New Jersey Department of Education

Parent Engagement in the Special Education Process

Winter Learning Institute

March 14, 2025

Office of Special Education (OSE)



Welcome and Agenda

- Learning Objectives
- Collaborating and Engaging with Families
- Engaging Families in the IEP Process
- Overview of Facilitated IEP Meetings,
 Mediation and Due Process
- Resources





Learning Objectives



By the end of the session, participants will:

Understand the importance of fostering partnerships between families and educators to build trust, enhance collaboration, and support student success.

Gain an understanding of how to use collaboration skills to support families of students with disabilities.

Learn skills that help teach educators and families about the IEP process and methods to resolve conflicts.

Identify strategies and tools educators and families can use to effectively collaborate.



High-Leverage Practices (HLP)



Instruction in **Data-Driven Intensify and Behavior and Planning** Collaboration **Intervene as Needed Academics HLP Pillars HLP 20 HLP 16** HLP1 HLP 3 HLP 6 HLP 7 Use student Collaborate with Collaborate with **Provide intensive** Use explicit Establish consistent, assessment data, families to support intervention for professionals to instruction. organized and analyze instructional student learning academics and increase student responsive learning practices, and make behavior. and secure needed success. environments. necessary services. adjustments that improve student outcomes. What to teach How to teach **HLP 4:** Use multiple sources of information to develop a comprehensive understanding HLP 9: Teach social behaviors. HLP 13: Adapt curriculum of a student's strengths and tasks and materials for needs. specific learning goals. HLP 14: Teach cognitive and **HLP 2:** Organize and **HLP 15:** Provide scaffolded **HLP 10: Conduct** metacognitive strategies to **HLP 5:** Interpret and functional behavioral facilitate effective meetings supports. support learning and communicate assessment assessments to HLP 17: Use flexible grouping. with professionals and families. independence. information to collaboratively develop individual design and implement **HLP 18:** Use strategies to promote student behavior educational programs. **HLP 21:** Teach students to active student engagement. support plans. maintain and generalize new **HLP 11:** Identify and prioritize learning across time and HLP 19: Use assistive and long and short-term learning settings. instructional technologies. goals. HLP 8/22: Provide positive and **HLP 12:** Systematically design constructive feedback to guide Instruction toward a specific students' learning (HLP 22) and learning goal. behavior (HLP 8).





Collaboration: HLP 1 & HLP 3



DOMAIN ONE: COLLABORATION

Bonnie Billingsley, Virginia Tech
Grace Francis, George Mason University
Margaret P. Weiss, George Mason University
Jocelyn Washburn, University of Kansas Center for Research on Learning
Terese C. Aceves, Loyola Marymount University
Laurie VanderPloeg, Council for Exceptional Children

HLP Pillars HLP 3 HLP 1 **Collaborate with** Collaborate with families to support professionals to increase student student learning and secure needed success. services. **Embedded HLP 2: Organize and facilitate** 呈 effective meetings with professionals and families.



Collaborating with Families Throughout the IEP Process



IDEA & Families



Federal requirements provide a baseline for family-educator collaboration, including annual conferences and IEP meetings. These mandates establish the importance of including family expertise and perspectives in decision-making for those responsible for a student's learning and wellbeing. In particular, parental expertise provides IEP teams with a comprehensive understanding of students' needs, strengths, intersectional backgrounds, and preferences to effectively plan and implement instruction and services.

Council for Exceptional Children & CEEDAR Center





Research: Educator and Family Collaboration

Barriers to Educator-Family Collaboration:

Educators report limited knowledge about collaborating with families (Kyzar et al., 2019).

Educators have low expectations for family involvement and negative perspectives of family "over" and "under" involvement.

Parents find little value in school-centric forms of family involvement such as volunteering at school (Francis et al, 2019).

Benefits for Students with Disabilities and Their Families:

Students demonstrate significant academic and behavioral improvements (Strickland-Cohen et al., 2024).

Students experience greater success in achieving goals, developing self-determination, and securing positive post-school outcomes such as employment (Gross et al., 2021).

Families value shared decision-making that enhances student, family, and professional outcomes (Mueller & Vick, 2019).



Why This Matters

•Schools with positive parent engagement practices were significantly more likely to see

•Elementary schools with positive parent-school ties were **10 times more likely** to improve in mathematics achievement and **4 times more likely** to improve in reading achievement.

improvement in student attendance and grade-

level reading proficiency.





