SCHOOL TRUANCY AMENDMENTS	
2006 GENERAL SESSION	
STATE OF UTAH	
Chief Sponsor: Eric K. Hutchings	
Senate Sponsor: Carlene M. Walker	
LONG TITLE	
General Description:	
This bill amends provisions related to compulsory education and truancy.	
Highlighted Provisions:	
This bill:	
defines terms;	
Ĥ→ <u>bounded</u> directs a local school board or school district to strongly consider preapproving	
an extended absence of a school-age minor if it is determined that the school-age minor is	
exhibiting academic excellence and that the extended absence will not adversely impact the	
school-age minor's education; ←Ĥ	
 describes compulsory education requirements relating to school-age minors; 	
 provides for the service of a notice of compulsory education violation on a parent or 	
guardian of a school-age child who is less than 14 years old if the child has been	
absent without a valid excuse at least five times during the school year;	
► makes it a class B misdemeanor for a parent or guardian to intentionally or	
recklessly:	
 fail to enroll the parent's school-age minor in school, unless the school-age 	
minor is exempt from enrollment; or	
 after being served with a notice of compulsory education violation, fail to meet 	
and discuss a child's school attendance problems with school authorities or fail	
to prevent a child from being truant five or more times during the remainder of	
the school year;	
 provides for juvenile court jurisdiction of habitual truant proceedings and 	
compulsory education violations;	
establishes school attendance requirements for a school-age minor;	

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28	 provides for the issuance of a notice of truancy to a school-age minor who is at least 		
29	12 years old and has been truant at least five times during the school year;		
30	 establishes a procedure for resolving the truancy problems of a school-age minor 		
31	who is at least 12 years old;		
32	 modifies and describes requirements for proceedings on, and the issuance of, 		
33	citations and notices relating to truancy;		
34	 removes provisions permitting the issuance of a truancy citation, except for a 		
35	habitual truant citation;		
36	 provides that a notice of truancy or a habitual truant citation may only be issued by a 		
37	school administrator or truancy specialist authorized by a local school board, or by		
38	the school administrator's designee;		
39	 modifies the duties of a local school board or school district for attempting to 		
40	resolve a minor's school attendance problems;		
41	 clarifies civil liability limitations relating to compulsory education and truancy; 		
42	changes the term "truancy officer" to "truancy specialist"; and		
43	makes technical changes.		
44	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:		
45	None		
46	Other Special Clauses:		
47	None		
48	Utah Code Sections Affected:		
49	AMENDS:		
50	35A-3-304, as last amended by Chapter 29, Laws of Utah 2004		
51	53A-11-101, as last amended by Chapter 99, Laws of Utah 1999		
52	53A-11-102 , as last amended by Chapter 253, Laws of Utah 2005		
53	53A-11-102.5, as last amended by Chapter 221, Laws of Utah 2003		
54	53A-11-103 , as last amended by Chapter 221, Laws of Utah 2003		
55	53A-11-104 , as enacted by Chapter 2, Laws of Utah 1988		
56	53A-11-105, as last amended by Chapter 99, Laws of Utah 1999		
57	53A-11-106, as enacted by Chapter 337, Laws of Utah 1997		
58	62A-2-108.1 , as last amended by Chapter 188, Laws of Utah 2005		

59	62A-4a-606, as last amended by Chapter 10, Laws of Utah 1997		
60	78-3a-103 , as last amended by Chapter 95, Laws of Utah 2005		
61	78-3a-801 , as last amended by Chapter 249, Laws of Utah 1999		
62	ENACTS:		
62a	Ĥ→ <u>53A-11-101.3, Utah Code Annotated 1953</u> ←Ĥ		
63	53A-11-101.5 , Utah Code Annotated 1953		
64	53A-11-101.7 , Utah Code Annotated 1953		
65			
66	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:		
67	Section 1. Section 35A-3-304 is amended to read:		
68	35A-3-304. Assessment Participation requirements and limitations Mentors.		
69	(1) (a) Within 20 business days of the date of enrollment, a parent client shall:		
70	(i) be assigned an employment counselor; and		
71	(ii) complete an assessment provided by the division regarding the parent client's:		
72	(A) family circumstances;		
73	(B) education;		
74	(C) work history;		
75	(D) skills; and		
76	(E) ability to become self-sufficient.		
77	(b) The assessment provided under Subsection (1)(a)(ii) shall include a survey to be		
78	completed by the parent client with the assistance of the division.		
79	(2) (a) Within 15 business days of a parent client completing an assessment, the		
80	division and the parent client shall enter into an employment plan.		
81	(b) The employment plan shall have a target date for entry into employment.		
82	(c) The division shall provide a copy of the employment plan to the parent client.		
83	(d) As to the parent client, the plan may include:		
84	(i) job searching requirements;		
85	(ii) if the parent client does not have a high school diploma, participation in an		
86	educational program to obtain a high school diploma, or its equivalent;		
87	(iii) education or training necessary to obtain employment;		
88	(iv) a combination of work and education or training;		
89	(v) assisting the Office of Recovery Services in good faith to:		

