



AN ACT REVISING SCHOOL TRUANCY LAWS; CLARIFYING CONSEQUENCES TO A TRUANT CHILD AND THE CHILD'S PARENT OR GUARDIAN; CLARIFYING THAT A HABITUALLY TRUANT CHILD MAY BE REFERRED TO YOUTH COURT; AMENDING SECTIONS 20-5-104, 20-5-105, 20-5-106, AND 41-5-103, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE AND AN APPLICABILITY DATE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Section 20-5-104, MCA, is amended to read:

"20-5-104. Attendance officer. In order to enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this title, each district shall have at least one person serving as an attendance officer according to the following requirements:

(1) districts of the first ~~and second~~ class and districts of the second class with a dropout rate higher than the statewide average dropout rate as calculated by the office of public instruction shall ~~employ and~~ appoint one or more of the district's staff as attendance officers;

(2) districts of the second class with a dropout rate at or below the statewide average dropout rate as calculated by the office of public instruction and districts of the third class may ~~employ and~~ appoint an one or more of the district's staff as attendance officer ~~or may appoint a constable or other peace officer as an attendance officer~~ officers; or

(3) the county superintendent ~~shall~~ must be the attendance officer in second-class or third-class districts that do not appoint an attendance officer."

Section 2. Section 20-5-105, MCA, is amended to read:

"20-5-105. Attendance officer -- powers and duties. The attendance officer of a district:

(1) must, subject to district policy, be vested with police powers, the authority to serve warrants, and the authority to enter places of employment of children in order to enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this title;

(2) ~~shall~~ may, subject to district policy, take into custody any child subject to compulsory attendance who is not excused under the provisions of this title and conduct the child to the school in which the child is or should be enrolled;

(3) ~~shall~~ may, subject to district policy, do whatever else is required to investigate and enforce the compulsory attendance provisions of this title and the pupil attendance policies of the trustees;

(4) ~~shall~~ may, subject to district policy, institute proceedings against any parent, guardian, or other person violating the compulsory attendance provisions of this title;

(5) ~~shall~~ may, subject to district policy, keep a record of transactions for the inspection and information of the trustees and shall make reports in the manner and to whomever the trustees designate; and

(6) ~~shall~~ may, subject to district policy, perform any other duties prescribed by the trustees to preserve the morals and secure good conduct of the pupils of the district."

Section 3. Section 20-5-106, MCA, is amended to read:

"20-5-106. Truancy. (1) For the purposes of this part "truant" or "truancy" means the persistent nonattendance without excuse, as defined by district policy, for all or any part of a school day equivalent to the length of one class period of a child required to attend a school under 20-5-103.

~~(1)(2) Whenever the~~ If an attendance officer discovers a child is truant ~~from school or a child subject to compulsory attendance who is not enrolled in a school providing the required instruction and has not been excused under the provisions of this title, the officer shall,~~ the attendance officer may make a reasonable effort to notify in writing the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child that the continued truancy or nonenrollment of the child will may result in the person's prosecution of the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child under the provisions of this section. If the child is ~~not enrolled and in attendance at a school or excused from school within 2 days after the receipt of the notice,~~ discovered to be truant after the attendance officer has made a reasonable effort to notify the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child, the attendance officer ~~shall file a complaint against the person in a court of competent jurisdiction~~ may require that the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child and the child meet with an individual designated by the school district to formulate a truancy plan to address and resolve the truancy. If the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child fails to meet with the designated individual or fails to uphold the responsibilities under the provisions of the truancy plan, the

attendance officer may refer the matter to the prosecuting attorney in a court of competent jurisdiction for a determination regarding whether to prosecute the parent, guardian, or other person responsible for the care of the child.