(Ishimaru, 2017)

From Referral to IEP

Navigating the Individualized Education Program (IEP) Process

Pre-Referral

During the pre-referral phase, parents work together with teachers and staff to try and resolve problems informally within the classroom.



If informal measures are not solving the problem, you can request an evaluation for special services. Referrals can be made by parents, teachers, or other staff.

Informed Consent

After receiving a referral, the school district has 15 days to provide you with a plan for evaluating your child's needs. After reviewing it, you have 15 days to sign the consent before testing can begin.

Send a Letter



Provide Consent

IEP Meeting

After the evaluation is done, you will meet with involved school personnel to review results and discuss your child's needs. If your child qualifies, you will discuss what services your child will receive and establish goals for the next year.

Evaluation

Qualified school district personnel will assess your child to determine whether he/she needs special education services. Evaluations may be conducted by the school psychologist, speech/language pathologists, occupational and physical therapists, and others as needed.

Attend IEP Meeting



Be Evaluated



Revisions

The IEP is reviewed annually or whenever you request a review meeting. Every 3 years, your child will be re-assessed to make sure the services are the best fit for your needs.

NOTE: Timelines are based on standards for families in California. Your state may vary.

Implement Plan



Attend Annual Review Meetings

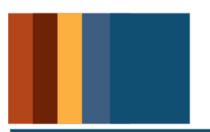


Prepared by Nicole Connolly, Ph.D. http://drnicoleconnolly.com

Implementation

Once you have signed the IEP, it will be implemented as soon as possible. If you disagree with the plan, you can request mediation to resolve the dispute.





Family Engagement: IEP Process



Referral

- Provide Clear
 Communication
- Respect Cultural
 Contexts
- Involve Families Early

Evaluation

- Explain the Process
- Request Input
- Open Dialogue

Eligibility Determination

- Simplify Results
- Collaborative Decision
 Making
- Emotional Support





Family Engagement: IEP Process



IEP Development

- Focus on Partnership
- Individualized
 Accommodations
- Allow Time to Review
- Visualize Progress

Implementation

- Regular
 Communication
- Invite Feedback
- Create Support Networks

Review

- CelebrateAchievements
- Be Solution-Focused
- Plan for Future



Foundations for Engagement



Family-School Collaboration

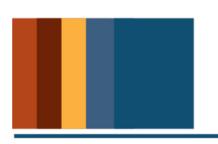




"Families constitute the core of society; families are our students' first and most impactful educators. Learning from and partnering with students' families enhances teaching efficacy."

Educators must intentionally infuse family-professional collaboration into professional practices (e.g., assessment, social/emotional behavior development, and instruction). (Aceves & Kennedy, 2024)





Family-School Collaboration



The sharing of varied expertise and perspectives among professionals and families of children with disabilities is necessary to:

Understand each student's academic and social needs.

Implement student Individualized Education Programs.

2 Cultivate positive, mutually beneficial relationships.

Monitor student progress and adjust instruction.

3 Share resources.

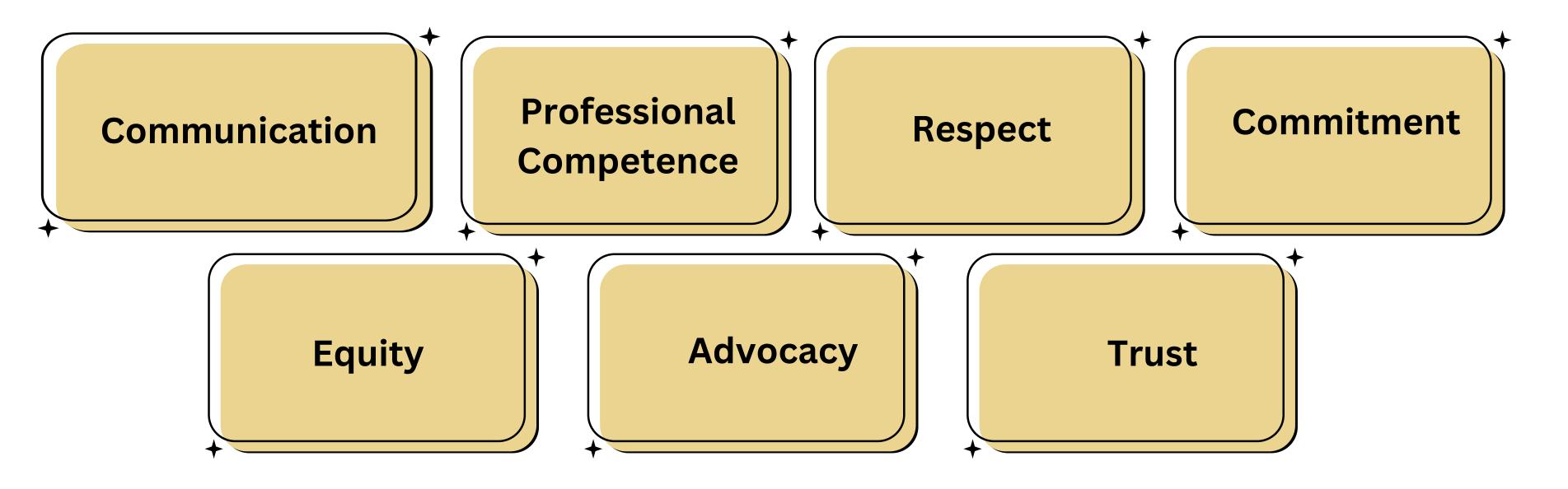
Jointly identify and implement culturally inclusive pedagogies and practices (CIPP).





