## HOUSE BILL 1113

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2021 Regular Session

**By** Representative Ortiz-Self; by request of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Prefiled 01/08/21.

AN ACT Relating to school attendance; amending RCW 28A.225.015, 1 2 28A.225.018, 28A.225.020, 28A.225.025, 28A.225.026, 28A.225.030, 3 28A.225.035, 28A.225.151, 28A.225.027, 28A.225.0261, 28A.225.005, 28A.225.010, 28A.225.023, 28A.225.031, 4 28A.225.060, 28A.225.080, 5 28A.225.090, 28A.225.170, 28A.225.200, 28A.225.215, 28A.225.220, 28A.225.225, 28A.225.260, 28A.225.270, 28A.225.310, 28A.225.330, and 6 7 28A.225.350; reenacting and amending RCW 28A.225.290; adding a new 8 section to chapter 28A.225 RCW; and creating a new section.

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

10 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 1. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted how 11 important regular attendance and connection to school is for 12 students' academic and social-emotional well-being. The legislature 13 acknowledges that all absences, not just unexcused, have the 14 potential to impact student learning.

15 Washington state data shows that students of color, students who 16 experience poverty, homelessness, or foster care, and students with 17 disabilities have the highest rates of absences. Students who are 18 chronically absent, defined as missing 10 percent or more of 19 scheduled instructional days, are more likely not to read at grade 20 level by the third grade and are less likely to graduate. Absences can be an indicator to educators that a student's academic and social-emotional needs may not be met through the district, school, or classroom culture or climate. Absences can also cue educators that a student and their family may need additional support.

6 The legislature finds that a multitiered system of support that is inclusive of attendance ensures students benefit from nurturing 7 environments and equitable access to instruction and supports that 8 are culturally and linguistically responsive, universally designed, 9 and differentiated to meet their unique needs. Such a system includes 10 11 data-based decision making; team-driven leadership; family, student, 12 and community engagement; delivery of a continuum of supports; and evidenced-based practices. Implementation of tiered supports will 13 reduce absences, improve student success, and reduce the number of 14 students that are referred to juvenile court for truancy. As such, 15 16 the legislature intends to promote the expectation for and ability of 17 school districts to use tiered supports for the purposes of 18 increasing positive attendance.

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## Part I

20 Sec. 101. RCW 28A.225.015 and 2017 c 291 s 1 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

(1) If a parent enrolls a ((child)) student who is six or seven 22 23 years of age in a public school, the ((child)) student is required to 24 attend and that parent has the responsibility to ensure the ((child)) student attends for the full time that school is in session. An 25 26 exception shall be made to this requirement for ((children)) students whose parents formally remove them from enrollment if the ((child)) 27 student is less than eight years old and a petition has not been 28 29 filed against the parent under subsection (3) of this section. The 30 requirement to attend school under this subsection does not apply to a ((child)) student enrolled in a public school part-time for the 31 purpose of receiving ancillary services. A ((child)) student required 32 to attend school under this subsection may be temporarily excused 33 34 upon the request of his or her parent for purposes agreed upon by the school district and parent. 35

36 (2) If a six or seven year old ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> is required to 37 attend public school under subsection (1) of this section and that 38 ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> has unexcused absences, the public school in which

1 the ((child)) student is enrolled shall implement the following 2 interventions and supports:

(a) Inform the 3 ((child's custodial)) student's parent(( parents,)) or guardian by a notice in writing or by telephone 4 ((whenever the child has failed to attend school after one unexcused 5 6 absence within any month during the current school year)) each day 7 the student is absent without communication from the parent or guardian regarding the absence. If the parent or guardian is not 8 fluent in English, or is an individual who is deaf or hard of 9 10 hearing, or blind or low vision, the school must provide this information in a language the parent or guardian understands, or 11 other mode of communication used by the parent or quardian, including 12 13 providing language assistance as required under Title VI of the civil rights act of 1964 or Title II of the Americans with disabilities 14 15 <u>act;</u>

16 (b) ((Request)) Schedule or attempt to schedule a conference or 17 conferences with the  $((\frac{custodial}{custodial}))$  parent $((\frac{rustodial}{rustodial}))$  or guardian and ((child)) student at a time reasonably convenient for all persons 18 19 included for the purpose of ((analyzing the causes of the child's absences after three unexcused absences within any month during the 20 21 current school year. If a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference day is to take place within thirty days of the third 22 unexcused absence, then the school district may schedule this 23 24 conference on that day)) understanding causes for the student's 25 absences and determining data-based practices for removing barriers 26 to attendance;

27 (i) For this conference, and all communications relating to 28 attendance, the district must provide necessary language assistance 29 for students and parents with limited-English proficiency under Title 30 VI of the civil rights act of 1964 and Title II of the Americans with 31 disabilities act of 1990.

32 <u>(ii) For conferences with students who have an individualized</u> 33 <u>education program or a plan developed under section 504 of the</u> 34 <u>rehabilitation act of 1973, a school district member of the team</u> 35 <u>responsible for developing the program or plan must attend.</u>

36 <u>(iii) To satisfy the requirements of this section, the conference</u> 37 <u>must include at least one school district employee such as a nurse,</u> 38 <u>counselor, social worker, teacher, or community human services</u> 39 <u>provider;</u> and

1 (c) Take steps to eliminate or reduce the ((child's)) student's absences. These steps ((shall)) <u>must</u> include((, where appropriate, 2 3 adjusting the child's school program or school or course assignment, providing more individualized or remedial instruction, offering 4 assistance in enrolling the child in available alternative schools or 5 6 programs, or assisting the parent or child to obtain supplementary services that may help eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes 7 for the absence from school)) culturally responsive, evidence-based, 8 or promising practices that may help eliminate or ameliorate the 9 cause or causes for the absence from school. 10

(3) ((Iff)) School districts my file a petition for civil action as provided in RCW 28A.225.035 when a ((child)) student required to attend public school under subsection (1) of this section has ((seven)) five unexcused absences in a month ((or ten unexcused absences in a school year, the school district shall file a petition for civil action as provided in RCW 28A.225.035 against the parent of the child)).

- (4) <u>School districts must file a petition for civil action as</u>
   provided in RCW 28A.225.035 no later than 15 unexcused absences in a
   month or cumulative in a school year.
- 21 (a) Prior to filing a petition the school district must attempt 22 and document the attempted interventions under subsection (2) of this 23 section.

24 (b) School districts must ensure that absences are verified and 25 accurately recorded as excused or unexcused before filing a petition, 26 to the extent that is feasible.

27 <u>(5)</u> This section does not require a six or seven year old 28 ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> to enroll in a public or private school or to 29 receive home-based instruction. This section only applies to six or 30 seven year old ((<del>children</del>)) <u>students</u> whose parents enroll them full 31 time in public school and do not formally remove them from enrollment 32 as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

33 Sec. 102. RCW 28A.225.018 and 2016 c 205 s 3 are each amended to 34 read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, in the event that a ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> in elementary school is required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010 or 28A.225.015(1) and has five or more excused absences in a single month during the current school year, or ((<del>ten</del>)) <u>10</u> or more excused absences in the current school

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1 year, the school district shall schedule a conference or conferences with the parent and ((child)) student at a time reasonably convenient 2 for all persons included for the purpose of identifying the barriers 3 to the ((child's)) student's regular attendance, and the supports and 4 resources that may be made available to the family so that the 5 6 ((child)) student is able to regularly attend school. ((If a 7 regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference day is to take place within thirty days of the absences, the school district may schedule 8 this conference on that day. To satisfy the requirements of this 9 section, the conference must include at least one school district 10 employee such as a nurse, counselor, social worker, teacher, or 11 community human services provider, except in those instances 12 regarding the attendance of a child who has an individualized 13 education program or a plan developed under section 504 of the 14 rehabilitation act of 1973, in which case the reconvening of the team 15 16 that created the program or plan is required.))

17 <u>(a) For this conference, and all communications relating to</u> 18 <u>attendance, the district must provide necessary language assistance</u> 19 <u>for students and parents with limited-English proficiency under Title</u> 20 <u>VI of the civil rights act of 1964 and Title II of the Americans with</u> 21 <u>disabilities act of 1990.</u>

22 (b) For conferences with students who have an individualized 23 education program or a plan developed under section 504 of the 24 rehabilitation act of 1973, a school district member of the team 25 responsible for developing the program or plan must attend.

