## WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE 2024 REGULAR SESSION

## **Committee Substitute**

for

## **Senate Bill 568**

By Senators Taylor, Azinger, Boley, Deeds, Grady,
Hamilton, Hunt, Jeffries, Martin, Maynard, Oliverio,
Phillips, Roberts, Smith, Stover, Stuart, and Swope
[Originating in the Committee on Education; and then
to the Committee on the Judiciary;
reported February 9, 2024]

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A BILL to amend and reenact §18-8-4 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and to amend and reenact §49-4-702 of said code, all relating to student absences; changing focus from truancy and unexcused absences to a multi-tiered system of support in all absences, both excused and unexcused; defining "absence", "absenteeism", "meaningful contact", and "multi-tiered system of support"; requiring county attendance director and assistant to ensure the implementation of the multi-tiered system of support interventions; requiring meaningful contact with parent, quardian, or custodian after three consecutive absences rather than after three unexcused absences: requiring meaningful contact with the parent, guardian, or custodian after five absences of any kind rather than after five unexcused absences; requiring the attendance director or assistants provide notice to parent after eight absences of any kind, which shall serve as due notice; requiring the principal or designee to ensure student support staff provide intentional interventions; authorizing the attendance director or assistant to make a complaint before a magistrate of the county after 10 total absences of any kind; revising requirements applicable when it appears from a complaint that there is probable cause to believe an offense has been committed; removing requirement for attendance director and assistant directors to prepare a report for submission by the county superintendent to the State Superintendent of Schools on school attendance; removing requirement for West Virginia Board of Education rule that sets forth absences that are excluded for accountability purposes; removing requirement that attendance director file with the county superintendent and county board at the close of each month showing activities of the school attendance office and the status of attendance in the county; referring to existing school personnel reporting requirement applicable in certain cases pertaining to child neglect; and making referral for the development of a diversion program in truancy offense matters discretionary.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 8. COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

## §18-8-4. Duties of attendance director and assistant directors; complaints, warrants and hearings.

- (a) For the purposes of this article, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Absence" means not being physically present in the school facility for any reason or
   failing to engage in virtual or remote learning in accordance with county attendance policy;
  - (2) "Absenteeism" means a habitual pattern of absence from school;
  - (3) "Meaningful Contact" means a process whereby school administrator, classroom teacher, or other school employee attempts to engage in a two-way communication with the student's parent, guardian, or custodian to discuss the student's attendance record and/or ascertain the reasons for unexcused absences through methods including, but not limited to, the use of digital platforms, phone calls, home visits, and any other means available to school personnel that may result in conversing with the student's parent, guardian, or custodian to discuss the student's attendance record and minimize additional absences; and
  - (4) "Multi-Tiered System of Support (MTSS)" means a tiered framework that promotes a well-integrated system providing student/family supports through universal, targeted, and intensive interventions.
  - (b) The county attendance director and the assistants shall diligently promote regular school attendance. The director and assistants shall ensure the implementation of MTSS interventions as defined in a system to be adopted by the state board of education and including, but not limited to, the following:
  - (1) In the case of three absences of a student, the principal or designee shall make meaningful contact with the parent, guardian, or custodian of the student to ascertain the reason(s) for the absences and what measures the school may employ to assist the student in attending and not incurring any additional absences;
  - (2) In the case of five total absences, the principal or designee shall again make meaningful contact with the parent, guardian, or custodian of the student to ascertain the reasons