The Seven Principles of Family-School Partnerships







Key Considerations (1 of 2)



Trust

Do you honor families' decisions or ideas even when you do not agree with them?

Communication

Do you offer families opportunities to share their stories, dreams and priorities and do you actively listen as they share this information?

Respect

Do you honor cultural diversity by listening empathetically to the family's perspectives and by asking members what information or support you could provide that they might find helpful?

Advocacy

- •Do you let families know that they may have others present at their child's meetings?
- •Do you encourage the family to discuss their concerns and ask them to describe a school process that they found satisfactory or challenging?



Key Considerations (2 of 2)



Professional Competence



Commitment

- •Do you set high expectations and ask the family what information would be helpful for them?
- •Do you offer to make their goals for their child come true?
- •Do you have knowledge of and access to resources for parents?
- •Do you listen empathetically to the family's perspectives?
- •Do you reflect on your words to consider if your ideas represent a power-over or power-share approach?
- •Are you sensitive to the emotional needs of the family?
- •Do you highlight ways the family has made a difference in the child's educational progress?





Navigating the IEP Process Together

- •Partnering with families throughout the IEP process is key to student success. Families bring invaluable insights into their child's strength and needs, making them essential partners in the decision making.
- •Meaningful collaboration builds trust, ensures the IEP is tailored to the child, and leads to better outcomes for the students.





General Strategies During the IEP Process

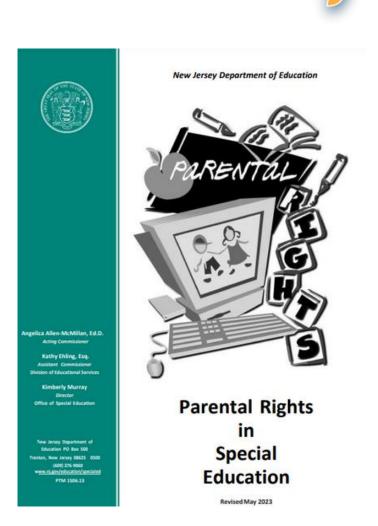






Parental Rights in Special Education

- •Explaining procedural safeguards to parents and guardians fosters trust, transparency, and mutual understanding between families and schools.
- •Helping parents understand their rights and the procedural steps empowers them to actively participate in their child's education, advocate effectively, and make informed decisions.
- •Clear, accessible explanations of procedural safeguards demonstrate a commitment to family engagement, ensuring parents feel respected, heard, and confident in navigating the special education system.





Inclusive IEP Meetings





Activity: Ensuring Student Success



How does your district ensure that families are consistently informed about and engaged in the special education process?





Inclusive IEP Meetings (1 of 4)

Before the Meeting:

- Collaboration to determine dates and times that work best for the whole team, including parents/guardians shows respect for everyone's time.
- Invitations, reports, and or requests should be sent in the parent's/guardian language. Be sure to ask if an interpreter is needed for meetings.
- Whenever possible, sharing data, including assessments, progress reports, and other relevant data, in advance of a meeting to ensure parents/guardians' have time to review the information.





Inclusive IEP Meetings (2 of 4)

During the Meeting:

- Set a collaborative tone by starting with introductions and an overview of the meetings purpose.
- Ask the family to speak to their child's strengths and needs as they know them. This allows the parent to be heard.
- Facilitate clear communication by avoiding jargon; explain terms and processes clearly.
- Stay student focused. Including student strengths shows that the team knows their child.





