

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	ACRONYM	DEFINITION
504 PLAN		A legal document falling under the provisions of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. It is designed to plan a program of instructional services to assist students with special needs who are in a regular education setting. A 504 Plan is not an Individualized Education Program (IEP) as is required for special education students. However, a student moving from a special education to a regular education placement could be placed under a 504 Plan. A student with a physical or emotional disability, or who is recovering from a chemical dependency, or who has an impairment (i.e. Attention Deficit Disorder) that restricts one or more major life activities can qualify to have a 504 Plan.
AB 490- EDUCATION RIGHTS AND STABILITY FOR FOSTER YOUTH ACT	AB 490	Assembly Bill 490 (2003) created new rights and duties related to the education of dependents and wards in foster care. Some of these rights and duties have been expanded by later laws, including AB 81 (2009); AB 12, AB 1933, and SB 1353 (2010); AB 709 and SB 578 (2011); AB 1573, SB 121, SB 1088, and SB 1568 (2012); AB 643 (2013); the federal Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-351); and the federal Uninterrupted Scholars Act (Public Law 112-278). The guiding principle of AB 490 is that educators, social workers, probation officers, caretakers, advocates, and juvenile courts must work together to serve the educational needs of students in foster care.
AB 490 SCHOOL DISTRICT FOSTER CARE LIAISON	AB 490 Liaison	Under AB 490 each LEA must designate an educational liaison for foster children, whose duties include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring proper educational placement, school enrollment, and checkout from school. • Assisting with the transfer of grades, credits, and records when there is a school change.
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE INDEX	API	Under <i>No Child Left Behind</i> , the API measures the academic performance and growth of schools on a variety of academic measures.
ADJUDICATION HEARING (ALSO KNOWN AS A TRIAL OR JURISDICTIONAL HEARING)		The hearing which occurs as the result of the parents or guardians entering a denial of the allegations in the petition. At any adjudication hearing, testimony and other evidence is presented to substantiate or refute the allegations made by Child Welfare Services in the petition.
ANOTHER PLANNED PERMANENT LIVING ARRANGEMENT	APPLA	This is an updated term for what used to be called long-term foster care, in that the child is not returned home, adopted or placed with a guardian.

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ANNUAL YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT	AYP	Under <i>No Child Left Behind</i> , the AYP requires each state to ensure that all schools and districts make Adequate Yearly Progress based on assessments included in the statewide accountability system.
ARRAIGNMENT/ DETENTION HEARING		The initial hearing in the in Dependency court following the filing of a petition. It is at this hearing that parents and/or guardians are apprised of their rights, issued a copy of the petition and appointed an attorney if they do not have one and the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) may enter a plea to the petition. At this hearing, the court makes a determination whether the child will return home or remain in temporary out-of-home care.
BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION PLAN	BIP	A BIP is a written document that is developed when the individual exhibits a serious behavior problem that significantly interferes with the implementation of the goals and objectives of the individual's Individualized Education Program (IEP). The BIP becomes part of the IEP and must be written with sufficient detail so as to direct the implementation of the plan. 5 CCR § 3001(g).
COLLEGE ENTRANCE COURSEWORK FOR UC OR CSU SCHOOL		<p>Coursework required in high school in order to be eligible to attend a University of California or California State University school. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) History/Social Science – Two years, including one year of world history, cultures and historical geography and one year of U.S. history or one-half year of U.S. history and one-half year of civics or American government. b) English – Four years of college preparatory English that include frequent and regular writing, and reading of classic and modern literature. c) Mathematics – Three years of college preparatory mathematics that include the topics covered in elementary and advanced algebra and two- and three-dimensional geometry. d) Laboratory Science – Two years of laboratory science providing fundamental knowledge in at least two of these three disciplines: biology, chemistry and physics. e) Language Other Than English – Two years of the same language other than English. f) Visual and Performing Arts – One year, including dance, drama/theater, music or visual arts. g) College Preparatory Elective – One year (two semesters), chosen from additional (“a-f”) courses beyond those used to satisfy the requirements above, or courses that have been approved solely for use as “g” electives.

