SPECIAL EDUCATION REPORTING GUIDE

60-Day Timeline – Indicator 11



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SPECIAL EDUCATION | DATA AND REPORTING

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60-DAY TIMELINE – INDICATOR 11

Per the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) states and local education agencies (LEAs) are required to ensure students with disabilities have initial eligibility determined in a timely manner after receipt of a signed parental consent for initial assessment. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B)).

Idaho Code 08.02.03.109.03 states;

The total timeline from the date of receipt of written parental consent for an initial evaluation to the date of determination of eligibility for special education and related services must not exceed sixty (60) calendar days, excluding periods when regular school is not in session for five (5) or more consecutive school days.

As part of Idaho's general supervision monitoring for Child Find and 60-day timeline, LEAs are required to report all initial eligibility determinations, including students transitioning from the Infant Toddler Program as part of the regular Idaho System for Educational Excellence (ISEE) uploads. LEAs will need to report data for any student for whom the LEA receives signed parental consent for initial assessment.

Data reporting regarding the 60-day timeline is mandatory for the current reporting year if either of the following criteria are met during the current school year or after the last day of the prior school year:

 The LEA completes an initial eligibility determination for one or more students, regardless of whether they are found eligible for special education and related services

OR

- 2. The LEA receives signed parental consent for an initial assessment, but the initial eligibility determination cannot be finalized due to:
 - Student moving out of the area (SM)
 - Parent withdrawing consent for initial assessment (WD)
 - Student passing away (SD)
 - Parent repeatedly failing or refusing to produce the student for evaluation after reasonable efforts by the LEA to schedule it (NR)

If neither of these situations applies, LEAs should not fill in any fields related to Early Childhood Transition and the 60-day timeline in the Students with Disabilities file for ISEE.

Early Childhood Transition Data Fields and DescriptionsSee the table below for coding details.

• ECReferredDhw- Indicates if the Department of Health and Welfare (DHW), Infant

- Toddler Program (ITP), referred the student as potentially eligible for special education and related services.
- **ECDecTim** Indicates if the student's initial eligibility determination was made on or before the student's third birthday. If determined eligible, the individualized Education Program (IEP) must also have been developed on or before the child's third birthday to qualify as Yes.
- **ECDecLate-** If the initial eligibility determination and/or IEP occurred after the child's third birthday, report the number of days beyond the student's third birthdate that the Early Childhood Transition requirements were completed.
- **ECLateRea-** If eligibility determination and/or IEP are late, report the reason for delay.
- **ECLROther** If eligibility determination for special education and related services was late, and the reason was other, explain.

60-day Timeline Data Fields and Descriptions

See the table below for coding details.

- **consentDate** The date the LEA received the parent's written (signed) consent for initial assessment. This starts the clock for the 60-day timeline. Required if the date of the student's initial eligibility determination for special education services (*IDSpedDate*) is after the last day of the prior school year.
- **60DTline** Indicates if the initial eligibility determination for special education was completed within 60 calendar days of receipt of parental consent for assessment. If initial eligibility exceeded 60 calendar days for ANY reason, mark No.
- **DaysLate-** If the initial eligibility determination was not completed within 60 calendar days, indicate the number of days late.
- LDRea- The reason the initial eligibility determination exceeded 60 calendar days.
- **ExRule** Explanation for choosing state exception rule (SE) as the reason the initial eligibility determination exceeded 60 calendar days.
- **UndetRea** The reason for selecting undetermined eligibility for special education services (*SpedEligible*). For initial eligibility determination only.

Notes:

- * All students for whom the LEA receives parental consent for initial assessment must be included in state reporting. This includes students who do not qualify for services after the initial eligibility evaluation and are not previously enrolled in the LEA, such as Early Childhood Transition students too young to enroll, students from private schools, and homeschooled students. To report these students:
 - You can enroll them in the school for just the date of testing (EntryDate = testing date, ExitDate = testing date, (For PowerSchool ExitDate = testing date + 1 day)
 - At a minimum, ISEE requires a Student Demographics record and a Special Education record with the consentDate, IDSpedDate, any applicable information regarding early childhood transition, and "T" (Tested/Ineligible) for SEstatus).