Inclusive IEP Meetings (3 of 4)

During the Meeting:

- Families may have a lack of understanding of the components of the IEP. Explain each part of the IEP.
 Checking for their understanding and asking if they have questions allows parents to participate fully in the process.
- Problem solve as a team. Address differences of opinions respectfully by focusing on potential solutions.
- Provide a draft copy of the IEP. Allow time to process, by not rushing signatures.





Inclusive IEP Meetings (4 of 4)



After the Meeting:

- Follow up promptly. Send a finalized copy to the family within the required timeframe.
- Ensure implementation of the IEP. Share the finalized IEP with the relevant staff, ensuring they understand their roles.
- Maintain communication. Be proactive in addressing any concerns or necessary adjustments.





Dispute Resolution Options





Resolving Disputes



Always try to resolve issues by working collaboratively

- Cultivate an environment focused on respect, transparency, and open communication with all IEP team members.
- Resolving conflicts at a local level is essential because it promotes collaboration, preserves relationships, and ensures timely solutions that directly benefit the student.
- When families and schools address disagreements close to the source, they foster open communication and build trust, which are critical for creating a positive and productive educational environment. Local-level resolution often allows for tailored solutions that reflect the unique needs of the child and the context of the school community, avoiding the delays and adversarial nature that can come with more formal dispute resolution methods.
- Try meeting to resolve any issues or concerns.

Utilize local dispute resolution practices or a facilitated IEP Meeting



Facilitated IEPs



Voluntary process where both parties agree to use a neutral third party to assist in developing a mutually acceptable IEP.



Free service provided by the New Jersey Department of Education, Office of Special Education.



Keeps the focus of the meeting on a productive student-centered IEP process.



Meetings normally last three hours.



Request for Facilitated IEP Form

Offic	ey Department of Education, ce of Special Education ATED IEP REQUEST FORM
	rice that the New Jersey Department of Education's Office of Special ducation program (IEP) teams to promote effective communication y agreed upon IEP.
Either parents or the school district can req agree in order for facilitation to occur.	uest IEP Facilitation. As the process is voluntary, both parties must
The OSE attempts to accommodate all requ prevent the assignment of a facilitator. The	nests for IEP Facilitation. However, certain circumstances can ese include:
Both parties do not agree to facilitat The request is not received with suf meeting by a certain date to meet tin Demand for IEP Facilitation exceed	ficient time to assign a facilitator (e.g. district must hold the IEP meline regulation); and/or
The parent or district can rescind the reque IEP Facilitator, the OSE should be notified	st for the IEP Facilitation. As a courtesy to the other party and the as soon as possible.
Date of request:	Requesting party: Oparent/guardian Odistrict Oadult student
Grade: Opreschool Oelementary Omid	dle Ohigh Student's first name (optional):
Primary focus/concern: Oplacement O	related services Oevaluations Oacademic supports Otransition
Ogoals/objectives Oother:	
Parent/Guardian contact information:	Name



Facilitated IEPs





Both parties agree to participate



Establish ground rules



Collaborative and solutions-focused meeting

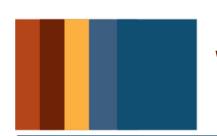


Focus on listening to understand



Develop a mutually agreeable IEP





What is Mediation?





Mediation is a way to discuss and resolve disagreements between a parent or guardian and the LEA with the help of a trained, impartial third party known as a mediator.