25	for the absences and what measures the school may employ to assist the student in attending
26	school and not incurring any additional absences;
27	(3) In the case of eight total absences of a student during a school year the attendance
28	director or assistants shall provide the parent, guardian, or custodian with written notice of their
29	child's absenteeism, which shall serve as due notice;
30	(4) The principal or designee(s) shall ensure student support staff provide intentional
31	interventions including, but not limited to, engaging with community resources and individualized
32	community-based services that focus on the needs of children and families; and
33	(5) In the case of 10 total absences the attendance director or assistant may make a
34	complaint against the parent, guardian, or custodian before a magistrate of the county.
35	(1) Ascertain reasons for unexcused absences from school of students of compulsory
36	school age and students who remain enrolled beyond the compulsory school age as defined under
37	section one-a of this article;
38	(2) Take such steps as are, in their discretion, best calculated to encourage the attendance
39	of students and to impart upon the parents and guardians the importance of attendance and the
40	seriousness of failing to do so;
41	(3) For the purposes of this article, the following definitions apply:
42	(A) "Excused absence" includes:
43	(i) Personal illness or injury of the student;
44	(ii) Personal illness or injury of the student's parent, guardian, custodian, or family
45	member: Provided, That the excuse must provide a reasonable explanation for why the student's
46	absence was necessary and caused by the illness or injury in the family;
47	(iii) Medical or dental appointment with written excuse from physician or dentist;
48	(iv) Chronic medical condition or disability that impacts attendance;
49	(v) Participation in home or hospital instruction due to an illness or injury or other
50	extraordinary circumstance that warrants home or hospital confinement;

51	(vi) Calamity, such as a fire or flood;
52	(vii) Death in the family;
53	(viii) School-approved or county-approved curricular or extra-curricular activities;
54	(ix) Judicial obligation or court appearance involving the student;
55	(x) Military requirement for students enlisted or enlisting in the military;
56	(xi) Personal or academic circumstances approved by the principal; and
57	(xii) Such other situations as may be further determined by the county board: Provided,
58	That absences of students with disabilities shall be in accordance with the Individuals with
59	Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 and the federal and state regulations adopted in
60	compliance therewith; and
51	(B) "Unexcused absence" means any absence not specifically included in the definition of
62	"excused absence"; and
63	(4) All documentation relating to absences shall be provided to the school no later than
64	three instructional days after the first day the student returns to school.
65	(b) In the case of three total unexcused absences of a student during a school year, the
66	attendance director, assistant, or principal shall make meaningful contact with the parent,
67	guardian, or custodian of the student to ascertain the reasons for the unexcused absences and
86	what measures the school may employ to assist the student in attending and not incurring any
69	additional unexcused absences.
70	(c) In the case of five total unexcused absences, the attendance director or assistant or
71	principal shall again make meaningful contact with the parent, guardian, or custodian of the
72	student to ascertain the reasons for the unexcused absences and what measures the school may
73	employ to assist the student in attending school and not incurring any additional unexcused
74	absences.
75	If it appears from the complaint that there is probable cause to believe that an offense has
76	been committed, a magistrate shall schedule a hearing and issue a summons or a warrant for the

accused. More than one parent, guardian, or custodian may be charged in a complaint. Initial service of a summons or warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be attempted within 10 calendar days of receipt of the summons or warrant.

(d) In the case of 10 total unexcused absences of a student during a school year, the attendance director or assistant may make a complaint against the parent, guardian or custodian before a magistrate of the county. If it appears from the complaint that there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the accused has committed it, a summons or a warrant for the arrest of the accused shall issue to any officer authorized by law to serve the summons or to arrest persons charged with offenses against the state. More than one parent, guardian or custodian may be charged in a complaint. Initial service of a summons or warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be attempted within ten calendar days of receipt of the summons or warrant and subsequent attempts at service shall continue until the summons or warrant is executed or until the end of the school term during which the complaint is made, whichever is later.

(e) (d) The magistrate court clerk, or the clerk of the circuit court performing the duties of the magistrate court as authorized in §50-1-8 of this code, shall assign the case to a magistrate within 10 days of execution of the summons or warrant. The hearing shall be held within 20 days of the assignment to the magistrate, subject to lawful continuance. The magistrate shall provide to the accused at least 10 days' advance notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

(f) (e) When any doubt exists as to the age of a student absent from school, the attendance director and assistants have authority to require a properly attested birth certificate or an affidavit from the parent, guardian, or custodian of the student, stating age of the student. In the performance of his or her duties, the county attendance director and assistants have authority to take without warrant any student absent from school in violation of the provisions of this article and to place the student in the school in which he or she is or should be enrolled.