~~(2)(3) (a) If convicted, the person shall be fined not less than \$5 or more than \$20. \$100, ordered to perform up to 20 hours of community service. In the alternative, the person may be required or required to give bond in the penal sum of \$100, with sureties, conditioned upon on the person's agreement to cause the enrollment of the child within 2 days in a school providing the courses of instruction required by this title and to cause the child to attend that school to cooperate with the district in implementing the truancy plan provided for in subsection (2) for the remainder of the current school term.~~

~~(b) If a person refuses to pay a fine and costs or to give a bond as ordered by the court, fails to comply with an order of the court issued under subsection (3)(a), the person shall may be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not less than 10 days or more than 30 3 days.~~

~~(4) (a) If the child is discovered by the attendance officer to be truant on 9 or more days or 54 or more parts of a day in 1 school year, the child may be referred to youth court as habitually truant under Title 41, chapter 5.~~

~~(b) Following a referral to youth court under subsection (4)(a), an attendance officer shall inform the youth court of any subsequent trancies by the child, and the youth court may find the child to be a youth in need of intervention pursuant to 41-5-103 and make any of the dispositions provided in 41-5-1512."~~

Section 4. Section 41-5-103, MCA, is amended to read:

"41-5-103. Definitions. As used in the Montana Youth Court Act, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years of age or older.

(2) "Agency" means any entity of state or local government authorized by law to be responsible for the care or rehabilitation of youth.

(3) "Assessment officer" means a person who is authorized by the court to provide initial intake and evaluation for a youth who appears to be in need of intervention or an alleged delinquent youth.

(4) "Commit" means to transfer legal custody of a youth to the department or to the youth court.

(5) "Correctional facility" means a public or private, physically secure residential facility under contract

with the department and operated solely for the purpose of housing adjudicated delinquent youth.

(6) "Cost containment pool" means funds allocated by the department under 41-5-132 for distribution by the cost containment review panel.

(7) "Cost containment review panel" means the panel established in 41-5-131.

(8) "Court", when used without further qualification, means the youth court of the district court.

(9) "Criminally convicted youth" means a youth who has been convicted in a district court pursuant to 41-5-206.

(10) (a) "Custodian" means a person, other than a parent or guardian, to whom legal custody of the youth has been given.

(b) The term does not include a person who has only physical custody.

(11) "Delinquent youth" means a youth who is adjudicated under formal proceedings under the Montana Youth Court Act as a youth:

(a) who has committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a criminal offense; or

(b) who has been placed on probation as a delinquent youth and who has violated any condition of probation.

(12) "Department" means the department of corrections provided for in 2-15-2301.

(13) (a) "Department records" means information or data, either in written or electronic form, maintained by the department pertaining to youth who are committed under 41-5-1513(1)(b) or who are under parole supervision.

(b) Department records do not include information provided by the department to the department of public health and human services' management information system or information maintained by the youth court through the office of court administrator.

(14) "Detention" means the holding or temporary placement of a youth in the youth's home under home arrest or in a facility other than the youth's own home for:

(a) the purpose of ensuring the continued custody of the youth at any time after the youth is taken into custody and before final disposition of the youth's case;

(b) contempt of court or violation of a valid court order; or

(c) violation of a youth parole agreement.

(15) "Detention facility" means a physically restricting facility designed to prevent a youth from departing

at will. The term includes a youth detention facility, short-term detention center, and regional detention facility.

(16) "Emergency placement" means placement of a youth in a youth care facility for less than 45 days to protect the youth when there is no alternative placement available.

(17) "Family" means the parents, guardians, legal custodians, and siblings or other youth with whom a youth ordinarily lives.

(18) "Final disposition" means the implementation of a court order for the disposition or placement of a youth as provided in 41-5-1422, 41-5-1503, 41-5-1504, 41-5-1512, 41-5-1513, and 41-5-1522 through 41-5-1525.

(19) (a) "Formal youth court records" means information or data, either in written or electronic form, on file with the clerk of district court pertaining to a youth under the jurisdiction of the youth court and includes petitions, motions, other filed pleadings, court findings, verdicts, orders and decrees, and predispositional studies.