26 (c) To satisfy the requirements of this section, the conference 27 must include at least one school district employee such as a nurse, 28 counselor, social worker, teacher, or community human services 29 provider.

30 (2) A conference pursuant to subsection (1) of this section is 31 not required in the event of excused absences for which prior notice 32 has been given to the school or a ((doctor's)) note <u>from a medical</u> 33 <u>professional</u> has been provided and, <u>if needed</u>, an academic plan is 34 put in place so that the ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> does not fall behind.

35 Sec. 103. RCW 28A.225.020 and 2017 c 291 s 2 are each amended to 36 read as follows:

37 (1) If a ((child)) student required to attend school under RCW
 38 28A.225.010 fails to attend school without valid justification, the

public school in which the ((child)) student is enrolled shall implement the following interventions and supports:

(a) Inform the ((child's)) student's parent or quardian by a 3 notice in writing or by telephone ((whenever the child has failed to 4 attend school after one unexcused absence within any month during the 5 6 current school year. School officials shall inform the parent of the 7 potential consequences of additional unexcused absences. If the parent is not fluent in English, the school must make reasonable 8 9 efforts to provide this information in a language in which the parent 10 is fluent)) each day the student is absent without communication from 11 the parent or guardian regarding the absence. If the parent or guardian is not fluent in English, or is an individual who is deaf or 12 hard of hearing, or blind or low vision, the school must provide this 13 14 information in a language the parent or guardian understands, or 15 other mode of communication used by the parent or guardian, including providing language assistance as required under Title VI of the civil 16 rights act of 1964 or Title II of the Americans with disabilities 17 18 act;

(b) Schedule or attempt to schedule a conference or conferences 19 with the parent or <u>quardian</u> and ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> at a time 20 21 reasonably convenient for all persons included for the purpose of 22 ((analyzing the causes of the child's absences after three unexcused 23 absences within any month during the current school year. If a 24 regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference day is to take place 25 within thirty days of the third unexcused absence, then the school 26 district may schedule this conference on that day.)) understanding causes for the student's absences and determining data-based 27 28 practices for removing barriers to attendance:

(i) The school shall develop a data-informed and evidence-based plan in collaboration with the student and the parent or guardian that establishes the commitments of the student, parent or guardian, and school to reduce barriers and support better attendance.

33 (ii) For conferences with students who have an individualized education program or a plan developed under section 504 of the 34 rehabilitation act of 1973, a school district member of the team 35 responsible for developing the program or plan must attend. The 36 purpose of having an individualized education program or 504 team 37 member present is to ensure the data-informed steps and evidence-38 39 based plan are in alignment with the individualized education program 40 or 504 plan, to include consultation with a behavior specialist or

1 mental health specialist if feasible and where appropriate, and to 2 consider if the absences are directly related to the student's 3 disability.

<u>(iii)</u> If the ((child's)) student's parent or guardian does not attend the scheduled conference, the conference may be conducted with the student and school official. However the parent or guardian shall be notified of the steps to be taken to eliminate or reduce the ((child's)) student's absence; and

9 (c) ((At some point after the second and before the fifth 10 unexcused absence, take)) <u>Take</u> data-informed steps to eliminate or 11 reduce the ((child's)) <u>student's</u> absences.

12 (i) In middle school and high school, these steps must include 13 ((application of)):

14 <u>(A) Administering or attempting to administer</u> the Washington 15 assessment of the risks and needs of students (WARNS) or other 16 assessment by a school district's designee under RCW 28A.225.026<u>;</u>

17 <u>(B) Where appropriate, providing an available best practice or</u> 18 research-based intervention, or both, consistent with the Washington 19 assessment of the risks and needs of students or other assessment, if 20 an assessment was applied; and

21 <u>(C) Assisting the parent or guardian or student to obtain</u> 22 <u>supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the cause</u> 23 <u>or causes for the absence from school</u>.

24 (ii) ((For any child with an existing individualized education 25 plan or 504 plan, these steps must include the convening of the child's individualized education plan or 504 plan team, including a 26 27 behavior specialist or mental health specialist where appropriate, to 28 consider the reasons for the absences. If necessary, and if consent from the parent is given, a functional behavior assessment to explore 29 30 the function of the absence behavior shall be conducted and a 31 detailed behavior plan completed. Time should be allowed for the behavior plan to be initiated and data tracked to determine progress. 32

33 (iii))) With respect to any ((child)) student, without an 34 existing individualized education  $((\frac{plan}{plan}))$  program or 504 plan $((\tau)$ reasonably believed to have a mental or physical disability or 35 impairment)) and that the district has reason to suspect may have a 36 37 disability and may be in need of services, these steps must include ((informing the child's parent of the right to obtain an appropriate 38 39 evaluation at no cost to the parent to determine whether the child 40 has a disability or impairment and needs accommodations, related

1 services, or special education services. This includes children with suspected emotional or behavioral disabilities as defined in WAC 2 392-172A-01035)) a referral to the district's existing child find 3 procedures for determining a need for special education services or a 4 504 plan. Parents or quardians must be notified of such referrals in 5 6 accordance with the district's child find procedures. If the district determines than an evaluation for special 7 ((<del>school</del>)) education services or a 504 plan is necessary, and obtains the proper 8 consent to conduct an evaluation, time should be allowed for the 9 10 evaluation to be completed((, and if)). If the ((child)) student is found to be eligible for special education services, accommodations, 11 or ((related services, a plan developed)) a 504 plan, time must be 12 allowed for an individualized education program or 504 plan to be 13 implemented to address the ((child's)) student's needs. 14

15 (((iv) These steps must include, where appropriate, providing an 16 available approved best practice or research-based intervention, or 17 both, consistent with the WARNS profile or other assessment, if an assessment was applied, adjusting the child's school program or 18 school or course assignment, providing more individualized or 19 remedial instruction, providing appropriate vocational courses or 20 21 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 25 from school.))

26 (2) For purposes of this chapter, an "unexcused absence" means 27 that a ((child)) student:

(a) (i) Has failed to attend the majority of hours or periods in
 an average school day ((<del>or has failed to comply with a more</del>
 <del>restrictive school district policy</del>)); and

31 (ii) Has failed to meet the school district's policy for excused 32 absences; or

33 (b) Has failed to comply with alternative learning experience 34 program attendance requirements as described by the superintendent of 35 public instruction.

36 (3) If a ((child)) student transfers from one school district to 37 another during the school year, the ((receiving school or school 38 district shall include the unexcused absences accumulated at the 39 previous school or from the previous school district for purposes of 40 this section, RCW 28A.225.030, and 28A.225.015. The)) sending school

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1 district shall provide this information to the receiving school, together with a copy of any previous assessment as required under 2 3 subsection (1)(c) of this section, history of any best practices or researched-based intervention previously provided to the ((child)) 4 student by the ((child's)) student's sending school district, and a 5 6 copy of the most recent truancy information including any online or 7 written acknowledgment by the parent and ((<del>child</del>)) student, as provided for in RCW 28A.225.005. All school districts must use the 8 standard choice transfer form for releasing a student 9 to a 10 nonresident school district for the purposes of accessing an 11 alternative learning experience program.

12 Sec. 104. RCW 28A.225.025 and 2017 c 291 s 3 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

For purposes of this chapter, "community ((truancy)) 14 (1)15 engagement board" means a board established pursuant to a memorandum 16 of understanding between a juvenile court and a school district and composed of members of the local community in which the ((child)) 17 18 student attends school. Community ((truancy)) engagement boards must include members who receive training regarding the identification of 19 barriers to school attendance, the use of the Washington assessment 20 21 of the risks and needs of students (WARNS) or other assessment tools to identify the specific needs of individual ((children)) students, 22 responsive interactions, trauma-informed approaches to 23 cultural 24 discipline, evidence-based treatments that have been found effective 25 in supporting at-risk youth and their families, and the specific services and treatment available in the particular school, court, 26 27 community, and elsewhere. Duties of a community ((truancy)) engagement board shall include, but not be limited to: Identifying 28 29 barriers to school attendance( $(\tau)$ ) both inside and outside the school, including concerns with school climate, access to appropriate 30 and culturally responsive curriculum, and necessary services for 31 students with disabilities; recommending methods for 32 improving attendance such as connecting students and their families with 33 community services, culturally appropriate promising practices, and 34 evidence-based services such as functional family therapy $((\tau))_{L}$ 35 suggesting to the school district that the ((child)) student enroll 36 in another school, an alternative education program, an education 37 38 center, a skill center, a dropout prevention program, or another public or private educational program  $((\tau))_{i}$  or recommending to the 39

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1 juvenile court that a juvenile be offered the opportunity for 2 placement in a HOPE center or crisis residential center, if 3 appropriate.

