H-2348.1			

## SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1818

State of Washington 56th Legislature 1999 Regular Session

By House Committee on Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Clements, Quall, Talcott, Carlson, Keiser and Carrell)
Read first time 03/08/1999.

- AN ACT Relating to school attendance; amending RCW 28A.225.010,
- 2 28A.225.020, 28A.225.030, 28A.225.035, 28A.225.090, and 28A.225.025;
- 3 adding a new section to chapter 28A.300 RCW; creating a new section;
- 4 and providing an expiration date.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 28A.225.010 and 1998 c 244 s 14 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
- 8 (1) All parents in this state of any child eight years of age and
- 9 under eighteen years of age shall cause such child to attend the public
- 10 school of the district in which the child resides and such child shall
- 11 have the responsibility to and therefore shall attend for the full time
- 12 when such school may be in session unless:
- 13 (a) The child is attending an approved private school for the same
- 14 time or is enrolled in an extension program as provided in RCW
- 15 28A.195.010(4);
- 16 (b) The child is receiving home-based instruction as provided in
- 17 subsection  $((\frac{4}{1}))$  of this section;
- 18 (c) The child is attending an education center as provided in
- 19 chapter 28A.205 RCW;

p. 1 2SHB 1818

- (d) The school district superintendent of the district in which the 1 child resides shall have excused such child from attendance because the 2 3 child is physically or mentally unable to attend school, is attending 4 a residential school operated by the department of social and health services, is incarcerated in an adult correctional facility, or has 5 been temporarily excused upon the request of his or her parents for 6 7 purposes agreed upon by the school authorities and the parent: 8 PROVIDED, That such excused absences shall not be permitted if deemed 9 to cause a serious adverse effect upon the student's educational progress: PROVIDED FURTHER, That students excused for such temporary 10 absences may be claimed as full time equivalent students to the extent 11 they would otherwise have been so claimed for the purposes of RCW 12 28A.150.250 and 28A.150.260 and shall not affect school district 13 14 compliance with the provisions of RCW 28A.150.220; or
  - (e) The child is sixteen years of age or older and:
- 16 (i) The child is regularly and lawfully employed and either the 17 parent agrees that the child should not be required to attend school or 18 the child is emancipated in accordance with chapter 13.64 RCW;
- 19 (ii) The child has already met graduation requirements in 20 accordance with state board of education rules and regulations; or
- (iii) The child has received a certificate of educational competence under rules and regulations established by the state board of education under RCW 28A.305.190.
  - (2) If a parent enrolls a child six years of age and under eight years of age in the public school of the district in which the child resides, that parent has the responsibility to ensure the child attends, and the child has the responsibility to attend, for the full time when that school is in session, unless one of the exceptions in subsection (1) of this section is met. This subsection does not apply to a child enrolled in a public school part-time for the purpose of receiving ancillary services. An exception shall be made to this requirement for children whose parents formally remove them from enrollment in kindergarten if the child is less than eight years old.
- 34 (3) A parent for the purpose of this chapter means a parent, 35 guardian, or person having legal custody of a child.
- $((\frac{3}{3}))$  (4) An approved private school for the purposes of this chapter and chapter 28A.200 RCW shall be one approved under regulations established by the state board of education pursuant to RCW 28A.305.130.

15

24

2526

27

28

2930

31

32

- $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (5) For the purposes of this chapter and chapter 28A.200 1 RCW, instruction shall be home-based if it consists of planned and 2 3 supervised instructional and related educational activities, including 4 a curriculum and instruction in the basic skills of occupational education, science, mathematics, language, social studies, history, 5 health, reading, writing, spelling, and the development of an 6 7 appreciation of art and music, provided for a number of hours 8 equivalent to the total annual program hours per grade level 9 established for approved private schools under RCW 28A.195.010 and 28A.195.040 and if such activities are: 10
- (a) Provided by a parent who is instructing his or her child only 11 and are supervised by a certificated person. A certificated person for 12 13 purposes of this chapter and chapter 28A.200 RCW shall be a person certified under chapter 28A.410 RCW. For purposes of this section, 14 15 "supervised by a certificated person" means: The planning by the 16 certificated person and the parent of objectives consistent with this 17 subsection; a minimum each month of an average of one contact hour per week with the child being supervised by the certificated person; and 18 19 evaluation of such child's progress by the certificated person. 20 number of children supervised by the certificated person shall not exceed thirty for purposes of this subsection; or 21
- (b) Provided by a parent who is instructing his or her child only and who has either earned forty-five college level quarter credit hours or its equivalent in semester hours or has completed a course in homebased instruction at a postsecondary institution or a vocationaltechnical institute; or
- (c) Provided by a parent who is deemed sufficiently qualified to provide home-based instruction by the superintendent of the local school district in which the child resides.
- (((5))) (6) The legislature recognizes that home-based instruction is less structured and more experiential than the instruction normally provided in a classroom setting. Therefore, the provisions of subsection (((4))) (5) of this section relating to the nature and quantity of instructional and related educational activities shall be liberally construed.
- 36 **Sec. 2.** RCW 28A.225.020 and 1996 c 134 s 2 are each amended to 37 read as follows:

p. 3 2SHB 1818

- (1) If a child required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010 1 fails to attend school without valid justification, the public school 2 3 in which the child is enrolled shall:
  - (a) Inform the child's custodial parent, parents, or guardian by a notice in writing or by telephone whenever the child has failed to attend school after one unexcused absence within any month during the current school year. School officials shall inform the parent of the potential consequences of additional unexcused absences;
- 9 (b) Schedule a conference or conferences with the custodial parent, 10 parents, or quardian and child at a time reasonably convenient for all persons included for the purpose of analyzing the causes of the child's 11 absences after two unexcused absences within any month during the 12 13 current school year. If a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference day is to take place within thirty days of the second 14 unexcused absence, then the school district may schedule this 15 conference on that day; and 16
- 17 (c) Take steps to eliminate or reduce the child's absences. These steps shall include, where appropriate, adjusting the child's school 19 program or school or course assignment, providing more individualized or remedial instruction, providing appropriate vocational courses or work experience, referring the child to a community truancy board, requiring the child to attend an alternative school or program, or 22 assisting the parent or child to obtain supplementary services that 23 24 might eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes for the absence from If the child's parent does not attend the scheduled 26 conference, the conference may be conducted with the student and school official. However, the parent shall be notified of the steps to be taken to eliminate or reduce the child's absence.
- (2) For purposes of this chapter, an "unexcused absence" means that 29 30 a child:
- 31 (a) Has failed to attend the majority of hours or periods in an average school day or has failed to comply with a more restrictive 32 school district policy; and 33
- 34 (b) Has failed to meet the school district's policy for excused 35 absences.
- (3) If a child transfers from one school district to another, the 36 receiving school or school district shall honor the attendance record 37 including the unexcused absences accumulated at the previous school or 38 39 from the previous school district.

4 5

6 7

8

18

20

21

25

27

- 1 **Sec. 3.** RCW 28A.225.030 and 1996 c 134 s 3 are each amended to 2 read as follows:
- 3 (1) If a child is required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010
- 4 and if the actions taken by a school district under RCW 28A.225.020 are
- 5 not successful in substantially reducing an enrolled student's absences
- 6 from public school, not later than the seventh unexcused absence by a
- 7 child within any month during the current school year or not later than
- 8 the tenth unexcused absence during the current school year the school
- 9 district shall file a petition and supporting affidavit for a civil
- 10 action with the juvenile court alleging a violation of RCW 28A.225.010:
- 11 (a) By the parent; (b) by the child; or (c) by the parent and the
- 12 child. However, if the petition alleges a violation of RCW
- 13 28A.225.010, the petition shall only allege a violation by the parent.
- 14 Except as provided in this subsection, no additional documents need be
- 15 filed with the petition.
- 16 (2) The district shall not later than the fifth unexcused absence
- 17 in a month:
- 18 (a) Enter into an agreement with a student and parent that
- 19 establishes school attendance requirements;
- 20 (b) Refer a student to a community truancy board as defined in RCW
- 21 28A.225.025. The community truancy board shall enter into an agreement
- 22 with the student and parent that establishes school attendance
- 23 requirements and take other appropriate actions to reduce the child's
- 24 absences; or
- 25 (c) File a petition under subsection (1) of this section.
- 26 (3) The petition may be filed by a school district employee who is
- 27 not an attorney.
- 28 (4) If the school district fails to file a petition under this
- 29 section, the parent of a child with five or more unexcused absences in
- 30 any month during the current school year or upon the tenth unexcused
- 31 absence during the current school year may file a petition with the
- 32 juvenile court alleging a violation of RCW 28A.225.010.
- 33 **Sec. 4.** RCW 28A.225.035 and 1997 c 68 s 1 are each amended to read
- 34 as follows:
- 35 (1) A petition for a civil action under RCW 28A.225.030 shall
- 36 consist of a written notification to the court alleging that:
- 37 (a) The child has unexcused absences during the current school