(b) The term does not include information provided by the youth court to the department of public health and human services' management information system.

(20) "Foster home" means a private residence licensed by the department of public health and human services for placement of a youth.

(21) "Guardian" means an adult:

(a) who is responsible for a youth and has the reciprocal rights, duties, and responsibilities with the youth; and

(b) whose status is created and defined by law.

(22) "Habitual truancy" means recorded unexcused absences of ~~40~~ 9 days or more days or 54 or more parts of a day, whichever is less, in 1 school year ~~of unexcused absences in a semester or absences without prior written approval of a parent or a guardian.~~

(23) (a) "Holdover" means a room, office, building, or other place approved by the board of crime control for the temporary detention and supervision of youth in a physically unrestricting setting for a period not to exceed 24 hours while the youth is awaiting a probable cause hearing, release, or transfer to an appropriate detention or shelter care facility.

(b) The term does not include a jail.

(24) (a) "Informal youth court records" means information or data, either in written or electronic form, maintained by youth court probation offices pertaining to a youth under the jurisdiction of the youth court and includes reports of preliminary inquiries, youth assessment materials, medical records, school records, and

supervision records of probationers.

(b) The term does not include information provided by the youth court to the department of public health and human services' management information system.

(25) (a) "Jail" means a facility used for the confinement of adults accused or convicted of criminal offenses. The term includes a lockup or other facility used primarily for the temporary confinement of adults after arrest.

(b) The term does not include a colocated juvenile detention facility that complies with 28 CFR, part 31.

(26) "Judge", when used without further qualification, means the judge of the youth court.

(27) "Juvenile home arrest officer" means a court-appointed officer administering or supervising juveniles in a program for home arrest, as provided for in Title 46, chapter 18, part 10.

(28) "Law enforcement records" means information or data, either in written or electronic form, maintained by a law enforcement agency, as defined in 7-32-201, pertaining to a youth covered by this chapter.

(29) (a) "Legal custody" means the legal status created by order of a court of competent jurisdiction that gives a person the right and duty to:

- (i) have physical custody of the youth;
- (ii) determine with whom the youth shall live and for what period;
- (iii) protect, train, and discipline the youth; and
- (iv) provide the youth with food, shelter, education, and ordinary medical care.

(b) An individual granted legal custody of a youth shall personally exercise the individual's rights and duties as guardian unless otherwise authorized by the court entering the order.

(30) "Necessary parties" includes the youth and the youth's parents, guardian, custodian, or spouse.

(31) (a) "Out-of-home placement" means placement of a youth in a program, facility, or home, other than a custodial parent's home, for purposes other than preadjudicatory detention.

(b) The term does not include shelter care or emergency placement of less than 45 days.

(32) (a) "Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent.

(b) The term does not include:

- (i) a person whose parental rights have been judicially terminated; or
- (ii) the putative father of an illegitimate youth unless the putative father's paternity is established by an adjudication or by other clear and convincing proof.

(33) "Probable cause hearing" means the hearing provided for in 41-5-332.

(34) "Regional detention facility" means a youth detention facility established and maintained by two or more counties, as authorized in 41-5-1804.

(35) "Restitution" means payments in cash to the victim or with services to the victim or the general community when these payments are made pursuant to a consent adjustment, consent decree, or other youth court order.

(36) "Running away from home" means that a youth has been reported to have run away from home without the consent of a parent or guardian or a custodian having legal custody of the youth.

(37) "Secure detention facility" means a public or private facility that:

(a) is used for the temporary placement of youth or individuals accused or convicted of criminal offenses or as a sanction for contempt of court, violation of a parole agreement, or violation of a valid court order; and

(b) is designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of youth or other individuals held in lawful custody of the facility.

(38) "Serious juvenile offender" means a youth who has committed an offense that would be considered a felony offense if committed by an adult and that is an offense against a person, an offense against property, or an offense involving dangerous drugs.