(2) (a) For purposes of this chapter, "coordinated means of 4 interventions" are interventions provided in partnership with the 5 6 court and are aimed at identifying barriers to school attendance and connecting students and their families with community services, 7 culturally appropriate promising practices, and evidence-based 8 services such as a truancy workshop, seminar, or a planning 9 10 conference with the court, family, school, and/or relevant community organizations. The coordinated means of intervention may be less 11 structured, formal, and resource-intensive than a community 12 engagement board and are distinct from the interventions and supports 13 14 provided by districts.

15 (b) Districts and courts are encouraged to use a community 16 engagement board when other coordinated means of support have already 17 been attempted or exhausted.

(3) The legislature finds that ((utilization)) coordinated means 18 19 of intervention and use of community ((truancy)) engagement boards ((is)) and other coordinated means of intervention are the preferred 20 21 means of intervention when preliminary methods to eliminate or reduce unexcused absences as required by RCW 28A.225.020 have not been 22 23 effective in securing the ((child's)) student's attendance at school. The legislature intends to encourage and support the development and 24 25 expansion of community ((truancy)) engagement boards. Operation of a 26 school ((truancy)) engagement board does not excuse a district from 27 the obligation of filing a petition within the requirements of RCW 28 28A.225.015(3).

29 Sec. 105. RCW 28A.225.026 and 2017 c 291 s 4 are each amended to 30 read as follows:

(1) By the beginning of the 2017-18 school year, juvenile courts must establish, through a memorandum of understanding with each school district within their respective counties, a coordinated and collaborative approach to address truancy through the establishment of a community ((truancy)) engagement board or, with respect to certain small districts, through other means as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

38 (2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, each39 school district must enter into a memorandum of understanding with

1 the juvenile court in the county in which it is located with respect to the operation of a community ((truancy)) engagement board and 2 other coordinated means of intervention. A community ((truancy)) 3 engagement board may be operated by a juvenile court, a school 4 district, or a collaboration between both entities, so long as the 5 6 agreement is memorialized in a memorandum of understanding. ((For a school district that is located in more than one county, the 7 memorandum of understanding shall be with the juvenile court in the 8 county that acts as the school district's treasurer.)) If a district 9 10 serves students from multiple counties, the district shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with each jurisdiction, to ensure 11 12 students have access to a community engagement board and community resources where the student lives. 13

(3) A school district with fewer than ((three hundred)) 300 14 15 students must enter into a memorandum of understanding with the 16 juvenile court in the county in which it is located with respect to: 17 (a) The operation of a community ((truancy)) engagement board; or (b) addressing truancy through other coordinated means of intervention 18 19 ((aimed at identifying barriers to school attendance, and connecting students and their families with community services, culturally 20 21 appropriate promising practices, and evidence-based services such as functional family therapy)). School districts with fewer than ((three 22 23 hundred)) 300 students may work cooperatively with other school districts or the school district's educational service district to 24 25 ensure access to a community ((truancy)) engagement board or to provide other coordinated means of intervention. 26

27 (4) All school districts must designate, and identify to the 28 local juvenile court and to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, a person or persons to coordinate school district 29 30 efforts to address ((excessive)) chronic absenteeism and truancy, 31 including tasks associated with: Outreach and conferences pursuant to 32 RCW 28A.225.018; entering into a memorandum of understanding with the 33 juvenile court; establishing protocols and procedures with the court; coordinating trainings; sharing evidence-based and culturally 34 appropriate promising practices; identifying a person within every 35 school to serve as a contact with respect to ((excessive)) chronic 36 37 absenteeism and truancy; and assisting in the recruitment of community ((truancy)) engagement board members. 38

39 (5) As has been demonstrated by school districts and county 40 juvenile courts around the state that have worked together and led

1 the way with community ((truancy)) engagement boards, success has resulted from involving the entire community and leveraging existing 2 3 dollars from a variety of sources, including public and private, local and state, and court, school, and community. In emulating this 4 coordinated and collaborative approach statewide pursuant to local 5 6 memoranda of understanding, courts and school districts are 7 encouraged to create strong community-wide partnerships and to leverage existing dollars and resources. 8

9 Sec. 106. RCW 28A.225.030 and 2017 c 291 s 6 are each amended to 10 read as follows:

11 (1) If a ((child)) student under the age of ((seventeen)) 17 is required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010 and if the actions 12 taken by a school district under RCW 28A.225.020 are not successful 13 in substantially reducing an enrolled student's absences from public 14 15 school, ((not later than the seventh)) after the fifth unexcused 16 absence by a ((child)) student within any month during the current 17 school year ((or)) and not later than the ((tenth)) 15th unexcused absence during the current school year the school district shall file 18 a petition and supporting affidavit for a civil action with the 19 20 juvenile court alleging a violation of RCW 28A.225.010: (a) By the 21 parent; (b) by the ((child)) student; or (c) by the parent and the ((child)) student. 22

(2) (a) The petition must include a list of all interventions that 23 24 have been attempted as set forth in RCW 28A.225.020, include a <u>blank</u> copy ((of any previous)) of any attendance or truancy assessment 25 completed by the ((child's)) students current school district, the 26 27 history of ((approved)) best ((practices intervention)) practice or 28 research-based interventions previously provided to the ((child)) student by the ((child's)) student's current school district, and a 29 30 copy of the most recent truancy information document provided to the 31 parent, pursuant to RCW 28A.225.005. Except as provided in this subsection, no additional documents need be filed with the petition. 32

33 (b) School districts must ensure that absences are verified and 34 accurately recorded as excused or unexcused before filing a petition, 35 to the extent that is feasible.

36 <u>(c) Districts must continue to attempt to reengage the student</u> 37 <u>and file a petition even if the enrolled student ceases to be</u> 38 <u>eligible to be claimed for state enrollment funding or has been</u> 39 <u>withdrawn from the district due to nonattendance. Districts are</u> 1 <u>encouraged to maintain student enrollment information locally even if</u> 2 <u>they are not able to claim the student for state enrollment funding</u> 3 <u>in order to minimize barriers for students to reengage with school.</u>

4 (d) Nothing in this subsection requires court jurisdiction to 5 terminate when a ((child)) student turns ((seventeen)) <u>17</u> or 6 precludes a school district from filing a petition for a ((child)) 7 student that is ((seventeen)) <u>17</u> years of age.

8 ((<del>2) The district shall not later than the fifth unexcused</del> 9 absence in a month:

10 (a) Enter into an agreement with a student and parent that 11 establishes school attendance requirements;

12 (b) Refer a student to a community truancy board as defined in 13 RCW 28A.225.025. The community truancy board shall enter into an 14 agreement with the student and parent that establishes school 15 attendance requirements and take other appropriate actions to reduce 16 the child's absences; or

17

(c) File a petition under subsection (1) of this section.

18 (3)) (e) The petition may be filed by a school district employee 19 who is not an attorney.

20 (((4))) (3) If the school district fails to file a petition under 21 this section, the parent of a ((child)) student with five or more 22 unexcused absences in any month during the current school year or 23 upon the ((tenth)) fifteenth unexcused absence during the current 24 school year may file a petition with the juvenile court alleging a 25 violation of RCW 28A.225.010.

26 ((<del>(5)</del>)) <u>(4)</u> Petitions filed under this section may be served by 27 certified mail, return receipt requested. If such service is 28 unsuccessful, or the return receipt is not signed by the addressee, 29 personal service is required.

30 Sec. 107. RCW 28A.225.035 and 2016 c 205 s 8 are each amended to 31 read as follows:

32 (1) A petition for a civil action under RCW 28A.225.030 or 33 28A.225.015 shall consist of a written notification to the court 34 alleging that:

35 (a) The ((child)) student has unexcused absences as described in
 36 RCW 28A.225.030(1) during the current school year;

37 (b) Actions taken by the school district have not been successful 38 in substantially reducing the ((child's)) student's absences from 39 school; and (c) Court intervention and supervision are necessary to assist
 the school district or parent to reduce the ((child's)) student's
 absences from school.

