# First Regular Session Sixty-ninth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

## **ENGROSSED**

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted on Second Reading in the House of Introduction

LLS NO. 13-0030.01 Julie Pelegrin x2700

**HOUSE BILL 13-1021** 

#### **HOUSE SPONSORSHIP**

Fields,

#### SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Hudak,

**House Committees** 

**Senate Committees** 

Education Appropriations

	A BILL FOR AN ACT
101	CONCERNING MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT STUDENTS COMPLY WITH
102	COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS, AND, IN
103	CONNECTION THEREWITH, LIMITING THE LENGTH OF
104	DETENTION THAT A COURT MAY IMPOSE TO ENFORCE
105	COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ALLOWING STUDENTS WHO
106	ARE UNDER JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION TO OBTAIN A GED,
107	AND SPECIFYING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATION
108	SERVICES PROVIDED IN JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES.

### **Bill Summary**

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries.)

The bill requires each school district to monitor student attendance and to identify:

- ! each student who is chronically absent. A student is chronically absent if he or she is absent, excused or unexcused, for 10 percent or more of the school year;
- ! each student who has a significant number of unexcused absences; and
- ! each student who is habitually truant. A student is habitually truant if he or she has 4 unexcused absences in one month or 10 unexcused absences in a school year.

If a student is chronically absent, the school district must implement best practices and research-based strategies to improve the student's attendance.

If a student is habitually truant, the school district shall contact the local collaborative management group, juvenile support services group, or other local community services group to coordinate the creation of a multidisciplinary plan to improve the student's school attendance.

A school district shall initiate court proceedings to enforce school attendance requirements but only if implementation of the student's multidisciplinary plan is unsuccessful. If a school district initiates court proceedings, it must submit evidence of the student's attendance record and the efforts made to improve the student's attendance. If the court issues an order to compel attendance, the order must also require the parent and student to cooperate in implementing the multidisciplinary plan. Under current law, the court may sentence the student to detention if the student does not comply with the valid court order. The bill limits the term of detention to no more than 5 days.

Under current law, a person who is 17 years of age or older may take the GED. A student who is 16 years of age may take the GED, but only if the student provides evidence that the GED is necessary for the student to participate in an educational or vocational program. Under the bill, a student who is 16 years of age and who is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court may take the GED if the judicial officer or administrative hearing officer finds it is in the student's best interest to do so.

The bill clarifies that a school district that is required to provide educational services to a juvenile detention facility shall provide the services for a number of hours that is comparable to the compulsory school attendance requirements and shall provide educational services that align with, and are designed to enable the juveniles to meet, the state model content standards.

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1	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:
2	SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 22-33-108, amend
3	(5), (6), and (7) as follows:
4	22-33-108. Judicial proceedings. (5) (a) As a last-resort
5	approach for addressing the problem of truancy, to be used only after a
6	school district has attempted other options for addressing truancy that
7	employ best practices and research-based strategies to minimize the need
8	for court action and the risk of detention orders against a child or parent,
9	court proceedings shall be initiated to compel compliance with the
10	compulsory attendance statute after the parent and the child have been
11	given written notice by the attendance officer of the school district or of
12	the state that proceedings will be initiated if the child does not comply
13	with the provisions of this article. It is the intent of the general
14	ASSEMBLY THAT, IN ENFORCING THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
15	REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ARTICLE, A SCHOOL DISTRICT SHALL EMPLOY BEST
16	PRACTICES AND RESEARCH-BASED STRATEGIES TO MINIMIZE THE NEED FOR
17	COURT ACTION AND THE RISK THAT A COURT WILL ISSUE DETENTION
18	ORDERS AGAINST A CHILD OR PARENT.
19	(b) A SCHOOL DISTRICT SHALL INITIATE COURT PROCEEDINGS TO
20	COMPEL A CHILD AND THE CHILD'S PARENT TO COMPLY WITH THE
21	ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN THIS ARTICLE BUT ONLY AS A
22	LAST-RESORT APPROACH TO ADDRESS THE CHILD'S TRUANCY AND ONLY IF
23	A CHILD CONTINUES TO BE HABITUALLY TRUANT AFTER SCHOOL OR
24	SCHOOL DISTRICT PERSONNEL HAVE CREATED AND IMPLEMENTED A PLAN
25	PURSUANT TO SECTION 22-33-107 (3) TO IMPROVE THE CHILD'S SCHOOL
26	ATTENDANCE.