90	(A) establish the paternity of a minor child; and		
91	(B) establish or enforce a child support order; and		
92	(vi) if the parent client is a drug dependent person as defined in Section 58-37-2,		
93	participation in available treatment for drug dependency and progress toward overcoming that		
94	dependency.		
95	(e) As to the division, the plan may include:		
96	(i) providing cash and other types of public and employment assistance, including child		
97	care;		
98	(ii) assisting the parent client to obtain education or training necessary for employment;		
99	(iii) assisting the parent client to set up and follow a household budget; and		
100	(iv) assisting the parent client to obtain employment.		
101	(f) The division may amend the employment plan to reflect new information or		
102	changed circumstances.		
103	(g) If immediate employment is an activity contained in the employment plan the		
104	parent client shall:		
105	(i) promptly commence a search for a specified number of hours each week for		
106	employment; and		
107	(ii) regularly submit a report to the division on:		
108	(A) how time was spent in search for a job;		
109	(B) the number of job applications completed;		
110	(C) the interviews attended;		
111	(D) the offers of employment extended; and		
112	(E) other related information required by the division.		
113	(h) (i) If full-time education or training to secure employment is an activity contained		
114	in an employment plan, the parent client shall promptly undertake a full-time education or		
115	training program.		
116	(ii) The employment plan may describe courses, education or training goals, and		
117	classroom hours.		
118	(i) (i) As a condition of receiving cash assistance under this part, a parent client shall		
119	agree to make a good faith effort to comply with the employment plan.		
120	(ii) If a parent client consistently fails to show good faith in complying with the		

employment plan, the division may seek under Subsection (2)(i)(iii) to terminate all or part of the cash assistance services provided under this part.

- 123 (iii) The division shall establish a process to reconcile disputes between a client and the 124 division as to whether:
 - (A) the parent client has made a good faith effort to comply with the employment plan;
- (B) the division has complied with the employment plan.
- 128 (3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), a parent client's participation in 129 education or training beyond that required to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent is 130 limited to the lesser of:
- 131 (i) 24 months; or

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or

- (ii) the completion of the education and training requirements of the employment plan.
- 133 (b) A parent client may participate in education or training for up to six months beyond 134 the 24-month limit of Subsection (3)(a)(i) if:
- (i) the parent client is employed for 80 or more hours a month; and
 - (ii) the extension is for good cause shown and approved by the director.
- 137 (c) A parent client who receives an extension under Subsection (3)(b) remains subject 138 to Subsection (4).
 - (4) (a) A parent client with a high school diploma or equivalent who has received 24 months of education or training shall participate in full-time work activities.
 - (b) The 24 months need not be continuous and the department may define "full-time work activities" by rule.
 - (5) As a condition for receiving cash assistance on behalf of a minor child under this part, the minor child must be:
- 145 (a) enrolled in and attending school in compliance with [Section 53A-11-101] Sections
 146 53A-11-101.5 and 53A-11-101.7; or
 - (b) exempt from school attendance under Section 53A-11-102.
- 148 (6) This section does not apply to a person who has received diversion assistance under 149 Section 35A-3-303.
- 150 (7) (a) The division shall recruit and train volunteers to serve as mentors for parent clients.

152	(b) A mentor may advocate on behalf of a parent client and help a parent client:	
153	(i) develop life skills;	
154	(ii) implement an employment plan; or	
155	(iii) obtain services and supports from:	
156	(A) the volunteer mentor;	
157	(B) the division; or	
158	(C) civic organizations.	
159	Section 2. Section 53A-11-101 is amended to read:	
160	53A-11-101. Definitions.	
161	[(1)] For purposes of this part:	
162	Ĥ→ [(1) "Absence" or "absent" means failure, on any day, of a school-age minor to attend	
163	the entire class or class period of each scheduled class or class period to which the school-age	
164	minor is assigned that is held on that day.	
164a	(1)(a) "Absence" or "absent" means, consistent with Subsection (1)(b), failure of a	
164b	school-age minor assigned to a class or class period to attend the entire class or class period	
164c	(b) A school-age minor may not be considered absent under this part more than one	
164d	<u>time during one day.</u> ←Ĥ	
165	[(a)] (2) "Habitual truant" [is] means a school-age minor who [has received more than	
166	two truancy citations within one school year from the school in which the minor is or should be	
167	enrolled and eight absences without a legitimate or valid excuse or who, in defiance of]:	
168	(a) is at least 12 years old;	
169	(b) is subject to the requirements of Section 53A-11-101.5; and	
170	(c) (i) is truant at least ten times during one school year; or	
171	(ii) fails to cooperate with efforts on the part of school authorities to resolve [a	
172	student's] the minor's attendance problem as required under Section 53A-11-103[, refuses to	
173	regularly attend school or any scheduled period of the school day].	
174	[(b)] (3) "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years.	
175	[(c)] (4) "Parent" includes:	
176	[(i)] (a) a custodial parent of the minor;	
177	[(ii)] (b) a legally appointed guardian of a minor; or	
178	[(iii)] (c) any other person purporting to exercise any authority over the minor which	
179	could be exercised by [persons listed under Subsections (1)(c)(i) and (ii) above] a person	
180	described in Subsection (4)(a) or (b).	
181	[(d)] (5) "School-age minor" means a minor who [has reached the age of]:	
182	(a) is at least six years old, but [has not reached the age of eighteen] younger than 18	