4 (2) The petition shall set forth the name, date of birth, school, 5 address, gender, race, and ethnicity of the ((child)) student and the 6 names and addresses of the ((child's)) student's parents, and shall 7 set forth the languages in which the ((child)) student and parent are 8 fluent, whether there is an existing individualized education 9 program, and the ((child's)) student's current academic status in 10 school.

11 (3) The petition shall set forth facts that support the 12 allegations in this section and shall generally request relief 13 available under this chapter and provide information about what the 14 court might order under RCW 28A.225.090.

(4) (a) When a petition is filed under RCW 28A.225.030 or 15 16 28A.225.015, it shall initially be stayed by the juvenile court, and 17 the ((child)) student and the ((child's)) student's parent must be 18 referred to a community ((truancy)) engagement board or other coordinated means of intervention as set forth in the memorandum of 19 understanding under RCW 28A.225.026. The community ((truancy)) 20 engagement board must provide to the court a description of the 21 22 intervention and prevention efforts to be employed to substantially 23 reduce the ((child's)) student's unexcused absences, along with a timeline for completion. 24

25 (b) If a community ((truancy)) <u>engagement</u> board or other 26 coordinated means of intervention is not in place as required by RCW 27 28A.225.026, the juvenile court shall schedule a hearing at which the 28 court shall consider the petition.

(5) When a referral is made to a community ((truancy)) engagement 29 board, the ((truancy)) community engagement board must meet with the 30 31 ((child)) student, a parent, and the school district representative 32 and enter into an agreement with the petitioner and respondent regarding expectations and any actions necessary to address the 33 ((child's)) student's truancy within ((twenty)) 20 days of the 34 referral. If the petition is based on RCW 28A.225.015, the ((child)) 35 36 student shall not be required to attend and the agreement under this subsection shall be between the ((truancy)) community engagement 37 board, the school district, and the ((child's)) student's parent. The 38 39 court may permit the ((truancy)) community engagement board or truancy prevention counselor to provide continued supervision over
 the student, or parent if the petition is based on RCW 28A.225.015.

3 (6) If the community ((truancy)) engagement board fails to reach 4 an agreement, or the parent or student does not comply with the 5 agreement within the timeline for completion set by the community 6 ((truancy)) engagement board, the community ((truancy)) engagement 7 board shall return the case to the juvenile court. The stay of the 8 petition shall be lifted, and the juvenile court shall schedule a 9 hearing at which the court shall consider the petition.

(7) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsection (4) (a) of 10 11 this section, a hearing shall not be required if other actions by the 12 court would substantially reduce the ((child's)) student's unexcused absences. Such actions may include referral to an existing community 13 ((truancy)) engagement board, use of the Washington assessment of 14 risks and needs of students (WARNS) or other assessment tools to 15 16 identify the specific needs of individual ((children)) students, the 17 provision of community-based services, and the provision of evidence-18 based treatments that have been found to be effective in supporting at-risk youth and their families. When a juvenile court hearing is 19 20 held, the court shall:

(i) Separately notify the ((child)) student, the parent of the ((child)) student, and the school district of the hearing. If the parent is not fluent in English, notice should be provided in a language in which the parent is fluent as indicated on the petition pursuant to RCW 28A.225.030(1);

26 (ii) Notify the parent and the ((child)) student of their rights
27 to present evidence at the hearing; and

(iii) Notify the parent and the ((child)) student of the options
and rights available under chapter 13.32A RCW.

30 (b) If the ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> is not provided with counsel, the 31 advisement of rights must take place in court by means of a colloquy 32 between the court, the ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> if eight years old or older, 33 and the parent.

(8) (a) The court may require the attendance of the ((child))
 <u>student</u> if eight years old or older, the parents, and the school
 district at any hearing on a petition filed under RCW 28A.225.030.

37 (b) The court may not issue a bench warrant for a ((child)) 38 <u>student</u> for failure to appear at a hearing on an initial truancy 39 petition filed under RCW 28A.225.030. If there has been proper 40 service, the court may instead enter a default order assuming

1 jurisdiction under the terms specified in subsection (12) of this
2 section.

3 (9) A school district is responsible for determining who shall
4 represent the school district at hearings on a petition filed under
5 RCW 28A.225.030 or 28A.225.015.

6 (10) The court may permit the first hearing to be held without 7 requiring that either party be represented by legal counsel, and to 8 be held without a guardian ad litem for the ((child)) student under 9 RCW 4.08.050. At the request of the school district, the court shall 10 permit a school district representative who is not an attorney to 11 represent the school district at any future hearings.

(11) If the ((child)) student is in a special education program or has a diagnosed mental or emotional disorder, the court shall inquire as to what efforts the school district has made to assist the ((child)) student in attending school.

16 (12) If the allegations in the petition are established by a 17 preponderance of the evidence, the court shall grant the petition and enter an order assuming jurisdiction to intervene for the period of 18 time determined by the court, after considering the facts alleged in 19 the petition and the circumstances of the juvenile, to most likely 20 21 cause the juvenile to return to and remain in school while the 22 juvenile is subject to this chapter. In no case may the order expire 23 before the end of the school year in which it is entered unless the student turns 18 years of age. 24

(13) (a) If the court assumes jurisdiction, the school district shall periodically report to the court any additional unexcused absences by the ((child)) student, actions taken by the school district, and an update on the ((child's)) student's academic status in school at a schedule specified by the court.

30 (b) The first report under this subsection (13) must be received 31 no later than three months from the date that the court assumes 32 jurisdiction.

(14) Community ((truancy)) engagement boards and the courts shall coordinate, to the extent possible, proceedings and actions pertaining to ((children)) students who are subject to truancy petitions and at-risk youth petitions in RCW 13.32A.191 or ((child)) student in need of services petitions in RCW 13.32A.140.

(15) If after a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction in one county the ((child)) student relocates to another county, the juvenile court in the receiving county ((shall)) may, upon the request of a school 1 district or parent, assume jurisdiction of the petition filed in the 2 previous county.

3 Sec. 108. RCW 28A.225.151 and 2017 c 291 s 7 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

5 (1) As required under subsection (2) of this section, the office 6 of superintendent of public instruction shall collect and school 7 districts shall submit student-level truancy data in order to allow a 8 better understanding of actions taken under RCW 28A.225.030. The 9 office shall prepare an annual report to the legislature by December 10 15th of each year.

11 (2) The reports under subsection (1) of this section shall 12 include, disaggregated by student group:

13 (a) The number of enrolled students and the number of unexcused14 absences;

(b) The number of enrolled students with ((ten)) <u>10</u> or more unexcused absences in a school year or five or more unexcused absences in a month during a school year;

18 (c) ((A description of any programs or schools developed to serve students who have had five or more unexcused absences in a month or 19 ten in a year including information about the number of students in 20 the program or school and the number of unexcused absences of 21 22 students during and after participation in the program. The school district shall also describe any placements in an approved private 23 24 nonsectarian school or program or certified program under a court order under RCW 28A.225.090; 25

26 (d)) The number of petitions filed by a school district with the 27 juvenile court and, beginning in the 2018-19 school year, whether the 28 petition results in:

29

(i) Referral to a community ((truancy)) engagement board;

30 (ii) Other coordinated means of intervention;

31

(iii) A hearing in the juvenile court; or

32 (iv) Other less restrictive disposition (e.g., change of 33 placement, home school, alternative learning experience, residential 34 treatment); and

35 (((++))) (d) Each instance of imposition of detention for failure 36 to comply with a court order under RCW 28A.225.090, with a statement 37 of the reasons for each instance of detention.

(3) A report required under this section shall not disclose the
 name or other identification of a ((child)) student or parent.

1 (4) The K-12 data governance group shall develop the data 2 protocols and guidance for school districts in the collection of data 3 to provide a clearer understanding of actions taken under RCW 4 28A.225.030.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 109. A new section is added to chapter 5 28A.225 RCW to read as follows: 6 7 The superintendent of public instruction may adopt rules 8 necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, including: 9 (1) RCW 28A.225.015; 10 (2) RCW 28A.225.018; 11 (3) RCW 28A.225.020; (4) RCW 28A.225.025; and 12

13 (5) RCW 28A.225.030.

