HOUSE BILL 297

53RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2018

INTRODUCED BY

Patricio Ruiloba and Jimmie C. Hall

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AN ACT

RELATING TO COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE; PROVIDING FOR EARLIER AND MORE INTENSIVE INTERVENTION FOR STUDENTS WHO ARE ABSENT OR CHRONICALLY ABSENT; REDEFINING TERMS; REQUIRING PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO PARTNER WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO ASSIST IN DROPPING RATES OF CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM; PROVIDING A PROCESS THAT PROGRESSES FROM INFORMAL INTERVENTION THROUGH PARENTAL NOTIFICATION AND INTERVENTION TO REFERRAL TO THE CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES DEPARTMENT AND EVENTUALLY TO SUSPENSION OF DRIVER'S LICENSES FOR APPLICABLE STUDENTS; REQUIRING DATA COLLECTION AND USE; PUTTING A RECORD OF ABSENCES AND RESPONSES TO INTERVENTIONS INTO STUDENTS' CUMULATIVE RECORD SO THAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS CONTINUE TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS WHO HAVE TROUBLE ATTENDING CLASS OR SCHOOL AND TO THEIR FAMILIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

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SECTION 1. Section 22-12-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 170, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-12-2. COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE--RESPONSIBILITY.--

- Except as otherwise provided, a school-age person shall attend public school, private school, home school or a state institution until the school-age person is at least eighteen years of age unless that person has graduated from high school or received a high school equivalency credential. A parent may give written, signed permission for the school-age person over the age of sixteen to leave school in case of hardship or after all interventions have been tried and the request to leave school is approved by the local superintendent or head administrator of a charter school or private school.
- A school-age person subject to the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law shall attend school for at least the length of time of the school year that is established in the school district in which the person is a resident or the [state-chartered] charter school or private school in which the person is enrolled and the school district or [state-chartered] charter school or private school shall not excuse a student from attending school except as provided in that law or for parent-authorized medical reasons.
- $[\frac{Any}{A}]$ A parent of a school-age person subject to C. the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law is responsible for the school attendance of [that] the school-age

person.

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Each [local school board and each governing body of a charter school or] private school shall enforce [the provisions] attendance in accordance with its policies and procedures so long as its students meet the attendance requirements of the Compulsory School Attendance Law [for students enrolled in their respective schools]."

SECTION 2. Section 22-12-2.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 27, as amended by Laws 1997, Chapter 239, Section 1 and also by Laws 1997, Chapter 245, Section 1) is amended to read:

"22-12-2.1. INTERSCHOLASTIC EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES--STUDENT PARTICIPATION. --

A public school student [shall] must have at least a 2.0 grade point average on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, either cumulatively or for the grading period immediately preceding participation, in order to be eligible to participate in any interscholastic extracurricular activity. For purposes of this section, "grading period" is a period of time not less than six weeks. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to students receiving moderate to maximum special education services.

No student shall be absent from school for school-sponsored interscholastic extracurricular activities in excess of fifteen days per semester, and no class may be missed .210183.1

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in excess of fifteen times per semester.

- The provisions of Subsections A and B of this section apply only to interscholastic extracurricular activities.
- The [state superintendent] secretary may issue a waiver relating to the number of absences for participation in any state or national competition. The [state superintendent] secretary shall develop a procedure for petitioning cumulative provision eligibility cases, similar to other eligibility situations.
- Student standards for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities shall be applied beginning with a student's academic record in ninth grade [nine]."
- SECTION 3. Section 22-12-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 238, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION [EXCUSAL] OR TRIBAL "22-12-3. OBLIGATIONS .-- A public school student may, subject to the approval of the school principal, be [excused] absent from school to participate in religious instruction or tribal obligations for not more than one class period each school day with the written consent of the student's [parents] parent at a time period that is not in conflict with the academic program of the school [The local school board or governing body of a charter school, and its school employees] and the student's

bracketed material]

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academic class schedule. The school district or the public school shall not assume responsibility for the religious instruction of any student or permit [it] religious instruction to be conducted on school property."