183	years[, but does not include a minor] old; and	
184	(b) is not emancipated by marriage.	
185	[(e) "Truancy citation" is an administrative notice to a truant minor requiring an	
186	appearance before the school truancy control officer or body from which the minor is truant.]	
187	(6) "School year" means the period of time designated by a local school board as the	
188	school year for the school where a school-age minor:	
189	(a) is enrolled; or	
190	(b) if the school-age minor is not enrolled in school, should be enrolled.	
191	(7) "Truant" means absent without a valid excuse.	
192	[(f)] (8) "Truant minor" [is any] means a school-age minor who:	
193	(a) is subject to the [state's compulsory education law] requirements of Section	
194	53A-11-101.5 or 53A-11-101.7; and [who is absent from school without a legitimate or valid	
195	excuse.]	
196	[(2) A parent shall enroll and send a school-age minor to a public or regularly	
197	established private school during the school year of the district in which the minor resides.]	
198	[(3) It is a class B misdemeanor for a parent to knowingly:]	
199	[(a) fail to enroll a school-age minor in school; or]	
200	[(b) refuse to respond to a written request which is delivered to the parent pursuant to	
201	the provisions of Subsection 53A-11-103(1)(b) by a local school board or school district.]	
202	[(4) The provisions of this section do not apply to a parent of a school-age minor who	
203	has been declared by the local school board to be exempt from school attendance in conformity	
204	with Section 53A-11-102.	
205	[(5) A local board of education or school district shall report violations of Subsection	
206	(3) to the appropriate city, county, or district attorney.]	
207	(b) is truant.	
208	(9) "Valid excuse" means:	
209	(a) an illness;	
210	(b) a family death or crisis;	
211	(c) an approved school activity; Ĥ→ [or]	
211a	(d) an absence permitted by a school-age minor's:	
211b	(i) individualized education program, developed pursuant to the Individuals with	
211c	Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, as amended; or	
211d	(ii) accommodation plan, developed pursuant to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act	
211e	of 1973, as amended; or ←Ĥ	

212	$H \rightarrow [\frac{d}{d}] e \leftarrow H$ any other excuse established as valid by a local school board or			
212a	school district.			
212b	Ĥ→ Section 3. Section 53A-11-101.3 is enacted to read:			
212c	53A-11-101.3. Preapproval of extended absence.			
212d	In determining whether to preapprove an extended absence of a school-age minor as a			
212e	valid excuse under Subsection 53A-11-101(9)(e), a local school board or school district shall			
212f	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{strongly\ consider\ approving}]$ $\underline{approve} \leftarrow \hat{S}$ the absence if the local school board or school			
212ga	district determines			
212g	that:			
212h	(1) the school-age minor is exhibiting academic excellence; $\hat{S} \rightarrow [and]$ or $\leftarrow \hat{S}$			
212i	(2) the extended absence will not adversely impact the school-age minor's			
212j	education. ←Ĥ			
213	Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [3] \underline{4} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 53A-11-101.5 is enacted to read:			

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214	53A-11-101.5. Compulsory education.		
215	(1) For purposes of this section:		
216	(a) "intentionally" is as defined in Section 76-2-103;		
217	(b) "recklessly" is as defined in Section 76-2-103;		
218	(c) "remainder of the school year" means the portion of the school year beginning on		
219	the day after the day that the notice of compulsory education violation described in Subsection		
220	(3) is served and ending on the last day of the school year; and		
221	(d) "school-age child" means a school-age minor under the age of 14.		
222	(2) Except as provided in Section 53A-11-102 or 53A-11-102.5, the parent of a		
223	school-age minor shall enroll and send the school-age minor to a public $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow [f]$ or regularly		
223a	<u>established</u>		
224	private [刊] ←Ŝ ←Ĥ school during the school year of the district in which the school-age minor resides.		
225	(3) A school administrator, a designee of a school administrator, or a truancy specialist		
226	may issue a notice of compulsory education violation to a parent of a school-age child if the		
227	school-age child is absent without a valid excuse at least five times during the school year.		
228	(4) The notice of compulsory education violation, described in Subsection (3):		
229	(a) shall request that the parent of the school-age child:		
230	(i) meet with school authorities to discuss the school-age child's school attendance		
231	problems; and		
232	(ii) cooperate with the school board or school district in securing regular attendance by		
233	the school-age child;		
234	(b) shall designate the school authorities with whom the parent is required to meet;		
235	(c) shall state that it is a class B misdemeanor for the parent of the school-age child to		
236	intentionally or recklessly:		
237	(i) fail to meet with the designated school authorities to discuss the school-age child's		
238	school attendance problems; or		
239	(ii) fail to prevent the school-age child from being absent without a valid excuse five or		
240	more times during the remainder of the school year;		
241	(d) shall be served on the school-age child's parent by personal service or certified		
242	mail; and		
243	(e) may not be issued unless the school-age child has been truant at least five times		
244	during the school year.		

245	(5) It is a class B misdemeanor for a parent of a school-age minor to intentionally or		
246	recklessly:		
247	(a) fail to enroll the school-age minor in school, unless the school-age minor is exempt		
248	from enrollment under Section 53A-11-102 or 53A-11-102.5; or		
249	(b) after being served with a notice of compulsory education violation in accordance		
250	with Subsections (3) and (4):		
251	(i) fail to meet with the school authorities designated in the notice of compulsory		
252	education violation to discuss a school-age child's school attendance problems; or		
253	(ii) fail to prevent a school-age child from being absent without a valid excuse five or		
254	more times during the remainder of the school year.		
255	(6) A local school board or school district shall report violations of this section to the		
256	appropriate county or district attorney.		
257	(7) The juvenile court has jurisdiction over an action filed under this section.		
258	Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [4] \underline{5} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 53A-11-101.7 is enacted to read:		
259	53A-11-101.7. Truancy Notice of truancy Failure to cooperate with school		
260	authorities Habitual truant citation.		
261	(1) Except as provided in Section 53A-11-102 or 53A-11-102.5, a school-age minor		
261a	Ŝ→ who is enrolled in a public school ←Ŝ		
262	shall attend the public Ĥ→ [or regularly established private] ←Ĥ school in which the school-age		
262a	minor is		
263	enrolled.		
264	(2) A local school board or school district may impose administrative penalties on a		
265	school-age minor who is truant.		
266	(3) A local school board:		
267	(a) may authorize a school administrator, a designee of a school administrator, or a		
268	truancy specialist to issue notices of truancy to school-age minors who are at least 12 years old;		
269	<u>and</u>		
270	(b) shall establish a procedure for a school-age minor, or a school-age minor's parents,		
271	to contest a notice of truancy.		
272	(4) The notice of truancy described in Subsection (3):		
273	(a) may not be issued until the school-age minor has been truant at least five times		
274	during the school year;		
275	(b) may not be issued to a school-age minor who is less than 12 years old;		