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CONFIRMED PLACEMENT		A residential placement that has been confirmed by residence staff that the youth will be residing at their home or facility.
COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE	CASA	Trained community members who are appointed by a judge to advocate for a specific dependent child who has been removed from the home. The volunteer gets to know the child – their needs and perspectives – and represents these to the judge and the child welfare system.
DEPENDENT		Any child (under age 18) found by the court to be: (a) abandoned; (b) abused or neglected; or (c) without a parent, guardian or legal custodian capable of adequately caring for the child such that the child is in circumstances which constitute a danger of substantial damage to the child's psychological or physical development.
DETAINED		The removal of a child by a social worker or police officer from someone legally entitled to the child's physical custody. CRC5.502(11).
DETAINED PETITION		A petition filed after child has been taken into temporary custody. It alleges that a child comes within the provisions of WIC Section 300 and that continued detention of the child is necessary for child's protection.
DISPOSITION HEARING		A hearing held to determine whether or not the court shall declare the child a dependent child of the court and, if so, where the child will live during the period of supervision. This usually occurs following an adjudication hearing and requires the receipt of a disposition report.
DISTRICT APPOINTED SURROGATE PARENT		Surrogate parents have the authority to represent a child with disabilities in all matters relating to the identification, evaluation and educational placement of the child and are generally appointed by a LEA to represent a child only when the court specifically limits the right of the parent or guardian to make educational decisions for the child and has not appointed or designated someone to have educational rights. As first preference, appointments shall be made to relative Substitute Care Providers, a foster parent or CASA. The person may NOT be an employee of any agency involved in the education of the child.
DUAL STATUS OR DUAL JURISDICTION		A child who is simultaneously designated a dependent and ward of the court pursuant to a local written protocol.
EDUCATIONAL DISABILITY		A child evaluated as having (1) mental retardation; (2) a hearing impairment; (3) a speech or language impairment; (4) a visual impairment; (5) a serious emotional disturbance; (6) an orthopedic impairment; (7) autism; (8) traumatic brain injury; (9) an other health impairment; (10) a specific learning disability; (11) deaf-blindness, or (12) multiple disabilities; and who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.

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EDUCATIONAL LIAISON		Contra Costa County Office of Education’s Foster Youth Services Coordinating Program Educational Liaisons serve as a link between the schools, placing agencies, and substitute care providers by establishing a formal relationship with districts and schools to support the educational success of foster youth residing in group homes and Foster Family Agencies.
EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENT		The school and program of instruction in which a youth is placed. This may be general education or special education.
EDUCATIONAL REPRESENTATION		The person who retains educational rights for the child.
EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS		Per a law passed in January 2003, the Juvenile Court must name a specific person at each hearing for every dependent child to hold educational rights and act as the responsible person for the child. Initially, the biological parents usually hold these rights, but they may be suspended at any hearing. The person with educational rights has all the same rights relative to a child’s education as a parent. The first choice for a surrogate shall be a relative Substitute Care Provider, foster parent or Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA).
EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT	ESSA	ESSA reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the nation’s national education law and longstanding commitment to equal opportunity for all students.
EXCUSED ABSENCES		By law, foster youth may not be penalized for absences or missing class time due to change of placement, attendance at court hearings, court appearances, court-related activities, or interviews with placing agency staff.
FREE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC EDUCATION	FAPE	FAPE is mandated by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and requires that all disabled children receive special education and related services at no cost to the child or his/her parents.
FOSTER CARE		24-hour substitute care for children outside their own homes. The overwhelming majority of children come into foster care as dependent children in the child welfare system who have been removed from their parents due to abuse or neglect. A small minority are probation wards who are in the system due to their own actions, where foster care is used as a low-end disposition structure such as placement in a group home.
FOSTER FAMILY AGENCY	FFA	An individual or organization that recruits, certifies, trains and supports foster parents or finds placements for children who require an alternative to a group home.

