CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SENATE BILL 6398

Chapter 171, Laws of 2008

60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

COURT ACTIONS--TRUANCY--FINES

EFFECTIVE DATE: 06/12/08

Passed by the Senate February 15, 2008 YEAS $48\ \mathrm{NAYS}\ 0$

BRAD OWEN

President of the Senate

Passed by the House March 5, 2008 YEAS 96 NAYS 0

FRANK CHOPP

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved March 26, 2008, 10:09 a.m.

CERTIFICATE

I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SENATE BILL 6398** as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth.

THOMAS HOEMANN

Secretary

FILED

March 26, 2008

CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State State of Washington

SENATE BILL 6398

Passed Legislature - 2008 Regular Session

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2008 Regular Session

By Senators Stevens and Hargrove

8

9

Read first time 01/16/08. Referred to Committee on Human Services & Corrections.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to fines levied in truancy court actions; and 2 amending RCW 28A.225.090.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 28A.225.090 and 2002 c 175 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:
- 6 (1) A court may order a child subject to a petition under RCW 28A.225.035 to do one or more of the following:
 - (a) Attend the child's current school, and set forth minimum attendance requirements, including suspensions;
- (b) If there is space available and the program can provide educational services appropriate for the child, order the child to attend another public school, an alternative education program, center, a skill center, dropout prevention program, or another public educational program;
- (c) Attend a private nonsectarian school or program including an education center. Before ordering a child to attend an approved or certified private nonsectarian school or program, the court shall: (i) Consider the public and private programs available; (ii) find that placement is in the best interest of the child; and (iii) find that the

p. 1 SB 6398.SL

private school or program is willing to accept the child and will not charge any fees in addition to those established by contract with the student's school district. If the court orders the child to enroll in a private school or program, the child's school district shall contract with the school or program to provide educational services for the child. The school district shall not be required to contract for a weekly rate that exceeds the state general apportionment dollars calculated on a weekly basis generated by the child and received by the district. A school district shall not be required to enter into a contract that is longer than the remainder of the school year. A school district shall not be required to enter into or continue a contract if the child is no longer enrolled in the district;

- (d) Be referred to a community truancy board, if available; or
- (e) Submit to testing for the use of controlled substances or alcohol based on a determination that such testing is appropriate to the circumstances and behavior of the child and will facilitate the child's compliance with the mandatory attendance law and, if any test ordered under this subsection indicates the use of controlled substances or alcohol, order the minor to abstain from the unlawful consumption of controlled substances or alcohol and adhere to the recommendations of the drug assessment at no expense to the school.
- (2) If the child fails to comply with the court order, the court may order the child to be subject to detention, as provided in RCW 7.21.030(2)(e), or may impose alternatives to detention such as community restitution. Failure by a child to comply with an order issued under this subsection shall not be subject to detention for a period greater than that permitted pursuant to a civil contempt proceeding against a child under chapter 13.32A RCW.
- (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 twenty-five dollars for each day of unexcused absence from school. The court shall remit fifty percent of the fine collected under this section to the child's school 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 in attempting to cause a child in his or her custody to attend school or that the child's school did not perform its duties as required in RCW 28A.225.020. The court may order the parent to provide community restitution instead of imposing a fine.

Any fine imposed pursuant to this section may be suspended upon the condition that a parent charged with violating RCW 28A.225.010 shall participate with the school and the child in a supervised plan for the child's attendance at school or upon condition that the parent attend a conference or conferences scheduled by a school for the purpose of analyzing the causes of a child's absence.

1

2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

- (4) If a child continues to be truant after entering into a courtapproved order with the truancy board under RCW 28A.225.035, the juvenile court shall find the child in contempt, and the court may order the child to be subject to detention, as provided in RCW 7.21.030(2)(e), or may impose alternatives to detention such as meaningful community restitution. Failure by a child to comply with an order issued under this subsection may not subject a child to detention for a period greater than that permitted under a civil contempt proceeding against a child under chapter 13.32A RCW.
- 16 (5) Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section shall not apply 17 to a six or seven year-old child required to attend public school under 18 RCW 28A.225.015.

Passed by the Senate February 15, 2008. Passed by the House March 5, 2008. Approved by the Governor March 26, 2008. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 26, 2008.