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276	(c) shall request that the school-age minor and the parent of the school-age minor:		
277	(i) meet with school authorities to discuss the school-age minor's truancies; and		
278	(ii) cooperate with the school board or school district in securing regular attendance by		
279	the school-age minor; and		
280	(d) shall be mailed to, or served on, the school-age minor's parent.		
281	(5) A habitual truant citation may be issued to a habitual truant if:		
282	(a) the local school board or school district has made reasonable efforts, under Section		
283	53A-11-103, to resolve the school attendance problems of the habitual truant; and		
284	(b) the efforts to resolve the school attendance problems, described in Subsection		
285	(5)(a), have not been successful.		
286	(6) A habitual truant to whom a habitual truant citation is issued under Subsection (5):		
287	(a) shall be referred to the juvenile court for violation of Subsection (1); and		
288	(b) is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.		
289	(7) A notice of truancy or a habitual truant citation may only be issued by:		
290	(a) a school administrator, or a truancy specialist, who is authorized by a local school		
291	board; or		
292	(b) a designee of a school administrator described in Subsection (7)(a).		
293	(8) Nothing in this part prohibits a local school board or school district from taking		
294	action to resolve a truancy problem with a school-age minor who has been truant less than five		
295	times, provided that the action does not conflict with the requirements of this part.		
296	Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [5] \underline{6} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 53A-11-102 is amended to read:		
297	53A-11-102. Minors exempt from school attendance.		
298	(1) (a) A school-age minor may be excused from attendance by the local board of		
299	education and a parent exempted from application of Subsections [53A-11-101]		
300	$\underline{53A-11-101.5}(2)$ and $[\underline{(3)}]$ (5) for any of the following reasons:		
301	(i) a minor over age 16 may receive a partial release from school to enter employment		
302	if the minor has completed the eighth grade; or		
303	(ii) on an annual basis, a minor may receive a full release from attending a public,		
304	regularly established private, or part-time school or class if:		
305	(A) the minor has already completed the work required for graduation from high		
306	school, or has demonstrated mastery of required skills and competencies in accordance with		

307	Subsection 53A-15-102(1);		
308	(B) the minor is in a physical or mental condition, certified by a competent physician if		
309	required by the district board, which renders attendance inexpedient and impracticable;		
310	(C) proper influences and adequate opportunities for education are provided in		
311	connection with the minor's employment; or		
312	(D) the district superintendent has determined that a minor over the age of 16 is unable		
313	to profit from attendance at school because of inability or a continuing negative attitude toward		
314	school regulations and discipline.		
315	(b) Minors receiving a partial release from school under Subsection (1)(a)(i) are		
316	required to attend:		
317	(i) school part-time as prescribed by the local school board; or		
318	(ii) a home school part-time.		
319	(c) In each case, evidence of reasons for granting an exemption under Subsection (1)		
320	must be sufficient to satisfy the local board.		
321	(2) (a) On an annual basis, a school-age minor shall be excused from attendance by a		
322	local board of education and a parent exempted from application of Subsections [53A-11-101]		
323	$\underline{53A-11-101.5}(2)$ and $\underline{(3)}(5)$, if the minor's parent files a signed affidavit with the minor's		
324	school district of residence, as defined in Section 53A-2-201, that the minor will attend a home		
325	school and receive instruction as required by Subsection (2)(b).		
326	(b) Each minor who attends a home school shall receive instruction:		
327	(i) in the subjects the State Board of Education requires to be taught in public schools		
328	in accordance with the law; and		
329	(ii) for the same length of time as minors are required by law to receive instruction in		
330	public schools, as provided by rules of the State Board of Education.		
331	(c) Subject to the requirements of Subsection (2)(b), a parent of a minor who attends a		
332	home school is solely responsible for:		
333	(i) the selection of instructional materials and textbooks;		
334	(ii) the time, place, and method of instruction, and		
335	(iii) the evaluation of the home school instruction.		
336	(d) A local school board may not:		
337	(i) require a parent of a minor who attends a home school to maintain records of		

338	instruction	or attendance;
220	mstruction	or attenuance,

- (ii) require credentials for individuals providing home school instruction;
- 340 (iii) inspect home school facilities; or
- 341 (iv) require standardized or other testing of home school students.
 - (3) Boards excusing minors from attendance as provided by Subsections (1) and (2) shall issue a certificate stating that the minor is excused from attendance during the time specified on the certificate.
 - (4) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit or discourage voluntary cooperation, resource sharing, or testing opportunities between a school or school district and a parent or guardian of a minor attending a home school.

Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [6]$ 7 $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 53A-11-102.5 is amended to read:

53A-11-102.5. Dual enrollment.

- (1) A person having control of a minor under this part who is enrolled in a regularly established private school or a home school may also enroll the minor in a public school for dual enrollment purposes.
- (2) The minor may participate in any academic activity in the public school available to students in the minor's grade or age group, subject to compliance with the same rules and requirements that apply to a full-time student's participation in the activity.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in Sections [53A-11-101] 53A-11-101.5 and 53A-11-102, a student enrolled in a public school may also be enrolled in a private school or a home school for dual enrollment purposes.
- (4) A student enrolled in a dual enrollment program is considered a student of the district in which the public school of attendance is located for purposes of state funding to the extent of the student's participation in the public school programs.
- (5) In accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the State Board of Education shall make rules for purposes of dual enrollment to govern and regulate the transferability of credits toward graduation that are earned in a private or home school.
- (6) The State Board of Education shall determine the policies and procedures necessary to permit students enrolled under Subsection (1) to participate in public school extracurricular activities.

