

EDUCATION FOR FOSTER YOUTH POLICY

Introduction

The Governing Board of Magnolia Public Schools (“MPS”) recognizes that foster youth may face significant barriers to achieving academic success due to their family circumstances, disruption to their educational program, and their emotional, social, and other health needs. To enable such students to achieve state and charter school academic standards, MPS shall provide them with full access to MPS’ educational program and implement strategies identified as necessary for the improvement of the academic achievement of foster youth in MPS’ Local Control and Accountability Plan (“LCAP”).

Definitions

Foster youth means a child who has been removed from his/her home pursuant to California Welfare and Institutions Code section 309, is the subject of a petition filed under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 300 or 602, or has been removed from his/her home and is the subject of a petition filed under Welfare and Institutions Code 300 or 602.

Person holding the right to make educational decisions means a parent, guardian, or responsible person appointed by a court to make educational decisions pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code sections 361 or 726, or Education Code 56055.

School of origin means the school that the foster youth attended when permanently housed or the school in which he/she was last enrolled. If the school the foster youth attended when permanently housed is different from the school in which he/she was last enrolled, or if there is some other school that the foster youth attended within the immediately preceding 15 months, the MPS liaison for foster youth, in consultation with and with the agreement of the foster youth and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the youth, shall determine, and in the best interests of the foster youth, the school is the school of origin.

Best interests means that, in making educational and school placement decisions for a foster youth, consideration is given to, among other factors, the opportunity to be educated in the least restrictive educational program and the foster youth's access to academic resources, services, and extracurricular and enrichment activities that are available to all MPS students.

MPS Liaison

In order to help facilitate the enrollment, placement, and transfer of foster youth to MPS, the Governing Board shall designate an MPS foster youth liaison. The Governing Board designates the following position as MPS’ liaison for foster youth:

CEO & Superintendent
Magnolia Public Schools
250 E. 1st St. Ste 1500
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 628-3634

The liaison for foster youth shall:

1. Ensure and facilitate the proper educational placement, enrollment in MPS, and checkout from MPS of students in foster care.

2. Ensure proper transfer of credits, records, and grades when students in foster care transfer to or from MPS.

When a student in foster care is enrolling in MPS, the MPS liaison shall contact the school last attended by the student to obtain, within two business days, all academic and other records. When a foster youth is transferring to a new school, the MPS liaison shall provide the student's records to the new school within two (2) business days of receiving the new school's request.

3. When required by law, notify the foster youth's attorney and the appropriate representative of the county child welfare agency of pending expulsion proceedings if the decision to recommend expulsion is a discretionary act under MPS' charter; pending proceedings to extend a suspension until an expulsion decision is rendered if the decision to recommend expulsion is a discretionary act under MPS' charter; and, a manifestation determination prior to a change in the foster youth's placement, when he/she is a student with a disability under state and federal special education laws.
4. As needed, make appropriate referrals to ensure that students in foster care receive necessary special education services and services under Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
5. As needed, ensure that students in foster care receive appropriate school-based services, such as counseling and health services, supplemental instruction, and after-school services.
6. Develop protocols and procedures for creating awareness for MPS staff, including but not limited to the Principal, teachers, attendance clerks, and office staff, of the requirements for the proper enrollment, placement, and transfer of foster youth.
7. Collaborate with the county placing agency, social services, probation officers, juvenile court officers, and other appropriate agencies to help coordinate services for MPS' foster youth.
8. Monitor the educational progress of foster youth and provide reports to the Principal or designee and the Governing Board based on indicators identified in MPS' LCAP.
9. This policy does not grant the MPS liaison authority that supersedes the authority granted under state and federal law to a parent or legal guardian retaining educational rights, a responsible person appointed by the court to represent the child pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code sections 361 or 726, a surrogate parent, or a foster parent exercising authority under the Education Code. The role of the MPS liaison is advisory with respect to placement options and determination of the school of origin.

Enrollment

A student placed in a licensed children's institution or foster family home shall attend programs operated by MPS unless one of the following circumstances applies:

1. The student has an individualized education program requiring placement in a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency, or in another local educational agency.
2. The parent/guardian or other person holding the right to make educational decisions for the student determines that it is in the best interest of the student to be placed in another educational program and submits a written statement to MPS indicating that determination and that he/she is aware of the following:
 - a. The student has a right to attend a regular public school in the least restrictive environment.
 - b. The alternate educational program is a special education program, if applicable.

- c. The decision to unilaterally remove the student from MPS and to place him/her in an alternate education program may not be financed by MPS.
 - d. Any attempt to seek reimbursement for the alternate education program may be at the expense of the parent/guardian or other person holding the right to make educational decisions for the student.
 3. At the initial placement or any subsequent change in placement, the student exercises his/her right to continue in his/her school of origin, as defined above.
 - a. The student may continue in the school of origin for the duration of the court's jurisdiction.
 - b. If the court's jurisdiction over a grade K-8 student is terminated prior to the end of a school year, the student may continue in his/her school of origin for the remainder of the academic school year.
 - c. If the court's jurisdiction is terminated while the student is in high school, the student may continue in his/her school of origin until he/she graduates.
 - d. If the student is transitioning between school grade levels, he/she shall be allowed to continue in the district of origin in the same attendance area to provide him/her the benefit of matriculating with his/her peers in accordance with the established feeder patterns of school districts. A student who is transitioning to a middle school or high school shall be allowed to enroll in the school designated for matriculation in another school district.