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FOSTERING CONNECTIONS TO SUCCESS AND ADOPTIONS ACT		Amended Title IV-E of the Social Security Act to require that case plans for children and youth in foster care include specified assurances for educational placement stability. In addition, PL 110- 351 provides for the cost of reasonable travel for the child to remain in the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of placement as an allowable foster care maintenance cost. (Public Law 110-351) enacted 10/07/2008.
FOSTER PARENT		An individual providing a home for a child who is unable to reside safely with his or her parents or guardians. Foster parents are licensed and their care for the child is usually done with the approval of the government or a social service agency. Foster parents may or may not be related to the child; foster parents include relative caretakers or non-relative extended family members (NREFM) with whom the child is placed.
FOSTER YOUTH SERVICES COORDINATING PROGRAM	FYSCP	Grant-funded programs for each county office of education and selected school districts to increase interagency support for foster youth. The San Diego County Program is aimed towards improving the educational outcomes of wards and dependents, ages 4 to 21. Oversight is provided by an Advisory Committee with representatives from school districts, community colleges, child welfare, probation, juvenile court, advocacy agencies and substitute care providers.
FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT OR FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS ASSESSMENT	FBA or FAA	A functional behavioral assessment / functional analysis assessment is an analysis of a student’s maladaptive behavior. The assessment must include extensive observation of the student and an in-depth analysis of the student’s environment and past history. The goal is to determine what triggers the maladaptive behavior and to learn how to best control the behavior through the use of positive intervention strategies. Prior to conducting a functional analysis assessment, the school district must obtain consent from the person who holds educational rights
GROUP HOME		See number 4 under licensed children’s institutions.
HEALTH AND EDUCATION PASSPORT	HEP	A document that provides a history of health and education information, which is generated by the Child and Family Services Agency’s Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) in a format called a <i>Health and Education Passport</i> .

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HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1996		HIPAA was enacted to allow individuals to more freely move between employers while ensuring they receive stable health care insurance coverage. Because of concerns raised over electronically storing and transmitting sensitive health information, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issued regulations to protect the information from public disclosure (the so-called Privacy Rule) and to protect and ensure the physical safety and integrity of the information (the so-called Security Rule). These regulations, along with related regulations, are called HIPAA and primarily apply to health care providers. It is not related to education information.
HOMELESS		For purposes of this document, “homeless” refers to those foster children who are in a shelter or temporary placement and awaiting a long-term placement.
INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PLAN	IEP	A written statement for each child with a disability that include statements of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the child’s present level of educational performance • measurable annual goals, including short-term objectives • special education and related services to be provided.
INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT	IDEA	Enacted in 1997 and requires states to have in effect policies and procedures to ensure a free appropriate public education (FAPE) for all students with disabilities.
INTENSIVE TREATMENT FOSTER CARE	ITFC	A family-based treatment alternative to group care for children with emotional and behavioral difficulties. Utilizing trained foster parents as the primary Substitute Care Providers, this program blends the normalizing features of foster family care with intensive counseling, case management, and support services.
JURISDICTIONAL HEARING (AKA ADJUDICATION HEARING)		The court considers the presentation of facts it receives into evidence and makes a finding, as to whether the allegations in the petition are true, thereby allowing the child to come under WIC 300.
JV-220		<i>Application Regarding Psychotropic Medication</i> (form JV-220), <i>Prescribing Physician's Statement-Attachment</i> (form JV- 220(A)), must be used to obtain authorization to administer psychotropic medication to a dependent child of the court who is removed from the custody of the parents or guardian, or to a ward of the court who is removed from the custody of the parents or guardian and placed into foster care. CRC5.640 (c).

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JV-535		The court must use <i>Findings and Orders Limiting Right to Make Educational Decisions for the Child, Appointing Educational Representative, and Determining Child's Educational Needs (form JV-535)</i> when it limits the rights of a parent or guardian to make educational decisions for the child. CRC5.650(b). (Subd (b) amended effective January 1, 2008; adopted effective January 1, 2004; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)
JV-536		If the court refers a child to the local educational agency for appointment of a surrogate parent, the court must order that <i>Local Educational Agency Response to JV-535-Appointment of Surrogate Parent (form JV-536)</i> be served by first-class mail on the local educational agency along with form JV-535, no later than seven calendar days after the date of the order. CRC5.650(d). (Subd (d) amended effective January 1, 2008; adopted as subd (b); previously amended and re-lettered effective January 1, 2004; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)
LOCAL CONTROL ACCOUNTABILITY PLAN	LCAP	The LCAP is a critical part of the new Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF). Each school district must engage parents, educators, employees and the community to establish these plans. The plans will describe the school district's overall vision for students, annual goals and specific actions the district will take to achieve the vision and goals.
LOCAL CONTROL FUNDING FORMULA	LCFF	The local control funding formula (LCFF) was enacted in 2013–14, and it replaced the previous kindergarten through grade 12 (K–12) finance system which had been in existence for roughly 40 years. For school districts and charter schools, the LCFF establishes base, supplemental, and concentration grants in place of the myriad of previously existing K–12 funding streams. As part of the LCFF, school districts, COEs, and charter schools are required to develop, adopt, and annually update a three-year Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP).
LIAISON		A designee of any agency participating in this Interagency Agreement who serves as the communication link with the other agencies.