14

## Part II

15 Sec. 201. RCW 28A.225.027 and 2016 c 205 s 20 are each amended 16 to read as follows:

(1) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall allocate to community ((truancy)) engagement boards grant funds that may be used to supplement existing funds in order to pay for training for board members or the provision of services and treatment to ((children)) students and their families.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction must select grant recipients based on the criteria in this section. This is a competitive grant process. A prerequisite to applying for either or both grants is a memoranda of understanding, between a school district and a court, to institute a new or maintain an existing community ((truancy)) engagement board that meets the requirements of RCW 28A.225.025.

30 (3) Successful applicants for an award of grant funds to 31 supplement existing funds to pay for the training of community ((truancy)) engagement board members must commit to the provision of 32 33 training to board members regarding the identification of barriers to school attendance, the use of the Washington assessment of the risks 34 35 and needs of students (WARNS) or other assessment tools to identify 36 the specific needs of individual ((children)) students, traumainformed approaches to discipline, research about adverse childhood 37

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experiences, evidence-based treatments and culturally appropriate promising practices, as well as the specific academic and community services and treatments available in the school, court, community, and elsewhere. This training may be provided by educational service districts.

6 (4) Successful applicants for an award of grant funds to supplement existing funds to pay for services and treatments provided 7 to ((children)) students and their families must commit to the 8 provision of academic services such as tutoring, credit retrieval and 9 school reengagement supports, community services, and evidence-based 10 11 treatments that have been found to be effective in supporting at-risk youth and their families, such as functional family therapy, or those 12 that have been shown to be culturally appropriate promising 13 14 practices.

15 Sec. 202. RCW 28A.225.0261 and 2016 c 205 s 17 are each amended 16 to read as follows:

(1) By requiring an initial stay of truancy petitions for ((diversion)) referral to community ((truancy)) engagement boards, the legislature intends to achieve the following outcomes:

20 (a) Increased access to community ((truancy)) engagement boards 21 and other truancy early intervention programs for parents and 22 ((children)) students throughout the state;

(b) Increased quantity and quality of truancy intervention and prevention efforts in the community;

(c) A reduction in the number of truancy petitions that result in further proceedings by juvenile courts, other than dismissal of the petition, after the initial stay and diversion to a community ((truancy)) engagement board;

(d) A reduction in the number of truancy petitions that result ina civil contempt proceeding or detention order; and

31

(e) Increased school attendance.

32 (2) No later than January 1, 2021, the Washington state institute 33 for public policy is directed to evaluate the effectiveness of 34 chapter 205, Laws of 2016. An initial report scoping of the 35 methodology to be used to review chapter 205, Laws of 2016 shall be 36 submitted to the fiscal committees of the legislature by January 1, 37 2018. The initial report must identify any data gaps that could 38 hinder the ability of the institute to conduct its review. 1 Sec. 203. RCW 28A.225.005 and 2016 c 205 s 2 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

3 (1) Each school within a school district shall inform the students and the parents of the students enrolled in the school 4 about: The benefits of regular school attendance; the potential 5 6 effects of excessive absenteeism, whether excused or unexcused, on 7 academic achievement, and graduation and dropout rates; the school's expectations of the parents and guardians to ensure regular school 8 9 attendance by the ((child)) student; the resources available to assist the ((child)) student and the parents and guardians; the role 10 11 and responsibilities of the school; and the consequences of truancy, 12 including the compulsory education requirements under this chapter. The school shall provide access to the information before or at the 13 14 time of enrollment of the ((child)) student at a new school and at the beginning of each school year. If the school regularly and 15 16 ordinarily communicates most other information to parents online, 17 providing online access to the information required by this section 18 satisfies the requirements of this section unless a parent or guardian specifically requests information to be provided in written 19 20 form. Reasonable efforts must be made to enable parents to request 21 and receive the information in a language in which they are fluent. A parent must date and acknowledge review of this information online or 22 in writing before or at the time of enrollment of the ((child)) 23 student at a new school and at the beginning of each school year. 24

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop a template that schools may use to satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) of this section and shall post the information on its website.

29 Sec. 204. RCW 28A.225.010 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 630 are each 30 amended to read as follows:

(1) All parents in this state of any ((child)) student eight years of age and under ((eighteen)) <u>18</u> years of age shall cause such ((child)) student to attend the public school of the district in which the ((child)) student resides and such ((child)) student shall have the responsibility to and therefore shall attend for the full time when such school may be in session unless:

37 (a) The ((child)) <u>student</u> is attending an approved private school 38 for the same time or is enrolled in an extension program as provided 39 in RCW 28A.195.010(4); 1 (b) The ((child)) student is receiving home-based instruction as 2 provided in subsection (4) of this section;

3 (c) The ((child)) student is attending an education center as 4 provided in chapter 28A.205 RCW;

(d) The school district superintendent of the district in which 5 6 the ((child)) student resides shall have excused such ((child)) student from attendance because the ((child)) student is physically 7 or mentally unable to attend school, is attending a residential 8 school operated by the department of social and health services or 9 the department of children, youth, and families, is incarcerated in 10 an adult correctional facility, or has been temporarily excused upon 11 12 the request of his or her parents for purposes agreed upon by the school authorities and the parent: PROVIDED, That such excused 13 absences shall not be permitted if deemed to cause a serious adverse 14 effect upon the student's educational progress: PROVIDED FURTHER, 15 16 That students excused for such temporary absences may be claimed as 17 full-time equivalent students to the extent they would otherwise have been so claimed for the purposes of RCW 28A.150.250 and 28A.150.260 18 19 and shall not affect school district compliance with the provisions of RCW 28A.150.220; 20

21 (e) The ((child)) student is excused from school subject to approval by the student's parent for a reason of faith or conscience, 22 or an organized activity conducted under the auspices of a religious 23 denomination, church, or religious organization, for up to two days 24 25 per school year without any penalty. Such absences may not mandate 26 school closures. Students excused for such temporary absences may be claimed as full-time equivalent students to the extent they would 27 28 otherwise have been so claimed for the purposes of RCW 28A.150.250 29 and 28A.150.260 and may not affect school district compliance with the provisions of RCW 28A.150.220; or 30

31 (f) The ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> is ((<del>sixteen</del>)) <u>16</u> years of age or older 32 and:

(i) The ((child)) student is regularly and lawfully employed and either the parent agrees that the ((child)) student should not be required to attend school or the ((child)) student is emancipated in accordance with chapter 13.64 RCW;

37 (ii) The ((child)) student has already met graduation 38 requirements in accordance with state board of education rules and 39 regulations; or 1 (iii) The ((child)) student has received a certificate of 2 educational competence under rules and regulations established by the 3 state board of education under RCW 28A.305.190.

4 (2) A parent for the purpose of this chapter means a parent, 5 guardian, or person having legal custody of a ((child)) student.

6 (3) An approved private school for the purposes of this chapter 7 and chapter 28A.200 RCW shall be one approved under regulations 8 established by the state board of education pursuant to RCW 9 28A.305.130.

10 (4) For the purposes of this chapter and chapter 28A.200 RCW, instruction shall be home-based if it consists of planned and 11 12 supervised instructional and related educational activities, including a curriculum and instruction in the basic skills of 13 occupational education, science, mathematics, language, social 14 studies, history, health, reading, writing, spelling, and the 15 16 development of an appreciation of art and music, provided for a 17 number of hours equivalent to the total annual program hours per grade level established for approved private schools under RCW 18 28A.195.010 and 28A.195.040 and if such activities are: 19

(a) Provided by a parent who is instructing his or her ((child)) 20 student only and are supervised by a certificated person. A 21 certificated person for purposes of this chapter and chapter 28A.200 22 23 RCW shall be a person certified under chapter 28A.410 RCW. For purposes of this section, "supervised by a certificated person" 24 25 means: The planning by the certificated person and the parent of objectives consistent with this subsection; a minimum each month of 26 an average of one contact hour per week with the ((child)) student 27 28 being supervised by the certificated person; and evaluation of such ((child's)) student's progress by the certificated person. The number 29 of ((children)) students supervised by the certificated person shall 30 31 not exceed ((thirty)) 30 for purposes of this subsection; or

32 (b) Provided by a parent who is instructing his or her ((child)) 33 <u>student</u> only and who has either earned ((forty-five)) <u>45</u> college-34 level quarter credit hours or its equivalent in semester hours or has 35 completed a course in home-based instruction at a postsecondary 36 institution or a vocational-technical institute; or

37 (c) Provided by a parent who is deemed sufficiently qualified to 38 provide home-based instruction by the superintendent of the local 39 school district in which the ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> resides. 1 (5) The legislature recognizes that home-based instruction is 2 less structured and more experiential than the instruction normally 3 provided in a classroom setting. Therefore, the provisions of 4 subsection (4) of this section relating to the nature and quantity of 5 instructional and related educational activities shall be liberally 6 construed.