^{*}For ISEE uploads, every student needs an Educational Unique Identifier (EDUID). LEAs must use the ISEE Education Application Portal to verify if a student already has an EDUID. If not, the LEA must provide the student's Legal Name (including Middle Name, if applicable), Birthdate, and Gender (Male/Female) based on a legal document like a birth certificate to obtain an EDUID for the student.

RECORDING 60-DAY TIMELINE INFORMATION IN ISEE

The following tables provide LEA teams with detailed information to enhance their understanding of data requirements and considerations for Child Find and 60-day timeline coding. This guidance aims to ensure accurate reporting through the Idaho System for Educational Excellence (ISEE).

Item	Description	Count	Coding
1.	Number of students that had an initial eligibility determination finalized in the current school year or after the last day of the prior school year.		Report 60-day Timeline information. If referred from the DHW Infant Toddler Program also report Early Childhood Transition.
1.a.	Of those students included in Item 1, the number with initial eligibility determined within 60 calendar days of receipt of signed parental consent for initial assessment.		60DTline = Y (Yes)
1.b.	Of those students included in Item 1, the number with initial eligibility determined beyond 60 calendar days of receipt of signed parental consent for initial assessment for ANY reason. See next page for more details.		60DTline = N (No) DaysLate = # of days beyond 60 calendar days LDRea - List the reason why initial eligibility exceeded 60 calendar days (Extends timeline: RE, SM, SE /Does not Extend Timeline: AA, SD, ST) Notes - Provide additional detail as needed
1.c.	Of those students included in Item 1, the number that resulted in an initial eligibility determination that the student Did Not Qualify for special education and related services		Eligible = N – Not Eligible SeStatus = T – Tested Ineligible (this code is for initial eligibility only)
2.	The number of students for whom the LEA received signed parental consent for initial assessment and the initial eligibility determination was not able to be finalized because of one of the following undetermined reasons (UndetRea): • MO – Moved out of district • SD – Student is deceased • WD – Withdrawn by Parent • NR – Non-Responsive		Report the following: consentDate - The date the LEA received the parent's written (signed) consent for initial assessment. Eligible = U (Undetermined) UndetRea - List appropriate option (MO, SD, WD, NR)

INITIAL ELIGIBILITY WAS NOT COMPLETED IN 60 CALENDAR DAYS

Additional information is required for students falling under category 1.b., where initial eligibility was not completed within 60 calendar days. Each student's eligibility process should be carefully coded based on individual circumstances. Although several factors may affect the timeliness of eligibility evaluations, ISEE permits only one code per record. Teams should prioritize coding late reasons (*LDRea*) in the following order. For more details on calculating the 60-day timeline and applying the State Exception Rule, refer to the 60-Day Timeline Quick Guide.

Item	Description	Count	Coding
	Allowable Reasons that Extend the 60-Day Timeline		
b.1.	RE - The parent repeatedly failed or refused to produce the student for an evaluation after the district had made reasonable efforts to schedule an evaluation (34 CFR § 300.301(d)(1)).		LDRea = RE – Reasonable Efforts/Failure to Produce
b.2.	SM - The student moved to a new LEA while initial eligibility was in process. The parent/guardian and the LEA agreed in writing on a new timeline for completing the eligibility process.		LDRea = SM – Student moved into an LEA, and the timeline was extended through a mutual written agreement
b.3.	 SE- There was a school closure of 5 or more consecutive school days due to: ExRule option set: AN – Acts of Nature (fire, flood, snow, or other inclement weather, or widespread communicable illness) HB – Holiday Break (Thanksgiving, Winter Break) OB – Other School Break (harvest break, hunting, etc.) SB – Spring Break SM – Summer Break 		LDRea = SE – State Exception Rule ExRule – use appropriate code for the student's unique situation (AN, HB, OB, SB, SM) Notes – list additional information
	Reasons That Do Not Extend the 60-Day Timeline		
b.4.	AA - Additional Assessment(s) were requested by the family or adult student.		LDRea = AA – Additional Assessment(s) needed
b.5.	ST - The delay resulted from the inability to coordinate (internal resources) because of staffing issues.		LDRea = ST – Staffing Issues Notes - Required (Must explain)
b.6.	SD - The delay resulted from the inability to coordinate with all concerned (external) stakeholders.		LDRea = SD – Scheduling Difficulties Notes – Required (Must explain)