38 year;

p. 5 2SHB 1818

- 1 (b) Actions taken by the school district have not been successful 2 in substantially reducing the child's absences from school; and
- 3 (c) Court intervention and supervision are necessary to assist the 4 school district or parent to reduce the child's absences from school.
- 5 (2) The petition shall set forth the name, age, school, and 6 residence of the child and the names and residence of the child's 7 parents.
- 8 (3) The petition shall set forth facts that support the allegations 9 in this section and shall generally request relief available under this 10 chapter and provide information about what the court might order under 11 RCW 28A.225.090.
- (4) ((When a petition is filed under RCW 28A.225.030)) Upon receipt of a petition and supporting affidavit from a school district alleging a violation of RCW 28A.225.010 by a child subject to this chapter, the juvenile court shall require that the child, a parent, and a school representative appear before a truancy board as defined in RCW 28A.225.025.
- (5) Within thirty days of receipt of the truancy referral, the truancy board shall meet with the child, a parent, and the school representative, and enter into an agreement regarding expectations and any actions necessary to address the truancy. The agreement shall be presented to the court for its approval. The court may approve the agreement without a separate hearing.
  - (6) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsection (4) of this section, if the juvenile court finds that a truancy board would not be the most effective means of addressing the underlying truancy due to extenuating circumstances, the juvenile court shall schedule a hearing at which the court shall consider the petition. However, a hearing shall not be required if other actions by the court would substantially reduce the child's unexcused absences. When a hearing is held, the court shall:
- 32 (a) Separately notify the child, the parent of the child, and the 33 school district of the hearing;
- 34 (b) Notify the parent and the child of their rights to present 35 evidence at the hearing; and
- 36 (c) Notify the parent and the child of the options and rights 37 available under chapter 13.32A RCW.

24

2526

27

28 29

30

- 1 (((+5))) (7) The court may require the attendance of both the child 2 and the parents at any hearing on a petition filed under RCW 3 28A.225.030.
- 4 ((<del>(6)</del>)) (8) A school district is responsible for determining who 5 shall represent the school district at hearings on a petition filed 6 under RCW 28A.225.030.
- 7 (9) The court may permit the first hearing to be held without 8 requiring that either party be represented by legal counsel, and to be 9 held without a guardian ad litem for the child under RCW 4.08.050. At 10 the request of the school district, the court ((may)) shall permit a 11 school district representative who is not an attorney to represent the 12 school district at any future hearings.
- $((\frac{7}{10}))$  (10) If the allegations in the petition are established by 13 a preponderance of the evidence, the court shall grant the petition and 14 enter an order assuming jurisdiction to intervene for the period of 15 time determined by the court, after considering the facts alleged in 16 the petition and the circumstances of the juvenile, to most likely 17 cause the juvenile to return to and remain in school while the juvenile 18 19 is subject to this chapter. In no case may the order expire before the 20 end of the school year in which it is entered.
- $((\frac{8}{8}))$  (11) If the court assumes jurisdiction, the school district shall regularly report to the court any additional unexcused absences by the child.
- $((\frac{(+9)}{(+9)}))$  (12) Community truancy boards and the courts shall coordinate, to the extent possible, proceedings and actions pertaining to children who are subject to truancy petitions and at-risk youth petitions in RCW 13.32A.191 or child in need of services petitions in RCW 13.32A.140.
- 29 (13) If after a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction in one county
  30 the child relocates to another county, the juvenile court in the
  31 receiving county shall, upon the request of a school district or
  32 parent, assume jurisdiction of the petition filed in the previous
  33 county.
- 34 **Sec. 5.** RCW 28A.225.090 and 1998 c 296 s 39 are each amended to 35 read as follows:
- 36 (1) A court may order a child subject to a petition under RCW 37 28A.225.035 to:
- 38 (a) Attend the child's current school;