Section 22-12-3.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2013, SECTION 4. Chapter 198, Section 1) is amended to read:

"22-12-3.1. [EXCUSED] ABSENCES FOR PREGNANT AND PARENTING STUDENTS CONSIDERED MEDICAL ABSENCE. --

Each school district and charter school shall maintain an attendance policy that:

- (1) provides at least ten days of [excused] medical absences for a student who provides documentation of the birth of the student's child and provides [excused] medical absences for any additional days missed by a pregnant or parenting student for which a longer period of absence is deemed medically necessary by the student's physician; provided that the student shall be allowed a time period to make up the work that the student missed that equals the number of days the student was medically absent for the birth of a child; and
- provides four days per semester of (2) [excused] medical absences, in addition to the number of allowed absences for all students, for a student who provides appropriate documentation of pregnancy or that the student is the parent of a child under the age of thirteen needing care; and allows the student a time period to make up the work that

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the student missed that equals the number of days the student was absent.

- B. The pregnant or parenting student is responsible for communicating the student's pregnancy and parenting status to the appropriate school personnel if the student chooses to disclose the information.
- C. The school district or charter school shall provide a copy of the pregnant and parenting student absence policies to all students in middle, junior high and high schools."
- SECTION 5. Section 22-12-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 211, Section 10) is amended to read:
- "22-12-4. RIGHT TO EDUCATION.--All school-age persons in the state shall have a right to a free public education as follows:
- A. except for school-age persons who are detained in a state or local detention center or enrolled or residing in state institutions other than those school-age persons provided for in Subsection C of this section, [any] a school-age person [shall have] has a right to attend public school within the school district in which [he] the person resides or is present;
- B. except as provided in Subsection C of this section, the state or local detention center or state institution in which a school-age person is detained, [or] enrolled or residing shall be responsible for providing .210183.1

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educational services for the school-age person; and

- C. [any] a school-age person who is a client as defined in Section [34-2A-2 NMSA 1953] 43-1-3 NMSA 1978 in a state institution under the authority of the secretary of [the] health [and environment department] shall have a right to attend public school in the school district in which the institution in which [he] the person is a client is located if:
- (1) the school-age person has been recommended for placement in a public school by the educational appraisal and review committee of the school district in which the institution is located; or
- (2) the school-age person has been recommended for placement in a public school as a result of the appeal process as provided in the special education [regulations]

 rules of the [state board of education] department."
- SECTION 6. Section 22-12-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 172, as amended) is amended to read:

 "22-12-5. PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.--
- A. Local school boards may admit [school-age persons] students who do not live within the school district to the public schools within the school district when there are sufficient public school accommodations to provide for them.
- B. Local school boards may [permit school-age persons] allow students to transfer to a public school outside the [child's] student's attendance zone but within the school .210183.1

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district when there are sufficient <u>public</u> school accommodations to provide for them.

- C. Local school boards [may] shall charge a tuition fee for the right to attend public school within the school district [only] to those school-age persons who do not live The tuition fee shall not exceed the amount within the state. generated by the public school fund for a [school-age person] student similarly situated within the school district for the current school year.
- When the parent [or guardian] of a student not living in the state pays an ad valorem property tax for school purposes within the school district, the amount of the tuition payable for the school year shall be reduced by the district average ad valorem tax per [pupil] student as determined by the ad valorem tax credit [utilized] used in calculating state equalization guarantee distribution."
- SECTION 7. A new Section 22-12-5.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "22-12-5.1. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Compulsory School Attendance Law:
- "absent" means a student is not in attendance for a class or a school day;
- "chronically absent" means a student continues to be absent after the public school has offered interventions or resources as provided in Section 22-12-5.3 NMSA 1978 or is .210183.1

absent for a total of ten classes or school days that are not related to the student's medical absences, extracurricular activities, religious instruction or tribal obligations, if any;