- (g) (f) The county attendance director and assistants shall devote such time as is required by section three of this article to the duties of attendance director in accordance with this section during the instructional term and at such other times as the duties of an attendance director are required. All attendance directors and assistants hired for more than 200 days may be assigned other duties determined by the superintendent during the period in excess of 200 days. The county attendance director is responsible under direction of the county superintendent for efficiently administering school attendance in the county.
- (h) (g) In addition to those duties directly relating to the administration of attendance, the county attendance director and assistant directors also shall perform the following duties:
- (1) Assist in directing the taking of the school census to see that it is taken at the time and in the manner provided by law;
- (2) Confer with principals and teachers on the comparison of school census and enrollment for the detection of possible nonenrollees;
- (3) Cooperate with existing state and federal agencies charged with enforcing child labor laws;
- (4) Prepare a report for submission by the county superintendent to the State Superintendent of Schools on school attendance, at such times and in such detail as may be required. The state board shall promulgate a legislative rule pursuant to §29A-3B-1 et seq. of this code that set forth student absences that are excluded for accountability purposes. The absences that are excluded by rule shall include, but are not limited to, excused student absences, students not in attendance due to disciplinary measures and absent students for whom the attendance director has pursued judicial remedies to compel attendance to the extent of his or her authority. The attendance director shall file with the county superintendent and county board at the close of each month a report showing activities of the school attendance office and the status of attendance in the county at the time:

127	(5) (4) Promote attendance in the county by compiling data for schools and by furnishing
128	suggestions and recommendations for publication through school bulletins and the press, or in
129	such manner as the county superintendent may direct;
130	(6) (5) Participate in school teachers' schoolteachers' conferences with parents and
131	students;
132	(7) (6) Assist in such other ways as the county superintendent may direct for improving
133	school attendance;
134	(8) (7) Make home visits of students who have excessive unexcused absences, as
135	provided in subsection-a of this section, or if requested by the chief administrator, principal, or
136	assistant principal; and
137	(9) (8) Serve as the liaison for homeless children and youth.
138	(h) Pursuant to §49-2-803 of this code, any school personnel who has reasonable cause to
139	suspect that a child is neglected or observes the child being subjected to conditions that are likely
140	to result in neglect, shall immediately, within 24 hours after suspecting this neglect, report the
141	circumstances to the Department of Health and Human Resources.
	ARTICLE 4. COURT ACTIONS.
	§49-4-702. Prepetition diversion to informal resolution; mandatory prepetition diversion
	program for status offenses and misdemeanor offenses; prepetition review team.
1	(a) Before a juvenile petition is formally filed with the court, the court may refer the matter to
2	a case worker, probation officer, or truancy diversion specialist for preliminary inquiry to determine
3	whether the matter can be resolved informally without the formal filing of a petition with the court.
4	(b)(1) If the matter is for a truancy offense, the prosecutor shall may refer the matter to a
5	state department worker, probation officer, or truancy diversion specialist who shall develop a
6	diversion program pursuant to subsection (d) of this section. If the prosecutor does not refer the
7	matter to a state department worker, probation officer, or truancy diversion specialist pursuant to

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address the assessed need;

9	(2) If the matter is for a status offense other than truancy, the prosecutor shall refer the
10	juvenile to a case worker or probation officer who shall develop a diversion program pursuant to
11	subsection (d) of this section.
12	(3) The prosecutor is not required to refer the juvenile for development of a diversion
13	program pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection and may proceed to file a petition with
14	the court if he or she determines:
15	(A) The juvenile has a prior adjudication for a status or delinquency offense; or
16	(B) There exists a significant and likely risk of harm to the juvenile, a family member, or the
17	public.
18	(c) If the matter is for a nonviolent misdemeanor offense, the prosecutor shall determine
19	whether the case can be resolved informally through a diversion program without the filing of a
20	petition. If the prosecutor determines that a diversion program is appropriate, it shall refer the
21	matter to a case worker or probation officer who shall develop a diversion program pursuant to
22	subsection (d) of this section.
23	(d)(1) When developing a diversion program, the case worker, probation officer, or truancy
24	diversion specialist shall:
25	(A) Conduct an assessment of the juvenile to develop a diversion agreement;
26	(B) Create a diversion agreement;
27	(C) Obtain consent from the juvenile and his or her parent, guardian, or custodian to the
28	terms of the diversion agreement;
29	(D) Refer the juvenile and, if necessary, his or her parent, guardian, or custodian to
30	services in the community pursuant to the diversion agreement.
31	(2) A diversion agreement may include:
32	(A) Referral to community services as defined in §49-1-206 of this code for the juvenile to