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(c) Before initiating court proceedings to compel
COMPLIANCE WITH THE ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN THIS
ARTICLE, THE SCHOOL DISTRICT SHALL GIVE THE CHILD AND THE CHILD'S
PARENT WRITTEN NOTICE THAT THE SCHOOL DISTRICT WILL INITIATE
PROCEEDINGS IF THE CHILD DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE ATTENDANCE
REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ARTICLE. The school district may combine the
notice and summons. If combined, the petition shall MUST state the date
on which THE SCHOOL DISTRICT WILL INITIATE proceedings, will be
initiated, which date shall MUST not be less than five days from AFTER the
date of the notice and summons. The notice shall MUST state the
provisions of this article with which compliance is required and shall
MUST state that the SCHOOL DISTRICT WILL NOT INITIATE proceedings will
not be brought if the child complies with that provision THE IDENTIFIED
PROVISIONS before the filing of the proceeding PROCEEDINGS ARE FILED.
(d) IF A SCHOOL DISTRICT INITIATES COURT PROCEEDINGS
PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (5), THE SCHOOL DISTRICT, AT A MINIMUM,
MUST SUBMIT TO THE COURT EVIDENCE OF:
(I) THE CHILD'S ATTENDANCE RECORD PRIOR TO AND AFTER THE
POINT AT WHICH THE CHILD WAS IDENTIFIED AS HABITUALLY TRUANT;
(II) THE INTERVENTIONS AND STRATEGIES USED TO IMPROVE THE
CHILD'S ATTENDANCE BEFORE SCHOOL OR SCHOOL DISTRICT PERSONNEL
CREATED THE CHILD'S PLAN DESCRIBED IN SECTION 22-33-107 (3); AND
(III) THE CHILD'S PLAN AND THE EFFORTS OF THE CHILD, THE
CHILD'S PARENT, AND SCHOOL OR SCHOOL DISTRICT PERSONNEL TO
IMPLEMENT THE PLAN.
(6) In the discretion of The court before which a proceeding to
compel attendance is brought MAY ISSUE, IN ITS DISCRETION, an order may

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be issued against the child or the child's parent or both compelling the child to attend school as provided by this article or compelling the parent to take reasonable steps to assure the child's attendance. The order may MUST require the child or AND parent or both to follow an appropriate treatment plan that addresses problems affecting the child's school attendance and that ensures the child has an opportunity to obtain a quality education TO COOPERATE WITH THE SCHOOL DISTRICT IN COMPLYING WITH THE PLAN CREATED FOR THE CHILD PURSUANT TO SECTION 22-33-107 (3).

- (7) (a) If the child does not comply with the valid court order issued against the child or against both the parent and the child, the court may order that an investigation ASSESSMENT FOR NEGLECT AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 19-3-102 (1), C.R.S., be conducted as provided in section 19-2-510 (2) 19-3-501, C.R.S. and IN ADDITION, the court may order the child to show cause why he or she should not be held in contempt of court.
- (b) The court may include as a sanction IMPOSE SANCTIONS after a finding of contempt an appropriate treatment plan that may include, but need not be limited to, community service to be performed by the child, supervised activities, participation in services for at-risk students, as described by section 22-33-204, and other activities having goals that shall ensure that the child has an opportunity to obtain a quality education.
- (b) (c) If the court finds that the child has refused to COMPLY WITH THE PLAN CREATED FOR THE CHILD PURSUANT TO SECTION 22-33-107 (3), the court may impose on the child as a sanction for contempt of court a sentence to incarceration to any OF DETENTION FOR