- C. "medical absence" or "medically absent" means a student is not in attendance for a class or a school day for a parent- or doctor-authorized medical reason or the student is a pregnant or parenting student;
- D. "pattern of absences" means recurring behavior that helps to identify a student's problem with class or school attendance and that serves as an indicator of future behavior and may require the public school's intervention;
- E. "school day" includes a portion of the school day that is more than two classes; and
- F. "school principal" includes a head administrator of a charter school."
- SECTION 8. A new Section 22-12-5.2 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "22-12-5.2. [NEW MATERIAL] PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE POLICIES--REPORTING.--
- A. Each public school shall maintain an attendance policy that:
- (1) provides for early identification of students with absences and students in need of intervention, and early identification of patterns of absences, before .210183.1

1	chronic absenteeism begins;
2	(2) provides intervention strategies that
3	focus on:
4	(a) keeping students in an educational
5	setting;
6	(b) prohibiting out-of-school suspension
7	and expulsion as the punishment for absences and chronic
8	absenteeism; and
9	(c) assisting a student's family to
10	remove barriers to the student's regular school attendance or
11	attendance in another educational setting;
12	(3) limits the use of withdrawal as provided
13	in Section 22-8-2 NMSA 1978 only after exhausting all
14	intervention efforts to keep students in educational settings;
15	(4) requires that accurate class attendance be
16	taken for every instructional class and day in every public
17	school or school program; and
18	(5) provides for public schools to document
19	the following for each absent or chronically absent student:
20	(a) differentiates medical absence,
21	interscholastic extracurricular activities, religious
22	instruction and tribal obligations for data purposes;
23	(b) attempts by the public school to
24	notify the parent that the student was absent from class or the
25	school day;
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	(c) attempts to improve attendance
informally by talking	to the student or parent and finding
solutions to barriers	to school attendance or changes to the
student's attendance l	hehavior.

- (d) attempts of the public school to meet formally with the parent to discuss necessary interventions for the student or the family; and
- (e) intervention strategies implemented to support keeping the student in an educational setting.
- B. The school district or governing board of a charter school shall review and approve public school attendance policies.
- C. School districts and charter schools shall report absences and chronic absenteeism data to the department at the end of each grading period and shall document intervention efforts made to keep students in an educational setting. The department shall compile school district and charter school reports on types of absences, rates of absences and chronic absenteeism and require school districts and charter schools to certify that the information is being reported consistently and correctly. The department shall share information from state-chartered charter schools with the commission."

SECTION 9. A new Section 22-12-5.3 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

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1	"22-12-5.3. [NEW MATERIAL] ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE
2	LAWPROCEDURES
3	A. Each public school shall initiate the
4	enforcement of the provisions of the Compulsory School
5	Attendance Law for its enrolled students. The enforcement
6	policies of each public school shall focus on prevention and
7	intervention.
8	B. Every public school shall provide interventions
9	to students who are absent or chronically absent, which may
10	include:
11	(1) assessing student and family needs and
12	matching those needs with appropriate public or private
13	providers, including civic and corporate sponsors;
14	(2) making referrals to health care and social
15	service providers;
16	(3) collaborating and coordinating with health
17	and social service agencies and organizations through school-
18	based and off-site delivery systems;
19	(4) recruiting service providers and business,
20	community and civic organizations to provide needed services
21	and goods that are not otherwise available to a student or the
22	student's family;
23	(5) establishing partnerships between the
24	school and community organizations such as civic, business and
25	professional groups and organizations; and recreational, social

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and	after-school progra	ns such	as	boys'	and	girls'	clubs	and
boy	and girl scouts;							

- (6) identifying and coordinating ageappropriate resources for students in need of:
- (a) counseling, training and placement for employment;
 - (b) drug and alcohol abuse counseling;
 - (c) family crisis counseling; and
 - (d) mental health counseling;
- (7) promoting family support and parent education programs; and
- (8) seeking out other services or goods a student or the student's family needs to assist the student to stay in school and succeed.
- C. Beginning on the first day of school, every classroom teacher or the teacher's educational assistant shall be responsible for taking accurate attendance for every class and report absences to the person assigned by the school principal to collect such data. That person, in cooperation with the student's classroom teacher, shall identify patterns of behavior related to absences and report that information to the school principal.
- D. Each public school shall provide interventions for students who are missing school as follows:
- (1) for students who have three unexcused .210183.1

absences, five excused absences or a combination of unexcused and excused absences totaling five absences, excluding interscholastic extracurricular absences:

(a) for elementary students, the student's parent shall be notified verbally of the student's attendance history, the impact of student absences on student academic outcomes, any available interventions and services available to the student and the student's family and the consequences of further absences, including referral to the juvenile probation office where the student resides; and

(b) for middle and high school students, the student and the student's parent shall be notified verbally of the student's attendance history and the impact of student absences on student academic outcomes, any available interventions and services available to the student and the student's family and the consequences of further absences, including referral for chronic absenteeism to the juvenile probation office where the student resides;

absences or seven excused absences, or a combination of excused and unexcused absences totaling seven absences, the student's parent shall be notified of the absenteeism in writing by mail. The notice shall include a date, time and place for the parent to meet with the school principal or the head administrator of a charter school to develop intervention strategies that focus

on keeping the student in an educational setting. A student assistance team shall be convened to establish a specific intervention plan for the student that includes establishing weekly progress monitoring and a contract for attendance; and

- (3) for students who accumulate more than seven absences, whether excused or unexcused, the school shall give written notice of the absenteeism by mail or personal service on the parent and shall establish nonpunitive consequences at the school level. The school principal or head administrator of a charter school shall consult with the student's teacher and shall initiate meetings with the teacher and the student if the alleged cause of absence from class is teacher-student incompatibility.
- E. If after the public school provides necessary interventions or other resources or provides the parent links to necessary interventions or other resources, or if the parent or family does not avail itself of school or community resources, or if the student continues to be absent for a total of ten classes or school days, the student shall be considered chronically absent and the school principal shall refer the student to the families in need of services program of the children, youth and families department within five days of the tenth absence. The record of the public school's interventions and the student's and parent's responses to the interventions shall be provided to the children, youth and families

department and the public education department."

SECTION 10. A new section of the Compulsory School Attendance Law is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES PROGRAM-ADDITIONAL INTERVENTIONS--DETERMINATION OF IMPROVEMENT--FAILURE
TO IMPROVE ATTENDANCE BEHAVIOR--SUSPENSION OF DRIVER'S
LICENSE.--

A. The caseworker for the families in need of services program of the children, youth and families department shall meet with the family at the public school in which the student is enrolled to determine if there are other intervention services that may be provided. The meeting shall involve the school principal or other school personnel and appropriate community partners unless the parent objects. The children, youth and families department shall determine if additional interventions, including monitoring, will be worthwhile in changing the student's behavior.

B. If the student has a driver's license, the caseworker assigned to the student shall notify the student and the parent at the meeting provided for in Subsection A of this section that if the families in need of services program does not see behavioral improvements, including class or school day attendance, the caseworker shall report the student's noncompliance to the public education department and the student's driver's license shall be suspended. The

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notification provided for in this subsection serves as notice for purposes of due process.

- C. No later than thirty days after the meeting, the caseworker shall notify the public school and the public education department of the student's progress. If the student has refused interventions, including placement in an alternative educational setting, and the student's attendance behavior has not improved, the families in need of services program shall notify the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department that the student's driver's license is suspended. The caseworker shall notify the public education department and shall forward the student's record to that department.
- The motor vehicle division shall issue a notice D. of suspension to the student. The student or the student's parent may request an administrative hearing to oppose the suspension. Unless reinstatement is required as a result of a hearing, a suspended license pursuant to this section shall continue until:
- the families in need of services program issues a written certificate of compliance to the student;
- (2) the student presents the certificate of compliance to the motor vehicle division; and
- the student pays the motor vehicle (3) division the reinstatement fee required by Section 66-5-33.1 .210183.1

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underscored material	[bracketed material]

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Ε. If a student turns eighteen and leaves school during the period of suspension, the student's driver's license shall be reinstated."

SECTION 11. Section 22-12-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 175, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-12-7. ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE LAW--HABITUAL TRUANTS--PENALTY.--

[A. Each local school board and each governing body of a charter school or private school shall initiate the enforcement of the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law for students enrolled in their respective schools.