(39) "Shelter care" means the temporary substitute care of youth in physically unrestricting facilities.

(40) "Shelter care facility" means a facility used for the shelter care of youth. The term is limited to the facilities enumerated in 41-5-347.

(41) "Short-term detention center" means a detention facility licensed by the department for the temporary placement or care of youth, for a period not to exceed 10 days excluding weekends and legal holidays, pending a probable cause hearing, release, or transfer of the youth to an appropriate detention facility, youth assessment center, or shelter care facility.

(42) "State youth correctional facility" means the Pine Hills youth correctional facility in Miles City or the Riverside youth correctional facility in Boulder.

(43) "Substitute care" means full-time care of youth in a residential setting for the purpose of providing food, shelter, security and safety, guidance, direction, and, if necessary, treatment to youth who are removed from or are without the care and supervision of their parents or guardians.

(44) "Victim" means:

(a) a person who suffers property, physical, or emotional injury as a result of an offense committed by a youth that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;

(b) an adult relative of the victim, as defined in subsection (44)(a), if the victim is a minor; and

(c) an adult relative of a homicide victim.

(45) "Youth" means an individual who is less than 18 years of age without regard to sex or emancipation.

(46) "Youth assessment" means a multidisciplinary assessment of a youth as provided in 41-5-1203.

(47) "Youth assessment center" means a staff-secured location that is licensed by the department of public health and human services to hold a youth for up to 10 days for the purpose of providing an immediate and comprehensive community-based youth assessment to assist the youth and the youth's family in addressing the youth's behavior.

(48) "Youth care facility" has the meaning provided in 52-2-602.

(49) "Youth court" means the court established pursuant to this chapter to hear all proceedings in which a youth is alleged to be a delinquent youth or a youth in need of intervention and includes the youth court judge, juvenile probation officers, and assessment officers.

(50) "Youth detention facility" means a secure detention facility licensed by the department for the temporary substitute care of youth that is:

(a) (i) operated, administered, and staffed separately and independently of a jail; or

(ii) a colocated secure detention facility that complies with 28 CFR, part 31; and

(b) used exclusively for the lawful detention of alleged or adjudicated delinquent youth or as a sanction for contempt of court, violation of a parole agreement, or violation of a valid court order.

(51) "Youth in need of intervention" means a youth who is adjudicated as a youth and who:

(a) commits an offense prohibited by law that if committed by an adult would not constitute a criminal offense, including but not limited to a youth who:

(i) violates any Montana municipal or state law regarding alcoholic beverages; or

(ii) continues to exhibit behavior, including running away from home or habitual truancy, beyond the control of the youth's parents, foster parents, physical custodian, or guardian despite the attempt of the youth's parents, foster parents, physical custodian, or guardian to exert all reasonable efforts to mediate, resolve, or control the youth's behavior; or

(b) has committed any of the acts of a delinquent youth but whom the youth court, in its discretion,

chooses to regard as a youth in need of intervention."

Section 5. Effective date. [This act] is effective July 1, 2013.

Section 6. Applicability. [This act] applies to school years beginning after July 1, 2013.

- END -

I hereby certify that the within bill,
HB 0313, originated in the House.

Chief Clerk of the House

Speaker of the House

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2013.

President of the Senate

Signed this _____ day
of _____, 2013.

HOUSE BILL NO. 313

INTRODUCED BY SCHREINER, CALF BOSS RIBS, O'HARA, PRICE, WILMER

AN ACT REVISING SCHOOL TRUANCY LAWS; CLARIFYING CONSEQUENCES TO A TRUANT CHILD AND THE CHILD'S PARENT OR GUARDIAN; CLARIFYING THAT A HABITUALLY TRUANT CHILD MAY BE REFERRED TO YOUTH COURT; AMENDING SECTIONS 20-5-104, 20-5-105, 20-5-106, AND 41-5-103, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE AND AN APPLICABILITY DATE.