7 Sec. 205. RCW 28A.225.023 and 2013 c 182 s 9 are each amended to 8 read as follows:

A school district representative or school employee shall review 9 10 unexpected or excessive absences with a ((youth)) student who is dependent pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW and adults involved with that 11 ((<del>youth</del>)) <u>student</u>, to include the ((<del>youth's</del>)) <u>student's</u> caseworker, 12 13 educational liaison, attorney if one is appointed, parent or guardians, and foster parents or the person providing placement for 14 15 the ((youth)) student. The purpose of the review is to determine the 16 cause of the absences, taking into account: Unplanned school 17 transitions, periods of running from care, inpatient treatment, incarceration, school adjustment, educational gaps, psychosocial 18 issues, and unavoidable appointments during the school day. A school 19 20 district representative or a school employee must proactively support the ((<del>youth's</del>)) <u>student's</u> school work so the student does not fall 21 22 behind and to avoid suspension or expulsion based on truancy.

23 Sec. 206. RCW 28A.225.031 and 1997 c 68 s 3 are each amended to 24 read as follows:

The authority of a court to issue an order for testing to determine whether the ((child)) <u>student</u> has consumed or used alcohol or controlled substances applies to all persons subject to a petition under RCW 28A.225.030 regardless of whether the petition was filed before July 27, 1997.

30 Sec. 207. RCW 28A.225.060 and 1995 c 312 s 73 are each amended 31 to read as follows:

Any school district official, sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, police officer, or any other officer authorized to make arrests, may take into custody without a warrant a ((child)) student who is required under the provisions of RCW 28A.225.010 through 28A.225.140 to attend school and is absent from school without an approved excuse, and shall deliver the ((child)) student to: (1) The custody

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1 of a person in parental relation to the ((child)) student; (2) the 2 school from which the ((child)) student is absent; or (3) a program 3 designated by the school district.

4 Sec. 208. RCW 28A.225.080 and 1990 c 33 s 225 are each amended 5 to read as follows:

Except as otherwise provided in this code, no ((child)) student 6 under the age of ((fifteen)) 15 years shall be employed for any 7 purpose by any person, company or corporation, in this state during 8 the hours which the public schools of the district in which such 9 ((child)) student resides are in session, unless the said ((child)) 10 11 student shall present a certificate from a school superintendent as provided for in RCW 28A.225.010, excusing the said ((child)) student 12 13 from attendance in the public schools and setting forth the reason for such excuse, the residence and age of the ((child)) student, and 14 15 the time for which such excuse is given. Every owner, superintendent, 16 or overseer of any establishment, company or corporation shall keep 17 such certificate on file so long as such ((child)) student is employed by him or her. The form of said certificate shall be 18 furnished by the superintendent of public instruction. Proof that any 19 20 ((child)) student under ((fifteen)) 15 years of age is employed 21 during any part of the period in which public schools of the district 22 are in session, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a violation of this section. 23

24 Sec. 209. RCW 28A.225.090 and 2019 c 312 s 14 are each amended 25 to read as follows:

(1) A court may order a ((child)) student subject to a petition
 under RCW 28A.225.035 to do one or more of the following:

(a) Attend the ((child's)) student's current school, and set
 forth minimum attendance requirements, which shall not consider a
 suspension day as an unexcused absence;

31 (b) If there is space available and the program can provide 32 educational services appropriate for the ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u>, order the 33 ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> to attend another public school, an alternative 34 education program, center, a skill center, dropout prevention 35 program, or another public educational program;

36 (c) Attend a private nonsectarian school or program including an 37 education center. Before ordering a ((child)) student to attend an 38 approved or certified private nonsectarian school or program, the

1 court shall: (i) Consider the public and private programs available; (ii) find that placement is in the best interest of the ((child)) 2 3 student; and (iii) find that the private school or program is willing to accept the ((child)) student and will not charge any fees in 4 addition to those established by contract with the student's school 5 6 district. If the court orders the ((child)) student to enroll in a private school or program, the ((child's)) student's school district 7 shall contract with the school or program to provide educational 8 services for the ((child)) student. The school district shall not be 9 required to contract for a weekly rate that exceeds the state general 10 11 apportionment dollars calculated on a weekly basis generated by the 12 ((child)) student and received by the district. A school district shall not be required to enter into a contract that is longer than 13 the remainder of the school year. A school district shall not be 14 required to enter into or continue a contract if the ((child)) 15 16 student is no longer enrolled in the district;

17 (d) Submit to a substance abuse assessment if the court finds on 18 the record that such assessment is appropriate to the circumstances 19 and behavior of the ((child)) student and will facilitate the ((child's)) student's compliance with the mandatory attendance law 20 21 and, if any assessment, including a urinalysis test ordered under this subsection indicates the use of controlled substances or 22 23 alcohol, order the minor to abstain from the unlawful consumption of controlled substances or alcohol and adhere to the recommendations of 24 25 the substance abuse assessment at no expense to the school; or

(e) Submit to a mental health evaluation or other diagnostic
evaluation and adhere to the recommendations of the drug assessment,
at no expense to the school, if the court finds on the court records
that such evaluation is appropriate to the circumstances and behavior
of the ((child)) student, and will facilitate the ((child's))
student's compliance with the mandatory attendance law.

32 (2) If the ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> fails to comply with the court 33 order, the court may impose:

- 34 (a) Community restitution;
- 35 (b) Nonresidential programs with intensive wraparound services;

36 (c) A requirement that the ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> meet with a mentor 37 for a specified number of times; or

38 (d) Other services and interventions that the court deems 39 appropriate.

1 (3) Any parent violating any of the provisions of either RCW 28A.225.010, 28A.225.015, or 28A.225.080 shall be fined not more than 2 ((twenty-five dollars)) \$25 for each day of unexcused absence from 3 school. The court shall remit ((fifty)) 50 percent of the fine 4 collected under this section to the ((child's)) student's school 5 6 district. It shall be a defense for a parent charged with violating RCW 28A.225.010 to show that he or she exercised reasonable diligence 7 in attempting to cause a ((child)) student in his or her custody to 8 attend school or that the ((child's)) student's school did not 9 perform its duties as required in RCW 28A.225.020. The court may 10 11 order the parent to provide community restitution instead of imposing 12 a fine. Any fine imposed pursuant to this section may be suspended upon the condition that a parent charged with violating RCW 13 28A.225.010 shall participate with the school and the ((child)) 14 student in a supervised plan for the ((child's)) student's attendance 15 16 at school or upon condition that the parent attend a conference or 17 conferences scheduled by a school for the purpose of analyzing the causes of a ((child's)) student's absence. 18

(4) If a ((child)) student continues to be truant after entering into a court-approved order with the truancy board under RCW 28A.225.035, the juvenile court shall find the ((child)) student in contempt, and the court may impose alternatives to detention consistent with best practice models for reengagement with school.

24 (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the 25 court's inherent contempt power or curtail its exercise.

(6) Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section shall not apply
to a six or seven year old ((child)) student required to attend
public school under RCW 28A.225.015.

29 Sec. 210. RCW 28A.225.170 and 2003 c 411 s 1 are each amended to 30 read as follows:

31 (1) Any ((child)) student who is of school age and otherwise eligible residing within the boundaries of any military, naval, 32 lighthouse, or other United States reservation, national park, or 33 national forest or residing upon rented or leased undeeded lands 34 within any Indian reservation within the state of Washington, shall 35 be admitted to the public school, or schools, of any contiguous 36 district without payment of tuition: PROVIDED, That the United States 37 38 authorities in charge of such reservation or park shall cooperate fully with state, county, and school district authorities in the 39

1 enforcement of the laws of this state relating to the compulsory 2 attendance of ((children)) students of school age, and all laws 3 relating to and regulating school attendance.

4 (2) Any ((child)) student who is of school age and otherwise 5 eligible, residing in a home that is located in Idaho but that has a 6 Washington address for the purposes of the United States postal 7 service, shall be admitted, without payment of tuition, to the 8 nearest Washington school district and shall be considered a resident 9 student for state apportionment and all other purposes.