Benefits of Mediation





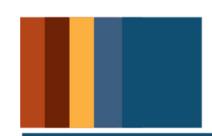










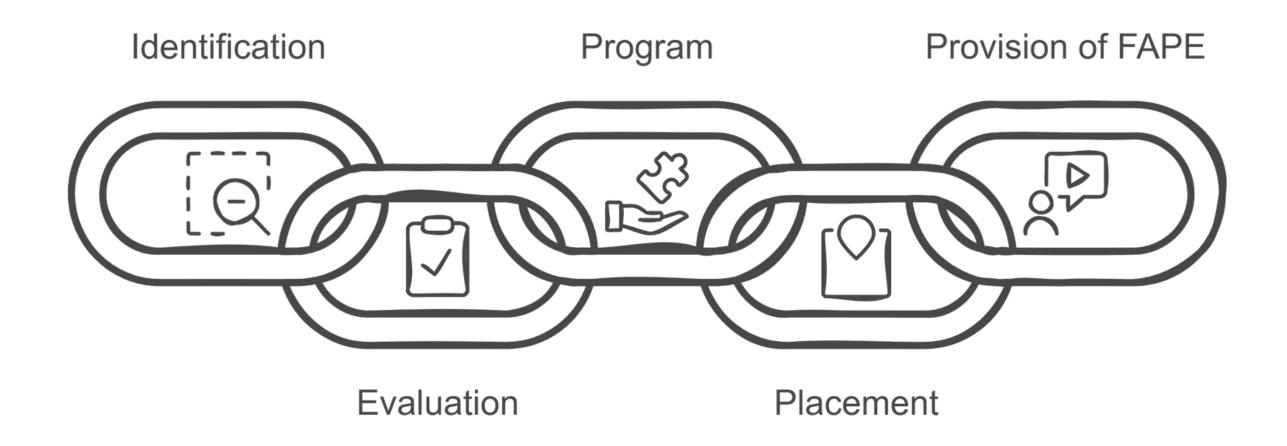


What is Due Process?



Due process is a legal process in which the resolution of a disagreement is decided by an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) from the Office of Administrative Law (OAL).

Due Process addresses disagreements between parents/guardians, adult students and Local Education Agencies (LEAs) regarding:





Due Process Overview

A due process hearing can be requested for issues such as:

- A child's identification, evaluation, or education
- Whether the child is receiving a free appropriate public education (FAPE)
- The nature of the child's program or services



Resolution Session

- The district must conduct a resolution session with the parents and the relevant member(s) of the IEP team who have specific knowledge of the facts identified in the request.
- The resolution session must include a representative of the district who has authority to make decisions on behalf of the district.
- The school district may not include its attorney unless the parent is accompanied by an attorney.



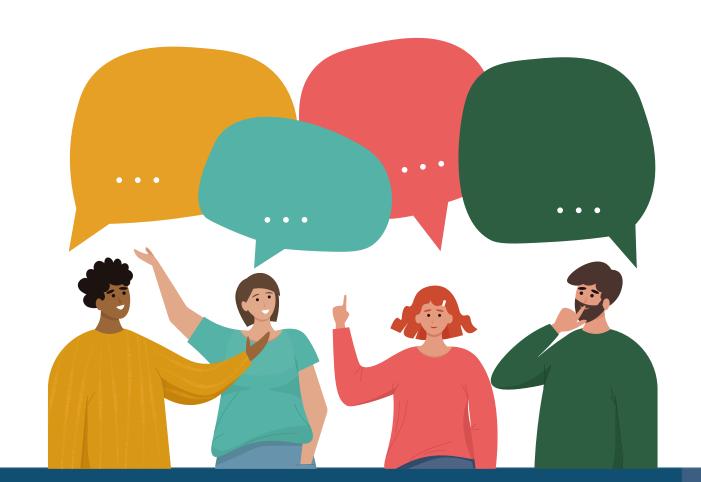
Resources and Reflection



Activity: Share your Reflections



- What are the common experiences of families as they navigate special education processes?
- What are the obstacles to effective and productive collaboration?
- What are ways that we can collaborate with families in the education of their child with a disability?





Family Rights & Engagement Website





https://www.nj.gov/education/specialed/parents/



Feedback



What else would you like to know?

Information

Resources

Trainings











• The Learning Resource Center Network is a free one-stop shop that provides quality instructional materials, technical assistance, professional learning opportunities, and consultation on policies and best practices in special education to families and educators of students with disabilities. All services are offered at no cost to members.



Learning Resource Center Network

Educators, leaders and families of Students with Disabilities have access to:

Support	Services	Professional Development
Content Area Specialists and	Production Services: Maker-	Ongoing professional
Educational Support Personnel	space	development opportunities for
Engagement in organic communities of practice with other educators and families	Resource Library with multi- level Instructional materials as well as family and community	educators and families at each LRC locations with in-person, hybrid, and online options
who have a vested interest in	resources	New Teacher Academy
special education	Consultation Services-	Access to archived training and
Pre-service teacher support	Technical Assistance and Workshops	support resources



LRC Locations and Contact Information



LRC North

7 Glenwood Avenue, Suite 201 East Orange, NJ 07017 (973) 414-4491

Contact: Renee.Mincey@doe.nj.gov

LRC North Satellite

- (@ William Paterson University)
- 1600 Valley Road, Suite G001-G016
- Wayne, NJ 07470
- Contact: <u>MaryEllen.Simpson@doe.nj.gov</u>

LRC Central

- 200 River View Plaza, 1st Floor
- Trenton, NJ 08611
- (609) 376-3955
- Contact: <u>Aysha.Ahmad@doe.nj.gov</u>