(B) Referral to services for the parent, guardian, or custodian of the juvenile;

occurs, a petition may be filed with the court.

35	(C) Referral to one or more community work service programs for the juvenile;
36	(D) A requirement that the juvenile regularly attend school;
37	(E) Community-based sanctions to address noncompliance; or
38	(F) Any other efforts which may reasonably benefit the community, the juvenile and his or
39	her parent, guardian, or custodian.
40	(3) When a referral to a service provider occurs, the service provider shall make
41	reasonable efforts to contact the juvenile and his or her parent, custodian or guardian, or custodian
42	within 72 hours of the referral.
43	(4) Upon request by the case worker, probation officer, or truancy diversion specialist, the
44	court may enter reasonable and relevant orders to the parent, <del>custodian or</del> guardian, <u>or custodian</u>
45	of the juvenile who have consented to the diversion agreement as is necessary and proper to carry
46	out the agreement.
47	(5) If the juvenile and his or her parent, <del>custodian or</del> guardian, <u>or custodian</u> do not consent
48	to the terms of the diversion agreement created by the case worker, probation officer, or truancy
49	diversion specialist, the petition may be filed with the court.
50	(6) Referral to a prepetition diversion program shall toll the statute of limitations for status
51	and delinquency offenses.
52	(7) Probation officers may be authorized by the court to participate in a diversion program.
53	(e) The case worker, probation officer, or truancy diversion specialist shall monitor the
54	juvenile's compliance with any diversion agreement.
55	(1) If the juvenile successfully completes the terms of the diversion agreement, a petition
56	shall not be filed with the court and no further action shall be taken.
57	(2) If the juvenile is unsuccessful in or noncompliant with the diversion agreement, the
58	diversion agreement shall be referred to a prepetition review team convened by the case worker,
59	probation officer, or the truancy diversion specialist: <i>Provided</i> , That if a new delinquency offense

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61	(f)(1) The prepetition review team may be a subset of a multidisciplinary team established
62	pursuant to §49-4-406 of this code.
63	(2) The prepetition review team may consist of:
64	(A) A case worker knowledgeable about community services available and authorized to
65	facilitate access to services;
66	(B) A service provider;
67	(C) A school superintendent or his or her designee; or
68	(D) Any other person, agency representative, member of the juvenile's family, or a
69	custodian or guardian who may assist in providing recommendations on community services for
70	the particular needs of the juvenile and his or her family.
71	(3) The prepetition review team shall review the diversion agreement and the service
72	referrals completed and determine whether other appropriate services are available to address
73	the needs of the juvenile and his or her family.
74	(4) The prepetition review shall occur within 14 days of referral from the state department
75	worker, probation officer, or truancy diversion specialist.
76	(5) After the prepetition review, the prepetition review team may:
77	(A) Refer a modified diversion agreement back to the case worker, probation officer, or
78	truancy diversion specialist;
79	(B) Advise the case worker, probation officer, or truancy diversion specialist to file a petition
80	with the court; or
81	(C) Advise the case worker to open an investigation for child abuse or neglect.
82	(g) The requirements of this section are not mandatory until July 1, 2016: Provided, That
83	nothing in this section prohibits a judicial circuit from continuing to operate a truancy or other
84	juvenile treatment program that existed as of January 1, 2015: Provided, however, That any

judicial circuit desiring to create a diversion program after the effective date of this section and

prior to July 1, 2016, may only do so pursuant to this section.