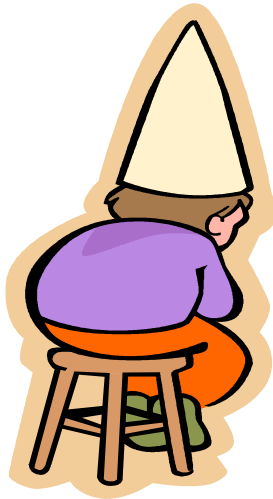


School



Discipline

School Discipline

School discipline should both serve a purpose and remain consistent with the child's right to a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) in the least restrictive environment (LRE). This means a school must try less restrictive means of discipline/intervention, before removing a child from academic instruction.¹

Schools must also be especially mindful of a child's disability, and related service needs, in order to develop and implement appropriate behavioral interventions and/or disciplinary measures. This applies to both children with active IEPs, as well as those suspected of having a disability about which the school district has knowledge.² Special education students have special protections provided by their IEP or 504 plans. Discipline must be assessed on a case by case basis, looking specifically at the child and their unique circumstances. A student cannot be removed from their placement (by expulsion or suspension) over 10 days in a school year without appropriate changes in their IEP, and the student must continue to receive special education services. See pages 11-14.



Detention

Detention is a less restrictive form of school discipline than suspension or expulsion that a school may use when a student violates the education code. Another example of an acceptable form of less restrictive discipline is a referral to the school site counselor to discuss the situation and more appropriate behaviors.

The school must be careful not to deprive the child of academic or other protected social interactions when they choose to discipline by detention.

- A student may not be required to stay in school during the lunch break or during any recess for detention.³
- A student cannot be held in school for discipline or any other reason for more than one hour after school.⁴
- A student may not be required to do any work or tasks that may be hazardous to their health, this may include trash pick-up.

What is a suspension?

Suspension is a form of school discipline where the student is temporarily removed from school. This action is a result of offenses committed by the student that violates Education Code Sections 48900 (a)-(q), 48900.2-4, or 48900.7. Suspension is not to be used in response to truancy, tardiness or absence.⁵ Remember, the school must attempt a less restrictive means of discipline and intervention before suspension or expulsion, such as detention, or a counseling referral.⁶

The act for which a student is suspended must be related to school activity or school attendance while:⁷

- On school grounds
- Going or coming from school
- During a lunch period (both on or off campus)
- Going to, during, or coming from a school sponsored activity (i.e. fieldtrip)

Furthermore, suspension can only be imposed when all other means of correction fail to bring about proper conduct, or if the student presents a danger to people and property, and/or disrupts the educational process for the other students.⁸

For how long can a student be suspended?

A suspension cannot be longer than 5 consecutive school days,⁹ and this can only be extended if a child was recommended for expulsion.¹⁰ In a given academic year, students cannot be suspended for more than 20 school days, unless they have transferred. Then it may be up to 30 days.¹¹

Does the school have to suspend my child?

No. The superintendent or principal has the discretion to provide alternatives to suspension such as anger management, counseling, or community service during non- school hours (both on and off campus).¹²

What types of suspension are there?

1. The student is prohibited from school grounds for a given duration of time.
2. The student is placed in a supervised suspension classroom away from other students, as long as the student poses no threat to his/ her peers.¹³
3. The student is suspended from a particular teacher's classroom for one school day.

What rights do my child and I have?

Prior to suspension the child has a right to an informal conference with the principal.¹⁴ This is an opportunity for the student to be heard and present evidence. The exception to this is when the student presents a clear danger. When this is

the situation, the student must be given notice of their right to a hearing and the school must hold the hearing meeting within 2 days.¹⁵

The school must make a reasonable attempt to contact the parent at the time of the student’s suspension, and the school must provide a written notice of the action to the parent. The parent should ask their school district about their policy regarding meeting with school officials to discuss the causes, duration, policies, and other matters related to the suspension.

Do I have a right to appeal?

In regards the appeal process the Education Code is silent on the right to appeal a suspension. However, local school districts normally have their own specific suspension and appellate procedures. Therefore, parents should check with their district to see its policy. Note: LAUSD does have an appeal policy.

The appeal process usually involves a first appeal to the local school district and then a possible second appeal to the governing board.