The MPS liaison may, in consultation with and with the agreement of the foster youth and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the youth, recommend that the youth's right to attend the school of origin be waived and he/she be enrolled in any school that students living in the attendance area of the school district in which the foster youth resides are eligible to attend or in MPS consistent with current enrollment procedures. All decisions shall be made in accordance with the foster youth's best interests.

Prior to making any recommendation to move a foster youth from his/her school of origin, the liaison shall provide the youth and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the youth with a written explanation of the basis for the recommendation and how the recommendation serves the youth's best interests.

If the liaison, in consultation with the foster youth and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the foster youth, agrees that the best interests of the youth would be served by his/her transfer to a school other than the school of origin, the Principal or designee of the new school shall immediately enroll the foster youth, consistent with any enrollment procedures if the next school is a charter school. The foster youth shall be immediately enrolled even if he/she:

1. Has outstanding fees, fines, textbooks, or other items or monies due to the school last attended
2. Does not have clothing normally required by the school, such as school uniforms
3. Is unable to produce records normally required for enrollment, such as previous academic records, proof of residency, and medical records, including, but not limited to, immunization records or other documentation.

If any dispute arises regarding the request of a foster youth to remain in the school of origin, the youth has the right to remain in the school of origin pending resolution of the dispute. The dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the existing MPS dispute resolution process.

Transportation

MPS shall not be responsible for providing transportation to allow a foster child to attend school, unless required by federal law. MPS is not prohibited from providing transportation, at its discretion, to allow a foster child to attend school.

Effect of Absences on Grades

The grades of a student in foster care shall not be lowered for any absence from school that is due to either of the following circumstances:

1. A decision by a court or placement agency to change the student's placement, in which case the student's grades shall be calculated as of the date he/she left school.
2. A verified court appearance or related court-ordered activity.

Transfer of Coursework and Credits

When a foster youth transfers into MPS, MPS shall accept and issue full credit for any coursework that the foster youth has satisfactorily completed while attending another public school, a juvenile court school, or a nonpublic, nonsectarian school or agency and shall not require the foster youth to retake the course.

If the foster youth did not complete the entire course, he/she shall be issued partial credit for the coursework completed and shall not be required to retake the portion of the course that he/she completed at his/her previous school. However, MPS may require the foster youth to retake the portion of the course completed if, in consultation with the holder of educational rights for the foster youth, MPS finds that the foster youth is reasonably able to complete the requirements in time to graduate from high school. Whenever partial credit is issued to a foster youth in any particular course, he/she shall be enrolled in the same or equivalent course, if applicable, so that he/she may continue and complete the entire course.

In no event shall MPS prevent a foster youth from taking or retaking a course to meet the eligibility requirements for admission to the California State University or the University of California.

Applicability of Graduation Requirements

To obtain a high school diploma, a foster youth shall pass the high school exit examination in English language and mathematics (if required by State law), complete all courses required by MPS, and fulfill any additional graduation requirement prescribed by the Board.

However, when a foster youth who has completed his/her second year of high school transfers into MPS, he/she shall be exempted from all MPS-adopted coursework and other MPS-established graduation requirements, unless MPS makes a finding that the student is reasonably able to complete the additional requirements in time to graduate from high school by the end of his/her fourth year of high school. Within 30 calendar days of the foster youth's transfer, the Principal or designee shall notify the foster youth, the person holding the right to make educational decisions for him/her, and the foster youth's social worker of the availability of the exemption and whether the foster youth qualifies for it.

To determine whether a foster youth is in his/her third or fourth year of high school, MPS shall use either the number of credits the foster youth has earned as of the date of the transfer or the length of his/her school enrollment, whichever qualifies him/her for the exemption.

The Principal or designee shall notify any foster youth who is granted an exemption and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for him/her how any requirements that are waived will affect the foster youth's ability to gain admission to a postsecondary educational institution and shall provide information about transfer opportunities available through the California Community Colleges.

MPS shall not require or request a foster youth to transfer schools in order to qualify for an exemption and no request for a transfer solely to qualify for an exemption shall be made by a foster youth or any person acting on behalf of a foster youth.

Upon making a finding that a foster youth is reasonably able to complete MPS graduation requirements within his/her fifth year of high school, the Principal or designee shall:

1. Inform the foster youth and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for him/her of the foster youth's option to remain in school for a fifth year to complete MPS' graduation requirements and how that will affect his/her ability to gain admission to a postsecondary educational institution
2. Provide information to the foster youth about transfer opportunities available through the California Community Colleges
3. Upon agreement with the foster youth or, if he/she is under 18 years of age, the person holding the right to make educational decisions for him/her, permit the foster youth to stay in school for a fifth year to complete MPS's graduation requirements.

Eligibility for Extracurricular Activities

A foster youth whose residence changes pursuant to a court order or decision of a child welfare worker shall be immediately deemed to meet all residency requirements for participation in interscholastic sports or other extracurricular activities.

Complaints of Noncompliance

Complaints of noncompliance with this policy shall be governed by MPS' Uniform Complaint Procedures policy.