LRC South

(@ Rowan University)
James Hall, Room 1140
201 Mullica Hill Road,
Glassboro, NJ 08028

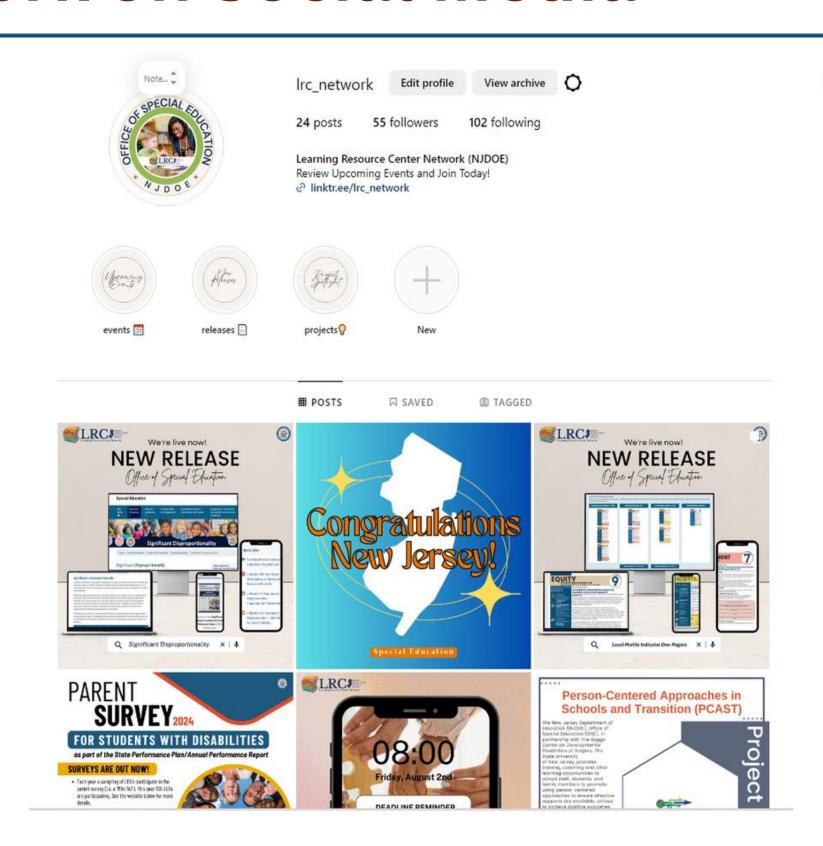
Contact: bomgardner@rowan.edu



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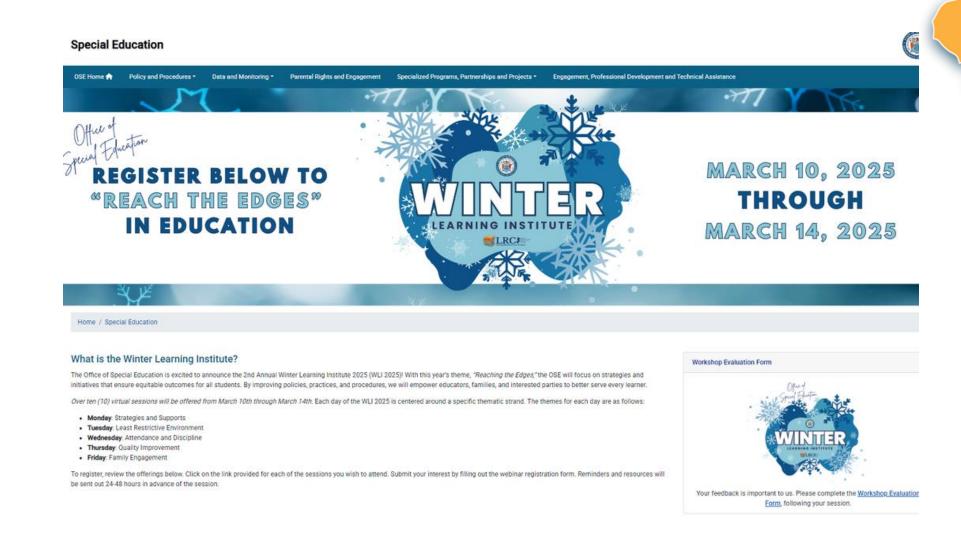


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WLI Evaluation Form





You access the evaluation by scanning the QR Code or by visiting the website at:

www.nj.gov/education/specialed/winterinstitute.shtml.

2025 Winter Learning Institute Evaluation Form



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Thank you!



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