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1	NO MORE THAN FIVE DAYS IN A juvenile detention facility operated by or
2	under contract with the department of human services pursuant to section
3	19-2-402, C.R.S., and any rules promulgated by the Colorado supreme
4	court.
5	
	<b>SECTION 2.</b> In Colorado Revised Statutes, <b>amend</b> 22-33-104.7
6	as follows:
7	22-33-104.7. Eligibility for the general educational
8	<b>development tests.</b> (1) Any child A STUDENT WHO IS sixteen years of age
9	AND who submits written evidence of a need to take the GED to be
10	eligible for an educational or vocational program shall be IS eligible to sit
11	for the GED after complying with all statutory and regulatory
12	requirements in regard to GED testing.
13	(2) (a) A STUDENT WHO IS SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND WHO IS
14	SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT IS ELIGIBLE TO SIT
15	FOR THE $\overline{\text{GED}}$ IF THE JUDICIAL OFFICER OR ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING
16	OFFICER WHO HAS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STUDENT'S CASE FINDS THAT
17	SITTING FOR THE GED IS IN THE STUDENT'S BEST INTERESTS BASED ON:
18	(I) THE NUMBER OF CREDITS THAT THE STUDENT HAS EARNED
19	TOWARD HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND THE NUMBER NEEDED TO
20	GRADUATE;
21	(II) THE OUTCOME OF PREVIOUS CREDIT RECOVERY AND SCHOOL
22	REENGAGEMENT PLANS, IF ANY, CREATED FOR THE STUDENT BY THE
23	SCHOOL IN WHICH THE STUDENT WAS MOST RECENTLY ENROLLED; AND
24	(III) THE DESIRES OF THE STUDENT AND THE STUDENT'S PARENT
25	CONCERNING RETURNING TO SCHOOL OR SITTING FOR THE GED.
26	(b) Before sitting for the GED, a student who is eligible
27	PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH (a) OF THIS SUBSECTION (2) SHALL COMPLY
<i>4 1</i>	TURSUANT TO FARAURAFH (a) OF THIS SUBSECTION (2) SHALL CUMPLY

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1	WITH ALL STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS IN REGARD TO
2	GED TESTING.
3	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2-402, amend (3)
4	(a) as follows:
5	19-2-402. Juvenile detention services and facilities to be
6	provided by department of human services - education.
7	(3) (a) (I) JUVENILES IN A JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY ARE EXEMPT
8	FROM COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS PURSUANT TO
9	SECTION 22-33-104 (2) (f), C.R.S. HOWEVER, IT IS THE INTENT OF THE
10	GENERAL ASSEMBLY THAT THE JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY AND
11	SCHOOL DISTRICT IN WHICH THE FACILITY IS LOCATED COOPERATE TO
12	ENSURE THAT EACH JUVENILE WHO IS IN DETENTION IS OFFERED
13	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AT THE GRADE LEVEL IDENTIFIED FOR THE
14	JUVENILE IN A TIME FRAME THAT ALIGNS WITH THE HOURLY
15	REQUIREMENTS FOR ATTENDANCE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 22-33-104 (1),
16	C.R.S.
17	(II) The school boards of the school districts that a juvenile
18	detention facility serves or in which the juvenile detention facility is
19	located, when requested by the judge of the juvenile court, shall furnish
20	teachers and any books or equipment needed for the proper education of
21	such juveniles as may be present in the juvenile detention facility TO
22	PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES THAT ALIGN WITH, AND ARE DESIGNED
23	TO ASSIST EACH JUVENILE IN ACHIEVING, THE STATEWIDE MODEL CONTENT
24	STANDARDS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 22-7-1005, C.R.S., FOR
25	EACH JUVENILE'S IDENTIFIED GRADE LEVEL. THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND
26	THE PERSONNEL AT THE DETENTION FACILITY SHALL COOPERATE TO
27	ENSURE THAT THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE

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