless the parent and the public agency otherwise agree, during the

1 course of any administrative or judicial proceeding, the child must remain in the last
2 approved placement in accordance with federal law.

3 (7) If the hearing concerns the initial admission of a child into a public
4 school, the child with the consent of the parent must be placed in the public school program
5 until the proceedings have been completed.

6 (e) (1) The administrative law judge appointed under subsection (d) of this
7 section shall conduct the hearing in accordance with federal law, Title 10 of the State
8 Government Article, and the Office of Administrative Hearings Rules of Administrative
9 Procedure, and may:

10 (i) After review of the educational records of the child, dismiss any
11 request for review which does not relate to a matter described in subsection (d)(1) of this
12 section;

13 (ii) Require the parties to attend a prehearing conference prior to the
14 due process hearing;

15 (iii) Hear any testimony that it considers relevant;

16 (iv) Require an independent evaluation or call an impartial expert
17 witness in the diagnosis or education of students with disabilities whose testimony shall be
18 on the record and whose costs shall be paid by the State Education Agency; and

19 (v) Administer oaths to witnesses at the hearing on request of a
20 party.

21 (2) The provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and
22 34 C.F.R. Part 99 shall apply to school records sought by the impartial expert witness.

23 (3) If the parties cannot agree on an impartial expert witness, each party
24 shall be given the opportunity to submit a list of possible experts, and the administrative
25 law judge shall decide which impartial expert witness to call.

26 (f) (1) Any party to the hearing has the right to:

27 (i) Be accompanied and be advised by counsel and individuals with
28 special knowledge or training with respect to the problems of children with disabilities;

29 (ii) Present evidence and confront, cross-examine, and compel the
30 attendance of witnesses;

31 (iii) Prohibit the introduction of any evidence at the hearing which
32 has not been disclosed to all parties at least 5 days before the hearing;

33 (iv) Obtain a written or electronic verbatim record of the hearing; and

- (v) Obtain written findings of fact and decisions.

(2) Parents involved in the hearings must be given the right to:

 - (i) Have the child who is the subject of the hearing present; and
 - (ii) Open the hearing to the public.

5 (g) (1) The decision of the administrative law judge shall be made on
6 substantive grounds based on the determination of whether the child received a free
7 appropriate public education.

(2) In matters alleging a procedural violation, an administrative law judge may find that the child did not receive a free appropriate public education only if the procedural inadequacies:

16 (h) The hearing shall be held and a written decision shall be issued within the
17 time periods established by federal law. The administrative law judge may grant a specific
18 extension of time at the request of either party.

19 (i) If, at the time of the due process complaint, the child who is the subject of the
20 hearing is not enrolled and attending an approved educational program or, if the due
21 process complaint is over the placement or manifestation determination of a child, due to a
22 violation of the rules of conduct, an expedited hearing shall occur within 20 school days of
23 the date the hearing is requested and shall result in a decision within 10 school days of the
24 hearing.

29 (k) (1) A public agency is not required to pay for the cost of education,
30 including special education and related services, for a child with a disability at a private or
31 nonpublic school if the public agency made a free appropriate public education available to
32 the child and the parent of the child elected to place the child in such a school or facility.

33 (2) If the parent of a child with a disability, who previously received special

education and related services under the authority of a public agency, enrolls the child in a nonpublic school or facility without the consent of or referral by the public agency, an administrative law judge or a court may require the public agency to reimburse the parent for the costs of the placement enrollment if the administrative law judge or court determines that the public agency had not made a free appropriate public education available to the child in a timely manner prior to that enrollment.

(3) Reimbursement may be reduced or denied by the administrative law judge or court in accordance with federal law.

9 (L) (1) THE COURT MAY AWARD REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES AND
10 RELATED COSTS, INCLUDING EXPERT WITNESS FEES AND COSTS, TO THE PARENT OF
11 A CHILD WITH A DISABILITY WHO IS A PREVAILING PARTY IN ACCORDANCE WITH
12 THIS SUBSECTION.

24 **(3) AN AWARD OF ATTORNEY'S FEES AND RELATED COSTS,**
25 **INCLUDING EXPERT WITNESS FEES AND COSTS, MAY BE MADE TO A PARENT WHO IS**
26 **THE PREVAILING PARTY AND WHO WAS SUBSTANTIALLY JUSTIFIED IN REJECTING A**
27 **SETTLEMENT OFFER.**

28 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July
29 1, 2020.