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LICENSED CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS	LCI	<p>A residential facility that is licensed by the state to provide non- medical care to children, including children with disabilities. It includes group homes. It does NOT include a juvenile court school, juvenile hall, juvenile ranch or juvenile camp. (Education Code § 56155.5) There are four types of licensed children's institutions as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transitional Housing Placement Programs for youth who are at least 17 and living in an independent living arrangement. (not applicable to Agreement) 2. Small Family Homes that provide 24-hour care in a family residence for six or fewer children who are mentally, developmentally or physically disabled and require special care. 3. Foster Family Homes provide 24-hour care to six or fewer children in a family residence. The children may be disabled/handicapped or abused/neglected. 4. Group Homes may be of any capacity and provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children in a structured environment that provides social, psychological and behavioral programs.
LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY	LEA	A school district or County Office of Education. A school district is a geographic grouping of schools under one administration.
LONG-TERM FOSTER CARE	LTFC	<p>A dependency court-ordered permanent plan after adoption and legal guardianship, which places the child in the home of a foster Substitute Care Provider until the child reaches majority. The rights and responsibilities of the birth parents do not end, but the care, custody and control of the child remain with the dependency court.</p> <p>This term has been replaced by Another Planned Permanent Living Arrangement – See APPLA above.</p>
MANIFESTATION DETERMINATION		Manifestation determination is a test employed when a student who receives special education services is considered for suspension, expulsion or any alternative placement due to some behavioral concern. It is a process where the behavior of a student who receives special education is considered to determine if the actions that resulted in the consideration of some disciplinary action against the student were manifestations of the student's disability.
MULTIDIMENSIONAL TREATMENT FOSTER CARE	MTFC	Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC) is a cost effective alternative to group or residential treatment, incarceration, and hospitalization for adolescents who have problems with chronic antisocial behavior, emotional disturbance, and delinquency.

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NON-RELATIVE EXTENDED FAMILY MEMBER	NREFM	Any adult Substitute Care Provider who has an established familial or mentoring relationship with the child. [WIC §362.7.] When a child is removed or detained, he or she may be placed in an assessed home of a non-relative extended family member. [WIC §319(f).]
NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND (2001)	NCLB	The main federal law affecting education from kindergarten through high school. NCLB is built on four principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accountability for results • more choices for parents • greater local control and flexibility • an emphasis on doing what works based on scientific research
PERMANENT PLACEMENT		In this document the term is used in the context of placement in an out-of-home setting, e.g. relative home, foster home, or group home, rather than in the legal sense of reunification, adoption, etc. Placements are permanent unless they are temporary as defined later in this glossary, see Temporary Placement.
PERMANENT PLANNING HEARING (AKA STATUS REVIEW HEARING)		A hearing conducted by the Dependency court reviewing the status of a dependent child of the court. A review is conducted of every dependent child’s status, and occurs periodically as determined by the court, but no less frequently than once every six months, as calculated from the date of the dispositional hearing.
PERSON-CENTERED PLANNING		The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires that a student’s Individualized Education Program include transition planning by age 14 or earlier, if appropriate. This plan should reflect a student’s interests and preferences, current accomplishments and skills, what they still need to learn, as well as what they want to do in life. This can include a range of goals—everything from the type of career the student would like to pursue to the kind of living situation he or she hopes to have. Person-centered planning is a way to identify a student’s individual goals and to help students, families, and professionals craft plans that will support students as they strive to achieve their dreams.
PLACING AGENCY		Child and Family Services and the Probation Department are the two agencies in the county that place foster youth in out-of-home care.
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY OR WARRANT OF ARREST FOR CHILD		The court may order a protective custody warrant or a warrant of arrest for a child if the court finds that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conduct and behavior of the child may endanger the health, person, welfare, or property of the child or others; or 2. The home environment of the child may endanger the health, person, welfare, or property of the child. CRC5.526(c)(1)-(2)