Regardless of whether the suspension is maintained or the appeal is successful, you (parent or educational rights holder) may request that the District remove any incorrect information from the child’s school records or you (parent or educational rights holder) can insert a comment or explanation into the record.¹⁶
See page 15-16.

What is an expulsion?

An expulsion is the most severe type of school discipline where the student is removed from the school district for up to one year, because other disciplinary interventions are not appropriate.

Current estimates are that approximately 6,000 students are “expelled” every year from the Los Angeles Unified School District through the opportunity transfer policy. Opportunity transfers are discussed more on page 7-9.



What is an expulsion hearing?

An expulsion hearing is a hearing to determine whether or not the student should be expelled.¹⁷

What are my rights before an expulsion hearing?

If your child is recommended for expulsion, you (parent or educational rights holder) have the right to attend an expulsion hearing. It is your right to have an advocate or attorney present at this hearing, if you wish.¹⁸

- The school must provide a 10 day written notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing, your rights in the process, and specific facts regarding the incident.¹⁹
- You (parent or educational rights holder) have the right to postpone the hearing for 30 calendar days.²⁰
- The school must provide a statement of facts upon which the charges are based and a copy of the district's disciplinary rules relating to the violation.²¹
- The school must provide you (parent or educational rights holder) notice of the right to representation, to inspect all documents, call witnesses, and present evidence. You (parent or educational rights holder) have a pre-hearing right to a copy of the documents and exhibits that will be used.²² If this is not included with your 10 day written notice regarding the hearing, request it in writing immediately.
- You (parent or educational rights holder) also have the right to request and receive documents in your primary language.²³
- You (parent or educational rights holder) can have an interpreter present with you at the hearing.

What can I expect at an expulsion hearing?

- When a District decides to expel a student, an administrative panel of three independent individuals (not staff members of your child’s school) or the School Board itself must have a hearing within 30 days of the original date of suspension.²⁴
- The hearing must be recorded by the District.²⁵
- During the hearing, the school may present evidence. Evidence is limited to the kind that “reasonable people rely on in making important decisions.”²⁶
 - You (parent or educational rights holder) may present evidence and call witnesses, including evidence of child’s good behavior, academic success, community involvement and leadership.
- In order to expel, the School Board must examine the evidence and make specific findings of fact that:
 - There is substantial evidence that the student violated the indicated Education Code sections and the violation is connected to school attendance or school activities; for example, by committing the offense during school hours or on school property.²⁷

&

 - Other means of correction (discipline) are not feasible or have been tried and have repeatedly failed UNLESS the student committed a zero tolerance offense.²⁸ If the child has committed a zero tolerance offense, other means of discipline do not have to have been tried. See page 6-7.
- The Board must also make secondary findings of fact that:
 - Due to the nature of the act, the student’s presence in school is a threat to the physical safety of others UNLESS the student committed a zero tolerance offense.²⁹

When will I find out the Panel's decision?

- The School Board must make their decision within 40 days after the original suspension and within 10 school days of the hearing.³⁰
- If the Board decides to expel your child and you do not agree with the findings, you (parent or educational rights holder) have the right to appeal the decision.³¹
 - Appeal with and submit documentation to County Board of Education within 30 calendar days of vote to expel.
 - Board must hold hearing within 20 days.
 - Decision is made within 3 days. Check with your local County Board of Education for their expulsion appeals procedure. Many County Boards have a special packet to fill out for appeals.

What is a Zero Tolerance Offense and what does it mean for my child?

Certain acts are considered so serious that a Principal must recommend expulsion and the school board must expel, IF they find a student commits any of these “Zero Tolerance Offenses.” However, they must still follow the expulsion process and make the required findings of “substantial evidence” that the student actually committed the alleged offense.

Federal law states that Zero Tolerance offenses include any of the following, while at school, on school grounds, or at a school function:

- Selling or soliciting the sale of illegal drugs or prescription medications;
- Knowingly possessing or using illegal drugs;
- Inflicting serious bodily harm on another;
- Carrying or possessing a weapon, including while en route to school or a school function.³²



In California, the following are also considered Zero Tolerance offenses:³³

- Possessing, selling or furnishing a firearm;
- Brandishing a knife at another person;
- Unlawfully selling a controlled substance;
- Committing or attempting to commit sexual assault or battery; or
- Possessing an explosive device.