369	Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [7] \underline{8} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 53A-11-103 is amended to read:	
370	53A-11-103. Duties of a school board or school district in resolving attendance	
371	problems Parental involvement Liability not imposed.	
372	(1) [For each school-age minor who is or should be enrolled within that school district,	
373	$\underline{\text{the}}$ A local school board or school district shall make efforts to resolve [$\underline{\text{a minor's}}$] $\underline{\text{the}}$ school	
374	attendance problems[. Those efforts] of each school-age minor who is, or should be, enrolled	
375	in the school district.	
376	(2) The efforts described in Subsection (1) shall include, as reasonably feasible:	
377	(a) counseling of the minor by school authorities;	
378	[(b) a written request for parental support in securing regular attendance by the minor	
379	delivered by certified mail, containing notice of the requirements of this section and stating that	
380	refusal to respond to the notice is a class B misdemeanor;]	
381	[(c) at least one meeting with the minor and the parents;]	
382	(b) issuing a notice of truancy to a school-age minor who is at least 12 years old, in	
383	accordance with Section 53A-11-101.7;	
384	(c) issuing a notice of compulsory education violation to a parent of a school-age child,	
385	in accordance with Section 53A-11-101.5;	
386	(d) making any necessary adjustment to the curriculum and schedule to meet special	
387	needs of the minor; [and]	
388	(e) considering alternatives proposed by a parent; Ĥ→ [and] ← Ĥ	
389	[(e)] (f) monitoring school attendance of the minor [for a period not to exceed 30	
390	days] Ĥ→ [.] <u>; and</u>	
90a	(g) voluntary participation in truancy mediation. ←Ĥ	
391	$[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ In addition to the efforts $[\frac{\text{listed}}{\text{described}}]$ in Subsection $[\frac{(1)}{(2)}]$, the local	
392	school board or school district may enlist the assistance of community and law enforcement	
393	agencies as appropriate and reasonably feasible.	
394	[(3) In the event that the minor's school attendance problem cannot be resolved by the	
395	efforts of the local school board or school district, the local school board or school district shall	
396	refer the school-age minor to the appropriate district or county attorney or juvenile court as a	
397	habitual truant.]	
398	[(4) Any parent of a school-age minor shall, upon written request from a local school	
399	board or school district, cooperate with school authorities in resolving the minor's school	

400 attendance	problem.]
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[(5) A local school board may authorize the issuance of truancy citations by school administrators and appointed truancy specialists. Recipients of truancy citations may be subjected to administrative penalties.]

- [(6) A local school board that authorizes the issuance of truancy citations shall establish a procedure for students to contest citations. Any minor having received three prior truancy citations within a single school year and for whom reasonable efforts to resolve the attendance problem have failed, shall be issued a habitual truancy citation and referred by the local school board or school district to the appropriate county or district attorney or juvenile court as a habitual truant. Proceedings for habitual truancy shall be expedited by the court.]
- [(7)] <u>(4)</u> This section shall not impose any civil liability on boards of education, local school boards, school districts, or their employees.
- (5) Proceedings initiated under this part do not obligate or preclude action by the Division of Child and Family Services under Section 78-3a-316.
 - Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\mathbf{8}] \mathbf{9} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 53A-11-104 is amended to read:
- **53A-11-104.** Truancy specialists.

A local school board may appoint and fix the compensation of a [truant officer] truancy specialist to assist in enforcing laws related to school attendance and to perform other duties prescribed by law or the board.

- Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [9] \underline{\mathbf{10}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 53A-11-105 is amended to read:
- 53A-11-105. Taking custody of person believed to be truant minor -- Disposition
 -- Receiving centers -- Reports -- Immunity from liability.
 - (1) A peace officer[, truant officer,] or public school administrator may take a minor into temporary custody [or issue a truancy citation, or both,] if there is reason to believe the minor is a truant minor. [A truancy citation issued by a truant officer shall be approved by the school administrator.]
 - (2) An individual taking a school-age minor into custody under Subsection (1) shall, without unnecessary delay, release the minor to:
 - (a) the principal of the minor's school;
- (b) a person who has been designated by the local school board to receive and return the minor to school; or

431 (c) a receiving center established under Subsection (5).

- (3) If the minor refuses to return to school or go to the receiving center, the officer or administrator shall, without unnecessary delay, notify the minor's parents and release the minor to their custody.
 - (4) If the parents cannot be reached or are unable or unwilling to accept custody, the minor shall be referred to the Division of Child and Family Services.
 - (5) (a) A local school board, singly or jointly with another school board, may establish or designate receiving centers within existing school buildings and staff the centers with existing teachers or staff to provide educational guidance and counseling for truant minors. Upon receipt of a truant minor, the center shall, without unnecessary delay, notify and direct the minor's parents to come to the center, pick up the minor, and return the minor to the school in which [he] the minor is enrolled.
 - (b) If the parents cannot be reached or are unable or unwilling to comply with the request within a reasonable time, the center shall take such steps as are reasonably necessary to insure the safety and well being of the minor, including, when appropriate, returning the minor to school or referring the minor to the Division of Child and Family Services. A minor taken into custody under this section may not be placed in a detention center or other secure confinement facility.
 - (6) Action taken under this section shall be reported to the appropriate school district. The district shall promptly notify the minor's parents of the action taken.
 - (7) The Utah Governmental Immunity Act applies to all actions taken under this section.
 - (8) Nothing in this section may be construed to grant authority to a public school administrator [or truant officer] to place a minor in the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, without complying with the provisions of Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Parts 2. Child Welfare Services, and 2A, Minors in Custody on Grounds Other Than Abuse or Neglect, and of Title 78, Chapter 3a, Parts 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Hearings, and 3A.
- 458 Minors in Custody on Grounds Other Than Abuse or Neglect.
- Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\mathbf{10}] \ \underline{\mathbf{11}} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 53A-11-106 is amended to read:
- **53A-11-106.** Truancy support centers.
- 461 (1) A school district may establish one or more truancy support centers for:

462	(a) truant [students] minors taken into custody under Section 53A-11-105; or		
463	(b) students suspended or expelled from school.		
464	(2) A truancy support center shall provide a wide spectrum of services to the truant		
465	[student] minor and the [student's] truant minor's family, including:		
466	(a) assessments of the [student's] truant minor's needs and abilities;		
467	(b) support for the parents and [student] truant minor through counseling and		
468	community programs; and		
469	(c) tutoring for the [student] truant minor during the time spent at the center.		
470	(3) For the suspended or expelled student, the truancy support center shall provide an		
471	educational setting, staffed with certified teachers and aides, to provide the student with		
472	ongoing educational programming appropriate to [their] the student's grade level.		
473	(4) In a district with a truancy support center, all students suspended or expelled from		
474	school shall be referred to the center. A parent or guardian shall appear with the student at the		
475	center within 48 hours of the suspension or expulsion, not including weekends or holidays.		
476	The student shall register and attend classes at the truancy support center for the duration of the		
477	suspension or expulsion unless the parent or guardian demonstrates that alternative		
478	arrangements have been made for the education or supervision of the student during the time of		
479	suspension or expulsion.		
480	(5) The truancy support center may provide counseling and other support programming		
481	for students suspended or expelled from school and their parents or guardian.		
482	Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\mathbf{H}] \ \underline{12} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 62A-2-108.1 is amended to read:		
483	62A-2-108.1. Coordination of human services and educational services		
484	Licensing of programs Procedures.		
485	(1) For purposes of this section:		
486	(a) "accredited private school" means a private school that is accredited by an		
487	accrediting entity recognized by the Utah State Board of Education; and		
488	(b) "education entitled children" means children:		
489	(i) subject to compulsory education under Section [53A-11-101] 53A-11-101.5; [or]		
490	(ii) subject to the school attendance requirements of Section 53A-11-101.7; or		
491	[(iii)] (iii) entitled to educational services under Section 53A-15-301.		
492	(2) Subject to Subsection (8) or (9), a human services program may not be licensed to		

493 serve education entitled children unless the human services program presents an educational 494 service plan that includes evidence: 495 (a) satisfactory to: 496 (i) the office; and 497 (ii) (A) the local school board of the school district in which the human services 498 program will be operated; or 499 (B) the school district superintendent of the school district in which the human services 500 program will be operated; and 501 (b) that children served by the human services program shall receive appropriate 502 educational services satisfying the requirements of applicable law. 503 (3) Subject to Subsection (8) or (9), if a human services program serves any education 504 entitled children whose custodial parents or legal guardians reside outside the state, then the 505 program shall also provide an educational funding plan that includes evidence: 506 (a) satisfactory to: 507 (i) the office; and 508 (ii) (A) the local school board of the school district in which the human services 509 program will be operated; or 510 (B) the school district superintendent of the school district in which the human services 511 program will be operated; and 512 (b) that all costs for educational services to be provided to the education entitled 513 children, including tuition, and school fees approved by the local school board, shall be borne 514 by the human services program. 515 (4) Subject to Subsection (8) or (9), and in accordance with Subsection (2), the human 516 services program shall obtain and provide the office with a letter: 517 (a) from the entity referred to in Subsection (2)(a)(ii): 518 (i) approving the educational service plan referred to in Subsection (2); or 519 (ii) (A) disapproving the educational service plan referred to in Subsection (2); and 520 (B) listing the specific requirements the human services program must meet before 521 approval is granted; and 522 (b) from the entity referred to in Subsection (3)(a)(ii): 523 (i) approving the educational funding plan, referred to in Subsection (3); or

524	(ii) (A) disapproving the educational funding plan, referred to in Subsection (3); and
525	(B) listing the specific requirements the human services program must meet before
526	approval is granted.
527	(5) Subject to Subsection (8), failure of a local school board or school district
528	superintendent to respond to a proposed plan within 45 days of receipt of the plan is equivalent
529	to approval of the plan by the local school board or school district superintendent if the human
530	services program provides to the office:
531	(a) proof that:
532	(i) the human services program submitted the proposed plan to the local school board
533	or school district superintendent; and
534	(ii) more than 45 days have passed from the day on which the plan was submitted; and
535	(b) an affidavit, on a form produced by the office, stating:
536	(i) the date that the human services program submitted the proposed plan to the local
537	school board or school district superintendent;
538	(ii) that more than 45 days have passed from the day on which the plan was submitted;
539	and
540	(iii) that the local school board or school district superintendent described in
541	Subsection (5)(b)(i) failed to respond to the proposed plan within 45 days from the day on
542	which the plan was submitted.
543	(6) If a licensee that is licensed to serve an education entitled child fails to comply with
544	its approved educational service plan or educational funding plan, then:
545	(a) the office shall give the licensee notice of intent to revoke the licensee's license; and
546	(b) if the licensee continues its noncompliance for more than 30 days after receipt of
547	the notice described in Subsection (6)(a), the office shall revoke the licensee's license.
548	(7) If an education entitled child whose custodial parent or legal guardian resides
549	within the state is provided with educational services by a school district other than the school
550	district in which the custodial parent or legal guardian resides, then the funding provisions of
551	Section 53A-2-210 apply.
552	(8) A human services program that is an accredited private school:
553	(a) for purposes of Subsection (2):
554	(i) is only required to submit proof to the office that the accreditation of the private