10 Sec. 211. RCW 28A.225.200 and 2010 c 99 s 6 are each amended to 11 read as follows:

(1) A local district may be authorized by the educational service 12 13 district superintendent to transport and educate its ((pupils)) students in other districts for one year, either by payment of a 14 compensation agreed upon by such school districts, or under other 15 16 terms mutually satisfactory to the districts concerned when this will afford better educational facilities for the ((pupils)) students and 17 18 when a saving may be effected in the cost of education. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount to be paid by 19 the state to the resident school district for apportionment purposes 20 21 and otherwise payable pursuant to RCW 28A.150.250 through 22 28A.150.290, 28A.150.350 through 28A.150.410, 28A.160.150 through 28A.160.200, 28A.300.035, and 28A.300.170 shall not be greater than 23 24 the regular apportionment for each high school student of the receiving district. Such authorization may be extended for an 25 additional year at the discretion of the educational service district 26 27 superintendent.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to districts
participating in a cooperative project established under RCW
28A.340.030 which exceeds two years in duration or to nonhigh school
districts participating in an interdistrict cooperative under RCW
28A.340.080 through 28A.340.090.

33 Sec. 212. RCW 28A.225.215 and 1989 c 118 s 1 are each amended to 34 read as follows:

(1) A school district shall not require proof of residency or any other information regarding an address for any ((child)) student who is eligible by reason of age for the services of the school district if the ((child)) student does not have a legal residence. 1 (2) A school district shall enroll a ((child)) student without a 2 legal residence under subsection (1) of this section at the request 3 of the ((child)) student or parent or guardian of the ((child)) 4 student.

5 Sec. 213. RCW 28A.225.220 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 18 s 510 are each 6 amended to read as follows:

7 (1) Any board of directors may make agreements with adults 8 choosing to attend school, and may charge the adults reasonable 9 tuition.

10 (2) A district is strongly encouraged to honor the request of a 11 parent or guardian for his or her ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> to attend a 12 school in another district or the request of a parent or guardian for 13 his or her ((<del>child</del>)) <u>student</u> to transfer as a student receiving home-14 based instruction.

15 (3) A district shall release a student to a nonresident district 16 that agrees to accept the student if:

17 (a) A financial, educational, safety, or health condition 18 affecting the student would likely be reasonably improved as a result 19 of the transfer; or

20 (b) Attendance at the school in the nonresident district is more 21 accessible to the parent's place of work or to the location of child 22 care; or

23 (c) There is a special hardship or detrimental condition; or

(d) The purpose of the transfer is for the student to enroll in
an online course or online school program offered by an online
provider approved under RCW 28A.250.020.

(4) A district may deny the request of a resident student to transfer to a nonresident district if the release of the student would adversely affect the district's existing desegregation plan.

30 (5) For the purpose of helping a district assess the quality of 31 its education program, a resident school district may request an 32 optional exit interview or questionnaire with the parents or 33 guardians of a ((child)) student transferring to another district. No 34 parent or guardian may be forced to attend such an interview or 35 complete the questionnaire.

(6) Beginning with the 1993-94 school year, school districts may
 not charge transfer fees or tuition for nonresident students enrolled
 under subsection (3) of this section and RCW 28A.225.225.
 Reimbursement of a high school district for cost of educating high

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1 school ((pupils)) students of a nonhigh school district shall not be
2 deemed a transfer fee as affecting the apportionment of current state
3 school funds.

4 Sec. 214. RCW 28A.225.225 and 2020 c 90 s 6 are each amended to 5 read as follows:

6 (1) Except for students who reside out-of-state and students 7 under RCW 28A.225.217, a district shall accept applications from 8 nonresident students who are the ((children)) students of full-time 9 certificated and classified school employees, and those ((children)) 10 students shall be permitted to enroll:

(a) At the school to which the employee is assigned;

12 (b) At a school forming the district's K through 12 continuum 13 which includes the school to which the employee is assigned; or

(c) At a school in the district that provides early intervention
 services pursuant to RCW 43.216.580 or preschool services pursuant to
 RCW 28A.155.070, if the student is eligible for such services.

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(2) A district may reject applications under this section if:

(a) The student's disciplinary records indicate a history of
 convictions for offenses or crimes, violent or disruptive behavior,
 or gang membership;

(b) The student has been expelled or suspended from a public school for more than ((ten)) <u>10</u> consecutive days. Any policy allowing for readmission of expelled or suspended students under this subsection (2)(b) must apply uniformly to both resident and nonresident applicants;

(c) Enrollment of a ((child)) student under this section would displace a ((child)) student who is a resident of the district, except that if a ((child)) student is admitted under subsection (1) of this section, that ((child)) student shall be permitted to remain enrolled at that school, or in that district's kindergarten through twelfth grade continuum, until he or she has completed his or her schooling; or

33 (d) The student has repeatedly failed to comply with requirements 34 for participation in an online school program, such as participating 35 in weekly direct contact with the teacher or monthly progress 36 evaluations.

37 (3) A nonhigh district that is participating in an innovation
 38 academy cooperative may not accept an application from a high school
 39 student that conflicts with RCW 28A.340.080.

1 (4) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, all districts accepting applications from nonresident students or from 2 students receiving home-based instruction for admission to the 3 district's schools shall consider equally all applications received. 4 Each school district shall adopt a policy establishing rational, 5 6 fair, and equitable standards for acceptance and rejection of 7 applications by June 30, 1990. The policy may include rejection of a nonresident student if: 8

9 (a) Acceptance of a nonresident student would result in the 10 district experiencing a financial hardship;

(b) The student's disciplinary records indicate a history of convictions for offenses or crimes, violent or disruptive behavior, or gang membership;

14 (c) Accepting of the nonresident student would conflict with RCW 15 28A.340.080; or

(d) The student has been expelled or suspended from a public school for more than ((ten)) <u>10</u> consecutive days. Any policy allowing for readmission of expelled or suspended students under this subsection (4)(d) must apply uniformly to both resident and nonresident applicants.

For purposes of subsections (2)(a) and (4)(b) of this section, "gang" means a group which: (i) Consists of three or more persons; (ii) has identifiable leadership; and (iii) on an ongoing basis, regularly conspires and acts in concert mainly for criminal purposes.

(5) The district shall provide to applicants written notification of the approval or denial of the application in a timely manner. If the application is rejected, the notification shall include the reason or reasons for denial and the right to appeal under RCW 28A.225.230(3).

30 Sec. 215. RCW 28A.225.260 and 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.58.250 are 31 each amended to read as follows:

32 If the laws of another state permit its school districts to 33 extend similar privileges to ((pupils)) students resident in this 34 state, the board of directors of any school district contiguous to a 35 school district in such other state may make agreements with the 36 officers of the school district of that state for the attendance of 37 any ((pupils)) students resident therein upon the payment of tuition.

38 If a district accepts out-of-state ((<del>pupils</del>)) <u>students</u> whose 39 resident district is contiguous to a Washington school district, such

1 district shall charge and collect the cost for educating such 2 ((pupils)) students and shall not include such out-of-state 3 ((pupils)) students in the computation of the district's share of 4 state and/or county funds.

The board of directors of any school district which is contiguous 5 6 to a school district in another state may make agreements for and pay 7 tuition for any ((children)) students of their district desiring to attend school in the contiguous district of the other state. The 8 tuition to be paid for the attendance of resident ((pupils)) students 9 in an out-of-state school as provided in this section shall be no 10 11 greater than the cost of educating such elementary or secondary 12 ((pupils)) students, as the case may be, in the out-of-state educating district. 13

14 Sec. 216. RCW 28A.225.270 and 2020 c 90 s 7 are each amended to 15 read as follows:

16 (1) Each school district in the state shall adopt and implement a 17 policy allowing intradistrict enrollment options no later than June 18 30, 1990. Each district shall establish its own policy establishing 19 standards on how the intradistrict enrollment options will be 20 implemented.

(2) A district shall permit the ((children)) students of full time certificated and classified school employees to enroll at:

23

(a) The school to which the employee is assigned;

(b) A school forming the district's K through 12 continuum whichincludes the school to which the employee is assigned; or

(c) A school in the district that provides early intervention
 services pursuant to RCW 43.216.580 or preschool services pursuant to
 RCW 28A.155.070, if the student is eligible for such services.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "full-time employees" means
 employees who are employed for the full number of hours and days for
 their job description.