If your child commits a zero tolerance offense – even if it is caused by his or her disability – the district may remove your child to an alternative interim placement for up to 45 days.³⁴ See page 11-14 for more about special education discipline.

Suspended Expulsions

The governing board may suspend the enforcement of an expulsion (even if the expulsion is based on a zero tolerance offense) for a period of not more than one calendar year. The Board may, as a condition of the suspension of enforcement, assign the student to a school class or program that is appropriate for the rehabilitation of the student. During the period of suspension of enforcement, the student is on probationary status. The governing board may revoke the suspension of the expulsion order if the student commits any of the acts under § 48900 or violates any of the district’s rules and regulations governing student conduct. Specific terms of the suspended expulsion should be spelled out in the expulsion order and must be reasonable.

My child is being given an opportunity transfer. What is that?

Opportunity Transfers (“OT”) are temporary transfers from one comprehensive (regular) school to another comprehensive school in that district. Currently, OT’s are exclusive to LAUSD. Parents can request an OT for social adjustment reasons or for the student’s safety. This requires parental consent. However, under this policy, LAUSD can also transfer a child from one school to another for disciplinary reasons without following procedures for expulsion. They must follow other specific procedures of the Disciplinary Review Team, including complete investigation and agreement between the schools (see below).

Why is my child receiving an OT?

A disciplinary OT usually involves either (1) repeated discipline problems exhibited by the student or (2) one serious, typically expellable, act.

- Repeated Discipline Problems: An OT should be used only after repeated unsuccessful attempts for intervention have failed. In other words, it should be used as a means of last resort.

A review of the student's record should be made to determine that:

- Repeated meaningful attempts by the school have been unsuccessful;
 - A change in school environment would be the most effective means to ameliorate the student's disciplinary problems; and
 - The misconduct does not constitute expellable offenses.
- One Serious Act: For certain offenses, a school must take disciplinary action (possession of firearm, sale of a controlled substance, brandishing a weapon, and sexual assault and battery).
 - In all other areas, the school has discretion and must weigh the seriousness of the act, the particular circumstances of the act, the student's previous social adjustment record, and IEP or Section 504 plan.

What is the OT process?

After a disciplinary incident or a suspension, school officials may initiate the OT process in order to:

- Positively affect the student's academic and social adjustment AND
- To promote school safety for all students.

A Disciplinary Review Team ("DRT") will meet to discuss the recent incident and your child's disciplinary history. Using a checklist, the DRT will determine

if an opportunity transfer will benefit your child. If the DRT determines an OT would best benefit your child, the original (sending) school will ensure the new (receiving) school will accept and enroll your child. Both schools must agree before the OT is completed and before you (parent or educational rights holder) sign an agreement.

I don't agree with the OT! Now what?

- **Disciplinary Transfers:** In areas where an OT is designated for disciplinary reasons, the school must make every effort to get a parent's input and to listen to any concerns that a parent may have. However, while a parent's permission is not required, there are procedural safeguards and due process rights the school must follow.
- **Non-Disciplinary Transfers:** An OT can also be used for student protection, social adjustment, or a student's safety. In cases where an OT is initiated for non-disciplinary reasons, parent consent/approval is required.

What are our rights during a Disciplinary OT?

- The school should consult with the parents and have a conference to discuss concerns and issues.
- The principal of the school issuing the OT must contact the principal of the school receiving the student and work out a plan.
- The plan should include the terms and conditions upon which the student should serve the OT, such as when the student will have the opportunity to return to the home school.
- The parents should be given the policy regarding OT and written information about the appeals process should they disagree with the principal's decision to use the OT.

What if a parent does not agree to the OT, is there an appeal process?

- The school district has 2 days to inform you (parent or educational rights holder) of your right to appeal following the OT decision.
- Parents may appeal directly to the principal and ask the principal to change his or her mind. If that does not work, they may appeal to the District's Operations Administrator or designee in charge to review the situation and make a determination.
- When a child has completed the terms and conditions of the OT plan (as determined by the principals of each school), they will have the opportunity to return to their original school.

What are Involuntary Transfers?

An involuntary transfer occurs when a student is transferred to either a continuation school or a community day school without parental consent.

How and why can a school transfer my child without my consent?

- **When an Involuntary Transfer is used:** A school can transfer a student to a continuation school when:
 - Other means of correction have failed OR it was a first offense that was determined to cause danger to property or threatens to disrupt the instructional process, AND
 - The student committed an act under Cal. Educ. Code 48900, or is habitually truant/has irregular attendance.
- **Why an Involuntary Transfer is used:** The purpose of an involuntary transfer to a continuation school is to provide the student with an opportunity to make up credits and meet graduation requirements. The program emphasizes occupational orientation/work-study and attempts to meet the educational needs of each student.

What is the difference between a Continuation School and a Community Day School?

You (parent or educational rights holder) have certain rights, depending on where your child is transferred.

A continuation school is an alternative school program designed to offer a more flexible way for students to make up the credits needed to complete high school and target students with truancy problems or low-academic credits, among others. They generally emphasize work-study opportunities, career counseling, and job placement services.

For a transfer to Continuation School, you (parent or educational rights holder) have a right to:

- Written notice of the transfer;
- Inspect all documents and appeal to the superintendent. At this appeal, you (parent or educational rights holder) have the right to call witnesses and have an attorney or advocate present;
- An annual review. The transfer cannot extend beyond the end of the following year without this review.

A community day school program concerns itself with “at risk” youth and uses interagency cooperation to provide low student-teacher ratios and individualized instruction.

- For a transfer to a Community Day School, **there is no right to an appeal, outside of the process with which the student was referred; i.e. Expulsion appeal, etc.** In order to complete this transfer, a student must be:³⁵
 - Expelled;
 - Referred by probation;
 - Referred through a Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) hearing;
- OR
- Referred through a district level referral process.

For Students Receiving Special Education Services

If your child is receiving special education services at the time they are suspended or expelled, certain protections and procedures apply. When a child with a disability violates the code of student conduct and the school wishes to proceed by disciplining the child, the school must take into account the unique circumstances of the child and the situation on a case-by-case basis.³⁶

Some possible unique circumstances regarding the child’s behavior include:

- The child’s disciplinary history;
- Ability to understand consequences;
- Expression of remorse; and
- The supports provided to a child with a disability prior to their conduct.³⁷

Will my child receive services during a suspension?

1. If a special education student violates a “code of conduct,” they may be suspended for up to 10 consecutive days, or in California, 5 days if there is no recommendation for expulsion.³⁸
2. You (parent or educational rights holder) must be notified of the suspension, in writing, on or before the day it takes place. The school must provide you with information regarding your child’s rights and the proper procedures.³⁹
3. During this time, the school is not required to provide special education services.⁴⁰ However, see below . . .

What if my child is removed from school for more than 10 days?

Your child’s IEP determines their placement in school. If your child was removed for more than 10 days in a row, OR was removed for a total of more than 10 days throughout the school year for similar misconduct or behavior, it is considered a change in their current placement,⁴¹ and the school must do the following:



- **Provide Services:** Your child must receive the special education services that are identified in your child's IEP.⁴²

- **Manifestation Determination:** Within 10 school days of the decision to make the change in placement, there must be a manifestation determination⁴³ IEP. This includes a recommendation for expulsion or upon being suspended for the tenth day in one school year. A manifestation determination IEP is a meeting where the parent, school district and IEP team members determine if your child's behavior was caused by his or her disability.

If the team finds the behavior is caused by or directly related to **your child's disability OR is a direct result of the school's failure to implement the IEP, your child must be returned to their current educational placement.**⁴⁴ In addition, your child will receive a functional behavioral assessment and a new or modified behavior intervention plan.⁴⁵

If the team finds that the behavior is not caused by your child's disability, regular disciplinary action may proceed.⁴⁶ If appropriate, your child may also receive a functional behavior assessment and you (parent or educational rights holder) may request this assessment.⁴⁷

Will my child still receive services if the manifestation determination finds the offense is not related to my child's disability?

Yes. Regardless of the outcome of the manifestation determination, if your child is removed from school for more than 10 days, your child must continue to receive special education services, as determined by their most recent IEP.⁴⁸ Your child may obtain special education services through an interim alternative educational setting (IAES) for up to 45 days while awaiting an expulsion hearing.⁴⁹ An appropriate IAES must enable the child to continue to participate in general education curriculum, although in another setting, and to progress toward meeting the goals set out in the child's IEP.⁵⁰ An appropriate IAES will depend on the circumstances of each individual case including: the length of the removal, the extent of any previous removals from regular placement, and the child's individual needs and educational goals. More than one option must be presented when determining an appropriate IAES. It is critical that the IEP team and the student's parents participate in the decision of IAES.

What if I don't agree with the manifestation determination?

You (parent or educational rights holder) may appeal this decision and ask for an expedited special education due process hearing from the Office of Administration (OAH).⁵¹

The timeline for an appeal is as follows:

- 15 Days from Request: School, parent and relevant IEP team members must meet to try to resolve the appeals issues.
- 20 Days from Request: An expedited hearing must occur.
- 10 Days from Hearing: A final decision must be given.

Students Not Yet Eligible for Special Education Services

If your child **may need** special education services **but is not receiving them**, certain protections and procedures may still apply if your child is expelled or suspended from school.

What if I suspect my child has special needs?

If the school knew, or should have known, before the behavior, that your child has a disability, your child must receive the same protections and special education services even if your child has not been evaluated yet.⁵²

How do I know if the school knew about my child's need for special education services?

The school district is considered to have knowledge if:⁵³

- You (parent or educational rights holder) have expressed concern in writing to administration or a teacher that your child needs special education services.
- You (parent or educational rights holder) have requested an initial assessment of your child to determine special education eligibility. California law requires this be in writing.

- A teacher or other school personnel have expressed specific concerns, directly to the director of special education or other supervisory personnel, using established procedures, about a pattern of behavior that may indicate your child has a disability.⁵⁴
- Note: If you (parent or educational rights holder) refused assessment for special education services, refused special education services, or if your child has been tested and was found not eligible for special education, the school is not considered to have knowledge, unless you can show prior insufficient testing, such as not testing in all the areas of suspected disability.⁵⁵

The school didn't have knowledge. What happens now?

- Your child may be disciplined in the same manner as a child without a disability.⁵⁶
- You (parent or educational rights holder) may request an assessment during the suspension or expulsion and all assessments must be completed within 60 days. During this time, your child remains suspended or expelled. If your child is found eligible for special education, services must be provided.⁵⁷

Students Receiving 504 Accommodations

There is no case law regarding school discipline and students covered under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

However, under Section 504, expulsion is considered to be a change in placement and proper procedures must be followed.

- **Manifestation Determination:** Under Section 504, a student may not be expelled for behavior that is a result of their disability. If the manifestation determination finds the behavior is directly related to the disability, changes must be made to the 504 Plan/IEP and the school must conduct a functional behavior assessment in order to develop a behavior plan.



- **Equal Treatment:** Under 504, a school may not expel a child with disabilities if they would not do the same for a child without disabilities.

Amendment of School Records



What if I win at the hearing for expulsion and the board votes not to expel my child?

You (parent or educational rights holder) have the right to amend school records so that the expulsion is no longer in your child's school file. This will make sure that your child's wrongful expulsion is not used against him or her in the future.⁵⁸

Do I have a right to look at my child's school records?

- Under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), as a parent or legal guardian, you (parent or educational rights holder) have the right to review the educational records of your children.⁵⁹
- The law also requires that each school establish appropriate procedures for how a parent may request to see their child's records.⁶⁰
- Once you (parent or educational rights holder) request your child's records, the school must provide them no later than 5 business days following the request.⁶¹
- While schools must allow parents to review the records, they are not required to provide copies of records unless it is otherwise impossible for parents or eligible students to review the records (ie distance).⁶²
- There is no fee to search or retrieve the student's educational records.⁶³

- However, a fee may be charged for a copy of the education record, unless the fee effectively prevents the parent or eligible student from exercising their right to review the record.⁶⁴

What if there is something wrong or misleading in my child's school record? Can I have it taken out?

- You (parent or educational rights holder) have the right to ensure that your child's records are not inaccurate or misleading.⁶⁵
- If the school decides not to amend the record, the parent or eligible student has the right to a formal hearing.⁶⁶
- You (parent or educational rights holder) must be provided with the opportunity to correct or delete such a record, or insert a comment or explanation into your child's file, if the school district decides not to change the record.⁶⁷
- If you (parent or educational rights holder) are successful in reversing an expulsion, submit a request that your child's records be amended so that the expulsion is removed from his or her records.⁶⁸

What if the school decides not to change or amend the records as you requested?

- Just as you (parent or educational rights holder) have the right to advocate for your child at any hearing, you have a right to appeal the decision not to amend your child's record.⁶⁹
- At the hearing you (parent or educational rights holder) may expose any bias you suspect on which the decision not to amend was based.
- You (parent or educational rights holder) may also present any evidence that reasonable people would rely on to prove your case.



What are these codes called

¹ Cal. Ed. Code § 48900.5	1
² 20 USC § 1415(k)(5)(A)	1
³ 5 CCR 352	2
⁴ 5 CCR 353	2
⁵ Cal. Ed. Code § 48900 (v)	2
⁶ Cal. Ed. Code § 48900.5	2
⁷ Cal. Ed. Code § 489000 (r)(1)-(4)	2
⁸ Cal. Ed. Code § 48900.5	3
⁹ Cal. Ed. Code § 48911	3
¹⁰ Cal. Ed. Code § 48911 (g)	3
¹¹ Cal. Ed. Code § 48903	3
¹² Cal. Ed. Code §§ 48900 (u), 48900.6	3
¹³ Cal. Ed. Code § 48911.1	3
¹⁴ Cal. Ed. Code § 48911 (b)	3
¹⁵ Cal. Ed. Code § 48911 (c)	4
¹⁶ Cal. Ed. Code § 49070	4
¹⁷ Cal. Ed. Code § 48918(a)	5
¹⁸ Cal. Ed. Code §§ 48918, 48918(b)(5)	5
¹⁹ Cal. Ed. Code § 48918 (b)	5
²⁰ Cal. Ed. Code § 48918 (a)	5
²¹ Cal. Ed. Code § 48918(b)(2)-(3)	5
²² Cal. Ed. Code § 48918(b)(5)	5
²³ Cal. Ed. Code §48985	5
²⁴ Cal. Ed. Code § 48918(a), (c)-(d)	6
²⁵ Cal. Ed. Code § 48918 (g)	6
²⁶ Cal. Ed. Code § 48918 (h)	6
²⁷ Cal. Ed. Code § 48900(r)	6
²⁸ Cal. Ed. Code § 48915(c). Zero Tolerance offenses are described on page 11.6	
²⁹ Cal. Ed. Code § 48915 (b)(1)-(2)	6
³⁰ See Cal. Ed. Code § 48918(a)	7
³¹ Cal. Ed. Code § 48919	7
³² 20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(G)	7
³³ Cal. Ed. Code § 48915 (c)	8


34	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(G)	8
35	Cal. Ed. Code § 48662(b)	12
36	34 CFR § 300.530	13
37	34 CFR §300.350(a)	13
38	Cal. Ed. Code § 48911 (a)	13
39	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(H)	13
40	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(B), See 20 U.S.C. § 1415(K)(1)(B)	13
41	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(B)	13
42	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(D)(i)	14
43	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(E)(i)	14
44	20 U.S.C. §§ 1415 (k)(1)(E)(i), (k)(1)(F)(iii)	14
45	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(F)	14
46	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(C)	14
47	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(D)(ii)	14
48	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(1)(D)	14
49	34 CFR §§300.530(g), 300.52	14
50	20 USC § 1415(k)(1)(D); 34 CFR §300.530(d)	14
51	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(4)(B)	15
52	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(5)(A)	15
53	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(5)(B)	15
54	This may have occurred, for example, in a Student Support Team (SST).	16
55	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(5)(C)	16
56	20 U.S.C. §1415 (k)(5)(D)(i)	16
57	20 U.S.C. § 1415 (k)(5)(D)(ii)	16
58	20 U.S.C. § 1232g (a)(2)	17
59	20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(1)(A)	17
60	20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(1)(A)	17
61	Cal. Ed. Code § 49069	17
62	34 CFR §99.10(d)	17
63	34 CFR §99.11(b)	17
64	34 CFR §99.11(a)	18
65	34 CFR §99.20 (a)	18
66	34 CFR §§99.20(c), 99.21	18
67	34 CFR §§99.20(a), 99.21(b)	18
68	20 USC § 1232g(a)(2)	18
69	34 CFR §99.20(c)	18

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