555	school is current; and	
556	(ii) is not required to submit an educational service plan for approval by an entity	
557	described in Subsection (2)(a)(ii);	
558	(b) for purposes of Subsection (3):	
559	(i) is only required to submit proof to the office that all costs for educational services	
560	provided to education entitled children will be borne by the human services program; and	
561	(ii) is not required to submit an educational funding plan for approval by an entity	
562	described in Subsection (3)(a)(ii); and	
563	(c) is not required to comply with Subsections (4) and (5).	
564	(9) Except for Subsection (7), the provisions of this section do not apply to a human	
565	services program that is:	
566	(a) a foster home; and	
567	(b) required to be licensed by the office.	
568	Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [12] \underline{13} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 62A-4a-606 is amended to read:	
569	62A-4a-606. Child placing agency responsibility for educational services	
570	Payment of costs.	
571	(1) A child placing agency shall ensure that the requirements of [Section 53A-11-101]	
572	Subsections 53A-11-101.5(2) and 53A-11-101.7(1) are met through the provision of	
573	appropriate educational services for all children served in the state by the agency.	
574	(2) If the educational services are to be provided through a public school, and:	
575	(a) the custodial parent or legal guardian resides outside the state, then the child	
576	placing agency shall pay all educational costs required under Sections 53A-2-205 and	
577	53A-12-102; or	
578	(b) the custodial parent or legal guardian resides within the state, then the child placing	
579	agency shall pay all educational costs required under Section 53A-12-102.	
580	(3) Children in the custody or under the care of a Utah state agency are exempt from	
581	the payment of fees required under Subsection (2).	
582	(4) A public school shall admit any child living within its school boundaries who is	
583	under the supervision of a child placing agency upon payment by the agency of the tuition and	
584	fees required under Subsection (2).	
585	Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [13] \underline{14} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 78-3a-103 is amended to read:	

586	78-3a-103. Definitions.	
587	(1) As used in this chapter:	
588	(a) "Abused child" includes a minor less than 18 years of age who:	
589	(i) has suffered or been threatened with nonaccidental physical or mental harm,	
590	negligent treatment, or sexual exploitation; or	
591	(ii) has been the victim of any sexual abuse.	
592	(b) "Adjudication" means a finding by the court, incorporated in a decree, that the facts	
593	alleged in the petition have been proved.	
594	(c) "Adult" means a person 18 years of age or over, except that persons 18 years or	
595	over under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 78-3a-121 shall	
596	be referred to as minors.	
597	(d) "Board" means the Board of Juvenile Court Judges.	
598	(e) "Child placement agency" means:	
599	(i) a private agency licensed to receive minors for placement or adoption under this	
600	code; or	
601	(ii) a private agency receiving minors for placement or adoption in another state, which	
602	agency is licensed or approved where such license or approval is required by law.	
603	(f) "Commit" means to transfer legal custody.	
604	(g) "Court" means the juvenile court.	
605	(h) "Dependent child" includes a minor who is homeless or without proper care	
606	through no fault of the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian.	
607	(i) "Deprivation of custody" means transfer of legal custody by the court from a parent	
608	or the parents or a previous legal custodian to another person, agency, or institution.	
609	(j) "Detention" means home detention and secure detention as defined in Section	
610	62A-7-101 for the temporary care of minors who require secure custody in physically	
611	restricting facilities:	
612	(i) pending court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction; or	
613	(ii) while under the continuing jurisdiction of the court.	
614	(k) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services.	
615	(l) "Formal referral" means a written report from a peace officer or other person	
616	informing the court that a minor is or appears to be within the court's jurisdiction and that a	

617	petition may be filed.
618	(m) "Group rehabilitation therapy" means psychological and social counseling of one
619	or more persons in the group, depending upon the recommendation of the therapist.
620	(n) "Guardianship of the person" includes the authority to consent to marriage, to
621	enlistment in the armed forces, to major medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment, and to legal
622	custody, if legal custody is not vested in another person, agency, or institution.
623	(o) "Habitual truant" is [a school-age minor who:] as defined in Section 53A-11-101.
624	[(i) has received:]
625	[(A) more than two truancy citations within one school year from the school in which
626	the minor is or should be enrolled; and]
627	[(B) eight absences without a legitimate or valid excuse; or]
628	[(ii) in defiance of efforts on the part of school authorities as required under Section
629	53A-11-103, refuses to regularly attend school or any scheduled period of the school day.]
630	(p) "Legal custody" means a relationship embodying the following rights and duties:
631	(i) the right to physical custody of the minor;
632	(ii) the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the minor;
633	(iii) the duty to provide the minor with food, clothing, shelter, education, and ordinary
634	medical care;
635	(iv) the right to determine where and with whom the minor shall live; and
636	(v) the right, in an emergency, to authorize surgery or other extraordinary care.
637	(q) (i) "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years.
638	(ii) "Minor" includes the term "child" as used in other parts of this chapter.
639	(r) "Natural parent" means a minor's biological or adoptive parent, and includes the
640	minor's noncustodial parent.
641	(s) (i) "Neglected child" means a minor:
642	(A) whose parent, guardian, or custodian has abandoned the minor, except as provided
643	in Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part 8, Safe Relinquishment of a Newborn Child;
644	(B) whose parent, guardian, or custodian has subjected the minor to mistreatment or
645	abuse;
646	(C) who lacks proper parental care by reason of the fault or habits of the parent,
647	guardian, or custodian;

(D) whose parent, guardian, or custodian fails or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, education, or medical care, including surgery or psychiatric services when required, or any other care necessary for health, safety, morals, or well-being; or

(E) who is at risk of being a neglected or abused child as defined in this chapter because another minor in the same home is a neglected or abused child as defined in this chapter.

