

HOUSE BILL REPORT

E2SHB 3054

As Passed House:

February 13, 1998

Title: An act relating to truant, expelled, and suspended students.

Brief Description: Augmenting provisions affecting truant, expelled and suspended students.

Sponsors: By House Committee on Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Clements, Huff and Delvin).

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Education: 2/4/98, 2/6/98 [DPS];

Appropriations: 2/7/98 [DP2S(w/o sub ED)].

Floor Activity:

Passed House: 2/13/98, 93-2.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 10 members: Representatives Johnson, Chairman; Hickel, Vice Chairman; Keiser, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Linville; Quall; Smith; Sterk; Sump; Talcott and Veloria.

Minority Report: Without recommendation. Signed by 1 member: Representative Cole, Ranking Minority Member.

Staff: Jim Morishima (786-7191).

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Majority Report: The second substitute bill be substituted therefor and the second substitute bill do pass and do not pass the substitute bill by Committee on Education. Signed by 26 members: Representatives Huff, Chairman; Alexander, Vice Chairman; Wensman, Vice Chairman; H. Sommers, Ranking Minority Member; Doumit, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Gombosky, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Benson; Carlson; Chopp; Cody; Cooke; Crouse; Grant; Keiser; Kenney; Lambert; Lisk; Mastin; McMorris; Parlette; Regala; D. Schmidt; Sehlin; Sheahan; Talcott and Tokuda.

Staff: Jack Daray (786-7178).

Background: Children between the ages of 8 and 17 are required to attend school. If a child fails to attend school without valid justification, the school must take certain actions, including notifying the parent, scheduling a parent conference, and other steps to reduce the child's absences. No later than the fifth unexcused absence, the school must enter into an agreement with the student and parent requiring school attendance, refer the student to the community truancy board, or file a truancy petition with the juvenile court.

If the efforts of the school and the parents do not reduce the child's absences, the school district must file a truancy petition with the juvenile court no later than the seventh unexcused absence in a month or the 10th unexcused absence during a school year. The petition may be filed against the child, the parent, or both. If the juvenile court schedules a hearing on the petition, it must notify the child and the parent that the hearing will take place, that the child and parent can present evidence at the hearing, and that the child and parent have options under the Family Reconciliation Act.

If the court finds that actions of the school district have not reduced the child's absences and that court intervention is necessary to reduce the absences, the court must grant the petition and assume jurisdiction over the child for the remainder of the school year. The court may order the child to attend school or an alternative school or education program. The law also authorizes a court to order a student to submit to testing for the use of controlled substances or alcohol. If the child fails to comply with the court order, the court may impose a sanction of detention or community service. If the court finds that a parent failed to exercise reasonable diligence in requiring the child to attend school, the court may fine the parent up to \$25 for each day of unexcused absences, or may impose a requirement of community service.

In August 1997, the Washington Court of Appeals ruled that the Family Reconciliation Act requires the filing of an information by the prosecutor in order for the juvenile court to impose a determinate punitive sanction. Since the sanctions in the common school truancy provisions could also be construed as determinate punitive sanctions, there is some concern that the Court of Appeals' decision will apply to the common school truancy provisions as well.

Summary of Bill: Children aged 6 or 7 whose parents have enrolled them in the public schools are subject to the truancy provisions. However, children aged six or seven who are enrolled part-time in a public school for the purpose of receiving ancillary services will not be subject to the truancy provisions. Truancy petitions must be served on the parent in any manner reasonably likely to provide adequate notice of the filing. If this service is unsuccessful, service shall be by personal service. The Office of the Administrator of the Courts must develop and implement a uniform petition to be used

on a statewide basis. A court cannot compel a school official who has filed an affidavit in support of a petition to testify at any hearing regarding that petition.

Once the court has assumed jurisdiction over the child for the remainder of the school year, it can order the child to attend a replacement school program provided by a school district for suspended or expelled students or an alternative educational service program. After the child has undergone testing or evaluation for alcohol or controlled substances, the court can order the child to participate in a substance abuse treatment program, provided that the parents agree to pay for such treatment. Also, the court can order the child to refrain from actions which may result in suspension or expulsion and to submit to an assessment for the purpose of identifying the cause of the child's truancy.

If the child does not comply with the court's order, it can find the child in contempt and order detention or community service. As part of the child's detention, the court can order the electronic monitoring of the child. The court must specify the agency that will conduct the monitoring and the rules the child must observe while being monitored. The court cannot order electronic monitoring for more than five days.

In addition to contempt, if a child disobeys the court's order, the court can take away the child's driver's license for 90 days. The department of licensing must list the reason for this suspension on the student's driving record.

Also, the court can order the department of social and health services to file a child in need of services petition under the Family Reconciliation Act.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on January 29, 1998.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed, except sections 2-7 which take effect immediately.

Testimony For: (Education) This bill helps the public schools keep habitually truant students in school. The bill also gives juvenile courts more options when dealing with a truant student who has violated a court order.

(Appropriations) This bill is intended to ease the local administrative burden of implementing the "Becca" bill provisions dealing with students who are truant or in jeopardy of dropping out of school. New innovations and applications in the use of electronic monitoring of the status of certain types of youth formally in trouble with the school and legal system can save substantial funds by avoiding the unnecessary cost of confinement in government institutions.

Testimony Against: (Education) None.

(Appropriations) None.

Testified: (Education) Representative Clements, prime sponsor; Audrey Feters, Yakima County Juvenile Court; and Rosanne Buckner, Superior Court Judges' Association.

(Appropriations) Representative Clements, prime sponsor; and John Kvamme, Tacoma Public Schools.