B. To initiate enforcement of the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law against an habitual truant, a local school board or governing body of a charter school or private school or its authorized representatives shall give written notice of the habitual truancy by mail to or by personal service on the parent of the student subject to and in noncompliance with the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law. The notice shall include a date, time and place for the parent to meet with the local school district, charter school or private school to develop intervention strategies that focus on keeping the student in an educational setting.

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If unexcused absences continue after written notice of habitual truancy as provided in Subsection B of this section has occurred, the student shall be reported to the probation services office of the judicial district where the student resides for an investigation as to whether the student shall be considered to be a neglected child or a child in a family in need of services because of habitual truancy and thus subject to the provisions of the Children's Code. The probation services office may send a written notice to a parent of the student directing the parent and student to report to the probation services office to discuss services for the student or the family. In addition to any other disposition, the children's court may order the habitual truant's driving privileges to be suspended for a specified time not to exceed ninety days on the first finding of habitual truancy and not to exceed one year for a subsequent finding of habitual truancy.

Office where the student resides] families in need of services program of the children, youth and families department, a determination and finding is made that the [habitual truancy] chronic absenteeism by the student may have been caused by the parent of the student, then the matter will be referred [by the juvenile probation office] to the district attorney's office or any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction for appropriate investigation and filing of charges allowed under the

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Compulsory School Attendance Law. Charges against the parent may be filed in metropolitan court, magistrate court or district court.

[E.] B. A parent of the student who, after receiving written notice as provided in Subsection [B] D of [this] Section 22-12-5.3 NMSA 1978 and after the matter has been reviewed in accordance with Subsection $[\frac{1}{2}]$ A of this section, or who has been informed pursuant to a private school's attendance policy, knowingly allows the student to continue to violate the Compulsory School Attendance Law shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor. Upon the first conviction, a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100) may be imposed, or the parent of the student may be ordered to perform community service. If violations of the Compulsory School Attendance Law continue, upon the second and subsequent convictions, the parent of the student who knowingly allows the student to continue to violate the Compulsory School Attendance Law shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment for a definite term not to exceed six months or both.

[F. The provisions of this section shall apply beginning July 1, 2004.]"

SECTION 12. Section 32A-3A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 64, as amended) is amended to read:
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1	"52A-5A-2. DEFINITIONSAS used in the family services
2	Act:
3	A. "child or family in need of family services"
4	means:
5	(1) a family whose child's behavior endangers
6	the child's health, safety, education or well-being;
7	(2) a family whose child is absent or
8	chronically absent from public school;
9	$[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ a family whose child is absent from
10	the child's place of residence for twenty-four hours or more
11	without the consent of the parent, guardian or custodian;
12	$[\frac{(3)}{(4)}]$ a family in which the parent,
13	guardian or custodian of a child refuses to permit the child to
14	live with the parent, guardian or custodian; or
15	$[\frac{(4)}{(5)}]$ a family in which the child refuses
16	to live with [his] the child's parent, guardian or custodian;
17	and
18	B. "family services" means services that address
19	specific needs of the child or family."
20	SECTION 13. Section 32A-3A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
21	Chapter 77, Section 65, as amended) is amended to read:
22	"32A-3A-3. REQUEST FOR FAMILY SERVICESWITHDRAWAL OF
23	REQUESTPRESUMPTION OF GOOD FAITH
24	A. Any child or family member who has a reasonable
25	belief that the child or family is in need of family services

may request family services from the department.

- B. Any person, <u>including a public or private school</u> <u>principal</u>, who has a reasonable belief that a child or family is in need of family services may submit a referral to the department.
- C. A family that requests or accepts family services may withdraw its request for or acceptance of family services at any time.
- D. A person who refers a child or family for family services is presumed to be acting in good faith and shall be immune from civil or criminal liability, unless the person acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose."

SECTION 14. REPEAL.--Sections 22-12-8 and 22-12-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 104, Section 1 and Laws 2004, Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended) are repealed.

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