

Foster Care Building Points of Contact

Students in foster care have unique educational needs that often go unnoticed; they also have specific rights under [federal and state law](#). The building point of contact should know which students in the school are in foster care and what rights those students have.

Day 1: Welcoming Students to a New School When students in foster care must change schools, several vital objectives should be completed on the student's first day. If the student has an [IEP or 504 plan](#), connect with their special education teacher or case manager immediately. Ask the DCYF caseworker to complete a [School Notification Form](#).



Building points of contact should ensure the student:

- Has someone to welcome them, introduce them to key people at the school (teachers, school counselor, principal), and give them a tour of the school.
- Has their schedule and knows how to get to class.
- Is provided all necessary school supplies.
- Knows where the cafeteria is and the process for getting lunch.
- Knows how they are getting to and from school.
- Knows how to find their locker, the bathrooms, the nurse's office, etc.

Weeks 1 and 2: Helping Students Settle into a New School Building points of contact should ensure:

- All [fees/fines](#) are paid (sports, books, etc.).
- Student has online access to grades and homework.
- Student and caregiver know the attendance policy of the school. Student has an adult to help with homework.
- Student and caregiver know about available extracurricular activities.
- Student has access to necessary technology (WiFi in the home, Chromebook/Tablet, etc.).

What is "foster care"?

Foster care is defined as placement away from the parent/guardian while child welfare maintains placement and care authority. This may be a foster home, relative placement, group home or other placement deemed suitable by child welfare. In Washington state, the primary child welfare agency is the [Department of Children, Youth, and Families](#) (DCYF), although students under the sole jurisdiction of Tribal and federal child welfare also qualify.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as Reauthorized by the [Every Student Succeeds Act \(ESSA 2015\)](#)

KEY PROVISIONS:

School Placement [Best Interest Determinations](#) (BIDs): Children placed into foster care must remain in their school of origin, even when placed outside the district, unless a determination is made that it is not in the child's best interest.

[Immediate Enrollment](#) and [Records Transfers](#): If a determination is made that remaining in the school of origin is not in a child's best interest, the student must be immediately enrolled in their new school. Enrollment must not be denied or delayed because documents [normally required for enrollment](#) have not been provided.

Collaboration: School Districts and OSPI are required to collaborate with child welfare agencies.

[Transportation](#): Students in foster care are entitled to transportation to school of origin, even if it's outside of the school or district boundaries.

Point of Contact Best Practice



Academics

- Connect with your [district foster care liaison](#) to identify students in your school. Communicate regularly about any issues or concerns.
- Respect the student's privacy. Be discreet about their involvement in the child welfare system. Check with the student before disclosing their status.
- Ensure the school has a complete academic record for the student, including current [IEP or 504 plan](#), transcripts, and other support plans such as the [High School and Beyond](#)

More Information can be found in the [Guide to Supporting Children in Foster Care](#)

[Plan](#) (HSBP), if applicable. Help track down missing records or documents to complete the student's record.

- Work with the school to facilitate [on-time grade level progression](#) and graduation by consolidating unresolved coursework and providing alternative opportunities for credit accrual.
- Provide excused absences and make up opportunities for time missed for mental health & medical appointments, court attendance, parent/sibling visits, or other child welfare appointments. [Best Practices for Improved Attendance](#)

Connections and Support:

- Engage the student in the school community. Inform them of and help them join extracurricular activities, regardless of their enrollment date.
- Connect students with [learning activities outside of school](#). Research shows that creating optimal conditions for learning wherever kids spend time can boost student motivation and engagement—whether in or out of school
- Identify and communicate with adult advocates and decision-makers involved with the student. Remember the decision-maker may still be the child's parents (even if not living with them) or another person appointed in that role. Also, communicate with the student's caseworker, foster parent, attorney, [Treehouse education staff, guardian ad litem, and court-appointed advocate](#).
- Ensure the student has at least [one supportive adult](#) at school. If not, help them to identify a teacher, counselor, coach, or other trusted adult. Consider cultivating trust with [one-on-one time](#).

School Culture

- Understand the [impact of trauma](#) and be aware that most students in foster care have experienced some form of trauma. Use [trauma-informed strategies](#) when engaging students in foster care.
- Support an [inclusive](#) and [culturally responsive](#) school community, where all students feel welcome.
- Listen to and amplify [student voice](#), particularly for [historically marginalized](#) populations.