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RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		Divisions within the two placing agencies (CFS and Probation) that work exclusively with youth who are in group homes or in homes under the authority of a Foster Family Agency.
REMOVAL		A court order that takes away the care, custody, and control of a dependent child from the child's parent or guardian, and places the care, custody, and control of the child with the court, under the supervision of the local child welfare agency. [CRC5.502(27).]
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REVIEW BOARD	SARB	The administrative body which holds students and parents responsible for truancy.
SCHOOL DISTRICT FOSTER CARE LIAISON		<p>Per AB490, every school district and County Office of Education must have an AB490 School District Foster Care Liaison. The duties of a liaison are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure proper school placement, enrollment, and checkout from school; • assist with the transfer of grades, credits and records when youth transfer schools; • complete school record transfers within 2 business days, per EC 48853.5(c)
SCHOOL OF ORIGIN		The school that the child last attended before experiencing homelessness or removal from the home or the school where the child was last enrolled.
SPECIAL EDUCATION LOCAL PLAN AREA	SELPA	A group of school districts, charter schools, and County Offices of Education in a particular geographic area who provide special education and related services to students with disabilities. SELPAs develop a local plan describing how it will provide special education services.
STUDENT STUDY TEAM (AKA STUDENT SUPPORT TEAM)	SST	A formal meeting of school staff, especially the classroom teacher, to discuss why a child is having difficulty and to determine a course of action to address these difficulties. SSTs are not part of a special education program.
SUBSTITUTE CARE PROVIDER	SCP	A person who provides out-of-home care for children. It includes foster parents and residential facility staff.
SURROGATE PARENT		See District Appointed Surrogate Parent

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TEAM DECISION MAKING	TDM	A TDM meeting, including birth parents and youth, is held for ALL decisions involving child removal, change of placement, and reunification/other permanency plan. The TDM meeting is held BEFORE the child’s move occurs, or in cases of imminent risk, by the next working day, and always before the initial court hearing in cases of removal. Neighborhood-based community representatives are invited by the public agency to participate in all TDM meetings, especially those regarding possible child removal. The meeting is led by a skilled, immediately accessible, internal facilitator, who is not a case-carrying social worker or line supervisor. Each TDM meeting resulting in a child’s removal serves as a springboard for the planning of an “icebreaker” family team meeting, ideally to be held in conjunction with the first family visit, so that the birth-foster parent relationship can be initiated.
TEMPORARY PLACEMENT		Any placement that is not considered to be either a long-term or a permanent placement.
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM FOR EMANCIPATED FOSTER/PROBATION YOUTH	THP-Plus	The THP-Plus is a transitional housing placement opportunity for emancipated foster youth, aged 18-24, who emancipated from the child welfare system. Stakeholders may live alone, with departmental approval, or with roommates in apartments and single-family dwellings with regular support. Support services include regular visits to stakeholders’ residences, educational guidance, employment counseling and assistance reaching emancipation goals outlined in stakeholders’ Transitional Independent Living Plan (TILP), the case plan emancipation readiness document.
TRANSITIONAL INDEPENDENT LIVING PLAN	TILP	As required by state policy, the Transitional Independent Living Plan (TILP) is to be developed for a youth who is between the ages of 15 ½ and 16 by the county social worker/probation officer, with the active participation of the youth and other supporting adults. The purpose of the TILP is to describe the youth’s current level of functioning and identify emancipation goals, services, activities, and individuals assisting the youth in the process of obtaining self- sufficiency.
WARD OF THE STATE OR WARD OF THE COURT		Usually referring to a foster child in the custody of a public child welfare agency.
WELFARE & INSTITUTIONS CODE		The portion of state law dealing with juvenile law.

TERM	ACRONYM	DEFINITION
WELFARE & INSTITUTIONS CODE 300	WIC 300	The Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) sections §300(a)–(j) that describes abuse, neglect, exploitation, and other endangerment situations and conditions whereby a child may be removed from the care and custody of parents or legal guardians and declared a dependent of the court under Child Welfare Services supervision.
WELFARE & INSTITUTIONS CODE 602	WIC 602	The Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) section that permits the criminal prosecution of a child suspected of committing a misdemeanor or felony. If the charges are sustained, the child may be declared a ward of the court under the Probation Department or California Youth Authority supervision.
WRAPAROUND SERVICES		Community-based intervention services that emphasize the strengths of the child and family and includes the delivery of coordinated, highly individualized unconditional services to address the needs and achieve positive outcomes in their lives.