Sec. 217. RCW 28A.225.290 and 2009 c 556 s 6, 2009 c 524 s 3, and 2009 c 450 s 5 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows: (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall prepare and annually provide access to information outlining parents' and guardians' enrollment options for their ((children)) students. Providing online access to the information satisfies the requirements of this section unless a parent or guardian specifically requests
 information to be provided in written form.

3 (2) School districts shall provide access to the information in 4 this section to the public. Providing online access to the 5 information satisfies the requirements of this subsection unless a 6 parent or guardian specifically requests the information be provided 7 in written form.

8

(3) The booklet shall include:

9 (a) Information about enrollment options and program 10 opportunities, including but not limited to programs in RCW 11 28A.225.220, 28A.185.040, 28A.225.200 through 28A.225.215, 12 28A.225.230 through 28A.225.250, 28A.340.010 through 28A.340.070 13 (small high school cooperative projects), and 28A.335.160;

14 (b) Information about the running start program under RCW 15 28A.600.300 through 28A.600.400;

16 (c) Information about the seventh and eighth grade choice program 17 under RCW 28A.230.090; and

18 (d) Information about the college high school diploma options 19 under RCW 28B.50.535.

20 Sec. 218. RCW 28A.225.310 and 1990 1st ex.s. c 9 s 209 are each 21 amended to read as follows:

Any school district board of directors may make arrangements with the board of directors of other districts for ((<del>children</del>)) <u>students</u> to attend the school district of choice. Nothing under RCW 28A.225.220 and 28A.225.225 is intended to adversely affect agreements between school districts in effect on April 11, 1990.

27 Sec. 219. RCW 28A.225.330 and 2020 c 167 s 8 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

(1) When enrolling a student who has attended school in another school district, the school enrolling the student may request the parent and the student to briefly indicate in writing whether or not the student has:

33 (a) Any history of placement in special educational programs;

34 (b) Any past, current, or pending disciplinary action;

35 (c) Any history of violent behavior, or behavior listed in RCW 36 13.04.155;

37

(d) Any unpaid fines or fees imposed by other schools; and

(e) Any health conditions affecting the student's educational
 needs.

(2) The school enrolling the student shall request the student's 3 permanent record including records of disciplinary action, history of 4 violent behavior or behavior listed in RCW 13.04.155, attendance, 5 6 immunization records, and academic performance from the school the student previously attended. If the student has not paid a fine or 7 fee under RCW 28A.635.060, or tuition, fees, or fines at approved 8 private schools the school may withhold the student's official 9 transcript, but shall transmit information about the student's 10 academic performance, special placement, immunization records, 11 records of disciplinary action, and history of violent behavior or 12 behavior listed in RCW 13.04.155. If the official transcript is not 13 sent due to unpaid tuition, fees, or fines, the enrolling school 14 shall notify both the student and parent or guardian that the 15 16 official transcript will not be sent until the obligation is met, and 17 failure to have an official transcript may result in exclusion from extracurricular activities or failure to graduate. 18

(3) Upon request, school districts shall furnish a set of unofficial educational records to a parent or guardian of a student who is transferring out of state and who meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under Article II of RCW 28A.705.010. School districts may charge the parent or guardian the actual cost of providing the copies of the records.

25 (4) If information is requested under subsection (2) of this 26 section, the information shall be transmitted within two school days after receiving the request and the records shall be sent as soon as 27 28 possible. The records of a student who meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under Article II of RCW 29 28A.705.010 shall be sent within ((ten)) 10 days after receiving the 30 31 request. Any school district or district employee who releases the 32 information in compliance with this section is immune from civil liability for damages unless it is shown that the school district 33 employee acted with gross negligence or in bad faith. 34 The professional educator standards board shall provide by rule for the 35 discipline under chapter 28A.410 RCW of a school principal or other 36 chief administrator of a public school building who fails to make a 37 good faith effort to assure compliance with this subsection. 38

39 (5) Any school district or district employee who releases the 40 information in compliance with federal and state law is immune from

1 civil liability for damages unless it is shown that the school 2 district or district employee acted with gross negligence or in bad 3 faith.

(6) A school may not prevent a student who is dependent pursuant 4 to chapter 13.34 RCW from enrolling if there is incomplete 5 6 information as enumerated in subsection (1) of this section during the ((ten)) 10 business days that the department of social and health 7 services has to obtain that information under RCW 74.13.631. In 8 addition, upon enrollment of a student who is dependent pursuant to 9 chapter 13.34 RCW, the school district must make reasonable efforts 10 11 to obtain and assess that ((child's)) student's educational history in order to meet the ((child's)) student's unique needs within two 12 13 business days.

14 Sec. 220. RCW 28A.225.350 and 2018 c 139 s 2 are each amended to 15 read as follows:

16 (1) The protocols required by RCW 74.13.560 for making best 17 interest determinations for students in out-of-home care must comply 18 with the provisions of this section.

19 (2)(a) Best interest determinations should be made as quickly as 20 possible in order to prevent educational discontinuity for the 21 student.

(b) When making best interest determinations, every effort should be made to gather meaningful input from relevant and appropriate persons on their perspectives regarding which school the student should attend during his or her time in out-of-home care, consistent with the student's case plan. Relevant and appropriate persons include:

28 (i) Representatives of the department of children, youth, and 29 families;

(ii) Representatives of the school of origin, such as a teacher,
 counselor, coach, or other meaningful person in the student's life;

- 32 (iii) Biological parents;
- 33 (iv) Foster parents;
- 34 (v) Educational liaisons identified under RCW 13.34.045;

35 (vi) The student's relatives; and

36 (vii) Depending on his or her age, the student.

37 (3) In accordance with RCW 74.13.550, whenever practical and in38 their best interest, students placed into out-of-home care must

1 remain enrolled in the school that they were attending at the time 2 they entered out-of-home care.

3 (4) Student-centered factors must be used to determine what is in 4 a student's best interest. In order to make a well-informed best 5 interest determination, a variety of student-centered factors should 6 be considered, including:

7 (a) How long is the student's current out-of-home care placement 8 expected to last?

9 (b) What is the student's permanency plan and how does it relate 10 to school stability?

11 (c) How many schools has the student attended in the current 12 year?

13 (d) How many schools has the student attended over the past few 14 years?

15 (e) Considering the impacts of past transfers, how may 16 transferring to a new school impact the student academically, 17 emotionally, physically, and socially?

18 (f) What are the immediate and long-term educational plans of, 19 and for, the student?

20

30

(g) How strong is the student academically?

21 (h) If the student has special needs, what impact will 22 transferring to a new school have on the student's progress and 23 services?

(i) To what extent are the programs and activities at the potential new school comparable to, or more appropriate than, those at the school of origin?

(j) Does one school have programs and activities that address the unique needs or interests of the student that the other school does not have?

(k) Which school does the student prefer?

31 (1) How deep are the ((child's)) student's ties to his or her 32 school of origin?

33 (m) Would the timing of the school transfer coincide with a 34 logical juncture, such as after testing, after an event that is 35 significant to the student, or at the end of the school year?

36 (n) How would changing schools affect the student's ability to 37 earn full academic credit, participate in sports or other 38 extracurricular activities, proceed to the next grade, or graduate on 39 time? 1 (o) How would the commute to the school under consideration 2 impact the student, in terms of distance, mode of transportation, and 3 travel time?

4 (p) How anxious is the student about having been removed from the 5 home or about any upcoming moves?

6

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(q) What school does the student's sibling attend?

(r) Are there safety issues to consider?

8 (5) The student must remain in his or her school of origin while 9 a best interest determination is made and while disputes are resolved 10 in order to minimize disruption and reduce the number of school 11 transfers.

12

(6) School districts are encouraged to use any:

(a) Best interest determination guide developed by the office of
the superintendent of public instruction during the discussion about
the advantages and disadvantages of keeping the student in the school
of origin or transferring the student to a new school; and

17 (b) Dispute resolution process developed by the office of the 18 superintendent of public instruction when there is a disagreement 19 about school placement, the provision of educational services, or a 20 dispute between agencies.

21 (7) The special education services of a student must not be 22 interrupted by a transfer to a new school.

(8) For the purposes of this section, "out-of-home care" has thesame meaning as in RCW 13.34.030.

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