p. 7 2SHB 1818

- 1 (b) If there is space available and the program can provide 2 educational services appropriate for the child, order the child to 3 attend another public school, an alternative education program, center, 4 a skill center, dropout prevention program, or another public 5 educational program;
- 6 (c) Attend a private nonsectarian school or program including an 7 education center. Before ordering a child to attend an approved or 8 certified private nonsectarian school or program, the court shall: (i) 9 Consider the public and private programs available; (ii) find that 10 placement is in the best interest of the child; and (iii) find that the private school or program is willing to accept the child and will not 11 charge any fees in addition to those established by contract with the 12 student's school district. If the court orders the child to enroll in 13 a private school or program, the child's school district shall contract 14 15 with the school or program to provide educational services for the 16 The school district shall not be required to contract for a weekly rate that exceeds the state general apportionment dollars 17 calculated on a weekly basis generated by the child and received by the 18 19 district. A school district shall not be required to enter into a contract that is longer than the remainder of the school year. 20 school district shall not be required to enter into or continue a 21 contract if the child is no longer enrolled in the district; 22
  - (d) Be referred to a community truancy board, if available; or
  - (e) Submit to testing for the use of controlled substances or alcohol based on a determination that such testing is appropriate to the circumstances and behavior of the child and will facilitate the child's compliance with the mandatory attendance law.
  - (2) If the child fails to comply with the court order, the court may order the child to be punished by detention, as provided in RCW 7.21.030(2)(e), or may impose alternatives to detention such as community service. Failure by a child to comply with an order issued under this subsection shall not be punishable by detention for a period greater than that permitted pursuant to a civil contempt proceeding against a child under chapter 13.32A RCW.
- 35 (3) If the child continues to be truant after entering into a
  36 court-approved agreement with the truancy board under RCW 28A.225.035,
  37 or if the child fails to enter into an agreement with the truancy
  38 board, the truancy board shall return the matter to the juvenile court
  39 for a hearing. If upon entering an order the child continues to be

2SHB 1818 p. 8

2324

25

26

2728

29

30 31

3233

truant, the juvenile court shall find the child in contempt and impose a remedial sanction in accordance with chapter 7.21 RCW designed to immediately return the child to school, including the actual imposition of detention. The court shall consider the fact that the child was provided ample opportunity to attend school with assistance from the truancy board.

7 (4) Any parent violating any of the provisions of either RCW 8 28A.225.010 or 28A.225.080 shall be fined not more than twenty-five 9 dollars for each day of unexcused absence from school. It shall be a 10 defense for a parent charged with violating RCW 28A.225.010 to show that he or she exercised reasonable diligence in attempting to cause a 11 child in his or her custody to attend school or that the child's school 12 13 did not perform its duties as required in RCW 28A.225.020. The court may order the parent to provide community service instead of imposing 14 Any fine imposed pursuant to this section may be suspended 15 16 upon the condition that a parent charged with violating RCW 28A.225.010 17 shall participate with the school and the child in a supervised plan for the child's attendance at school or upon condition that the parent 18 19 attend a conference or conferences scheduled by a school for the 20 purpose of analyzing the causes of a child's absence.

21 **Sec. 6.** RCW 28A.225.025 and 1996 c 134 s 9 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

23

24

25

2627

28 29

30

31

3233

34

35

3637

38

For purposes of this chapter, "community truancy board" means a board composed of members of the local community in which the child attends school. Juvenile courts shall establish and operate community truancy boards. However, this responsibility may be delegated to school districts with the agreement of both the courts and the school <u>district.</u> The ((<del>local school district boards of directors</del>)) juvenile courts may create a community truancy board or may use other boards that exist or are created, such as diversion boards. diversion or other existing board must agree before it is used as a truancy board. ((Members of the board shall be selected from representatives of the community.)) Duties of a community truancy board shall include, but not be limited to, recommending methods for improving school attendance such as assisting the parent or the child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the causes for the absences or suggesting to the school district that the child enroll in another school, an alternative education program, an

p. 9 2SHB 1818

- 1 education center, a skill center, a dropout prevention program, or
- 2 another public or private educational program.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 28A.300 4 RCW to read as follows:
- 5 The superintendent of public instruction shall provide, to the
- 6 extent funds are appropriated, start-up grants for alternative programs
- 7 and services that provide instruction and learning for truant, at-risk,
- 8 and expelled students. Each grant application shall contain proposed
- 9 performance indicators and an evaluation plan to measure the success of
- 10 the program and its impact on improved student learning. Applications
- 11 shall contain the applicant's plan for maintaining the program and
- 12 services after the grant period.
- 13 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 8.** If funds are appropriated by the legislature
- 14 for this specific purpose the superintendent of public instruction
- 15 shall contract with the institute of public policy or a similar agency
- 16 to: Evaluate the effectiveness of the petition process and community
- 17 truancy boards in chapter 28A.225 RCW in reducing truancy; determine
- 18 whether students who do return to school after being subject to court
- 19 action create disruptions for other students in the school, establish
- 20 patterns of improved attendance, and successfully complete their
- 21 education program; and determine the costs imposed on school districts

the petition process and other truancy-related procedural

- 23 requirements required by the legislature in 1992 and thereafter.
- 24 The cost determination shall be submitted to the appropriate
- 25 committees of the legislature by December 15, 1999. The evaluation
- 26 shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of the legislature by
- 20 shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of the registature by
- 27 December 15, 2000.

22

28 (4) This section expires December 31, 2000.

--- END ---