- (ii) The aspect of neglect related to education, described in Subsection (1)(s)(i)(D), means that, after receiving notice that a minor has been frequently absent from school without good cause, or that the minor has failed to cooperate with school authorities in a reasonable manner, a parent or guardian fails to make a good faith effort to ensure that the minor receives an appropriate education.
- (iii) A parent or guardian legitimately practicing religious beliefs and who, for that reason, does not provide specified medical treatment for a minor, is not guilty of neglect.
- (iv) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(s)(i), a health care decision made for a child by the child's parent or guardian does not constitute neglect unless the state or other party to the proceeding shows, by clear and convincing evidence, that the health care decision is not reasonable and informed.
- (v) Nothing in Subsection (1)(s)(iv) may prohibit a parent or guardian from exercising the right to obtain a second health care opinion.
- (t) "Nonjudicial adjustment" means closure of the case by the assigned probation officer without judicial determination upon the consent in writing of the minor, the parent, legal guardian or custodian, and the assigned probation officer.
- (u) "Probation" means a legal status created by court order following an adjudication on the ground of a violation of law or under Section 78-3a-104, whereby the minor is permitted to remain in the minor's home under prescribed conditions and under supervision by the probation department or other agency designated by the court, subject to return to the court for violation of any of the conditions prescribed.
- (v) "Protective supervision" means a legal status created by court order following an adjudication on the ground of abuse, neglect, or dependency, whereby the minor is permitted to remain in the minor's home, and supervision and assistance to correct the abuse, neglect, or dependency is provided by the probation department or other agency designated by the court.

679 (w) (i) "Residual parental rights and duties" means those rights and duties remaining 680 with the parent after legal custody or guardianship, or both, have been vested in another person 681 or agency, including: 682 (A) the responsibility for support; 683 (B) the right to consent to adoption; 684 (C) the right to determine the child's religious affiliation; and 685 (D) the right to reasonable parent-time unless restricted by the court. 686 (ii) If no guardian has been appointed, "residual parental rights and duties" also include 687 the right to consent to: 688 (A) marriage; 689 (B) enlistment; and 690 (C) major medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment. 691 (x) "Secure facility" means any facility operated by or under contract with the Division 692 of Juvenile Justice Services, that provides 24-hour supervision and confinement for youth 693 offenders committed to the division for custody and rehabilitation. 694 (y) "Shelter" means the temporary care of minors in physically unrestricted facilities 695 pending court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction. (z) "State supervision" means a disposition that provides a more intensive level of 696 697 intervention than standard probation but is less intensive or restrictive than a community 698 placement with the Division of Juvenile Justice Services. 699 (aa) "Substantiated" has the same meaning as defined in Subsection 62A-4a-101(29). 700 (bb) "Supported" has the same meaning as defined in Subsection 62A-4a-101(31). 701 (cc) "Termination of parental rights" means the permanent elimination of all parental 702 rights and duties, including residual parental rights and duties, by court order. 703 (dd) "Therapist" means a person employed by a state division or agency for the purpose 704 of conducting psychological treatment and counseling of a minor in its custody, or any other 705 person licensed or approved by the state for the purpose of conducting psychological treatment

- 707 (ee) "Unsubstantiated" has the same meaning as defined in Subsection
- 708 62A-4a-101(34).

and counseling.

706

709 (ff) "Without merit" has the same meaning as defined in Subsection 62A-4a-101(36).

710	(2) As used in Part 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings, with regard to the
711	Division of Child and Family Services:
712	(a) "Custody" means the custody of a minor in the Division of Child and Family
713	Services as of the date of disposition.
714	(b) "Protective custody" means the shelter of a minor by the Division of Child and
715	Family Services from the time the minor is removed from home until the earlier of:
716	(i) the shelter hearing; or
717	(ii) the minor's return home.
718	(c) "Temporary custody" means the custody of a minor in the Division of Child and
719	Family Services from the date of the shelter hearing until disposition.
720	Section $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [14] \ \underline{15} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$. Section 78-3a-801 is amended to read:
721	78-3a-801. Jurisdiction over adults for offenses against minors Proof of
722	delinquency not required for conviction.
723	(1) The court shall have jurisdiction, concurrent with the district court or justice court
724	otherwise having subject matter jurisdiction, to try adults for the following offenses committed
725	against minors:
726	(a) unlawful sale or supply of alcohol beverage or product to minors in violation of
727	Section 32A-12-203;
728	(b) failure to report child abuse or neglect, as required by Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part 4
729	Child Abuse or Neglect Reporting Requirements;
730	(c) harboring a minor in violation of Section 62A-4a-501;
731	(d) misdemeanor custodial interference in violation of Section 76-5-303;
732	(e) contributing to the delinquency of a minor in violation of Section 76-10-2301;
733	(f) failure to comply with compulsory education requirements in violation of Section
734	[53A-11-101] <u>53A-11-101.5</u> .
735	(2) It is not necessary for the minor to be found to be delinquent or to have committed
736	a delinquent act for the court to exercise jurisdiction under Subsection (1).

736

Legislative Review Note as of 1-6-06 3:02 PM

Based on a limited legal review, this legislation has not been determined to have a high probability of being held unconstitutional.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

Fiscal Note Bill Number HB0253	School Truancy Amendments	20-Jan-06 3:37 PM
State Impact		
No fiscal impact.		
Individual and Business Impact		
No fiscal impact.		

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst