



# Ohio Legislative Service Commission

*Anthony Kremer*

---

## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

---

**Bill:** H.B. 410 of the 131st G.A.

**Date:** February 12, 2016

**Status:** As Introduced

**Sponsor:** Reps. Rezabek and Brenner

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** Yes

**Contents:** Habitual and chronic truancy and compulsory school attendance

### State Fiscal Highlights

- The bill requires the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) to collect data reported by public schools on the occurrence of certain triggering events with respect to a student's absences. The collection of this data will result in additional administrative duties for ODE, the effect of which is expected to be minimal.
- The bill requires the State Board of Education to develop a model policy for violent, disruptive, or inappropriate behavior, including excessive absence. This work may increase the administrative costs of ODE, which provides administrative support to the State Board.

### Local Fiscal Highlights

- The bill requires public districts and schools to set up an absence intervention team and intervention plan for an habitually truant student in an effort to reduce or eliminate further absences and to report additional data to ODE. The fiscal effect of these provisions will depend highly on the rates of truancy in each district or school. For urban districts, where the rates of truancy tend to be higher, there could be a significant cost to implement and then monitor intervention plans.
- Counties with juvenile courts that currently do not have a truancy diversion program in place may incur costs for developing and implementing one. On the other hand, the new diversion program requirement may reduce the number of complaints that are successful, potentially reducing court caseloads and costs.

---

## Detailed Fiscal Analysis

### Overview

The bill makes a number of changes to the law regarding habitual and chronic truancy and compulsory school attendance in an effort to keep children, who may otherwise be suspended or expelled, in school. To do so, the bill prohibits school suspensions or expulsions solely on the basis of unexcused absences and requires a series of successive interventions by school districts or juvenile courts before a criminal complaint is considered. The bill also includes additional data reporting requirements. The fiscal implications of these provisions on school districts, local courts, and the state are discussed in more detail below.

### School districts and community schools

Effective July 1, 2016, the bill prohibits any public school from suspending or expelling a student or otherwise prohibiting attendance solely on the basis of a student's unexcused absences. Further, public districts and schools may only file truancy cases in the juvenile court system after a child refuses to take part in or fails to complete additional interventions required by the bill. Public districts and schools must also adopt new or amended policies to guide employees in addressing and ameliorating student absences in accordance with the bill's specifications.

Under the bill, schools will be required to notify parents within seven days after a student surpasses certain excessive absence thresholds specified by the bill, which are near to those defining an habitual truant.<sup>1</sup> Within ten days after a student surpasses the threshold for an habitual truant, the bill requires the student to be assigned to an absence intervention team that must consist of a school or district administrator, a teacher, and the child's parent or guardian. It may also include a school psychologist, counselor, social worker, or an outside agency or nonprofit entity that assists students and families in reducing absences. Within 30 days of the assignment, the team must develop an intervention plan tailored to the student, with the aim of reducing or eliminating further absences.

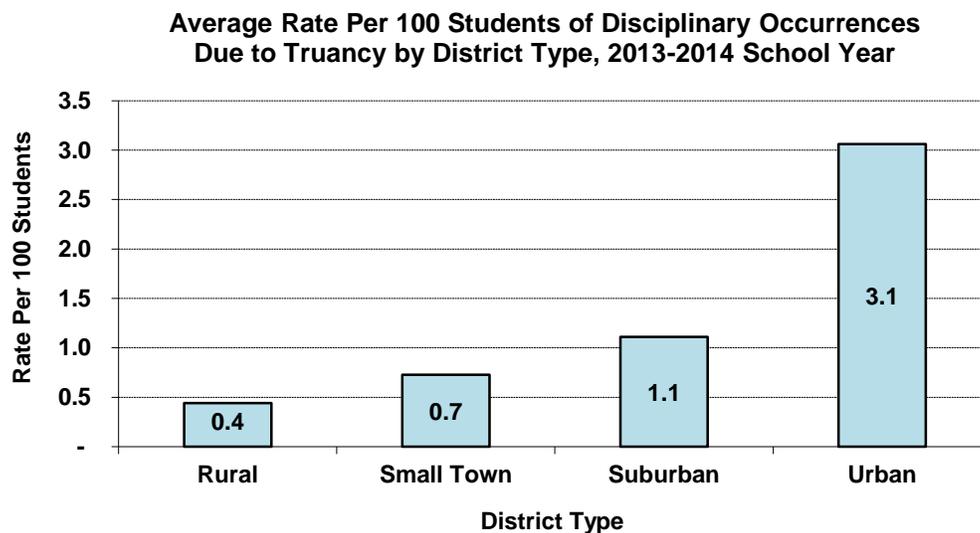
### Fiscal effects

Statewide, school districts reported to the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) nearly 21,900 occurrences where discipline was imposed for truancy in the 2013-2014 school year. In most cases, the truancy resulted in an in-school suspension. Very few

---

<sup>1</sup> The threshold for an habitual truant under the bill is 30 or more consecutive hours, 42 or more hours in one school month, or 72 hours or more in a school year. The thresholds are essentially the same as under current law, except that the bill converts the thresholds from days to the equivalent number of hours. Note also that, under continuing law, school attendance officers already have the authority to investigate cases of nonattendance, take actions the district superintendent or school chief administrator deems proper, and initiate enforcement proceedings against persons violating compulsory attendance laws.

cases (70) involved expulsion. The frequency of the problem varies across the state. For many districts and schools, the intervention team requirement may be only a slight additional administrative responsibility, as the rate of truant students is relatively low. However, for urban districts, where the rates of truancy tend to be higher, there could be a significant cost to implement and then monitor intervention plans. See the chart below, which illustrates, by district type, the average rate per 100 students of disciplinary occurrences due to truancy reported by school districts to ODE for the 2013-2014 school year. Each intervention team must include a school or district administrator and a teacher, which will place an additional burden on the time and resources of these school employees. Ultimately, the cost will depend on how the intervention teams and plans are implemented.



The bill also requires each school district and community school to report data to ODE at each step of the truancy process. The requirement will result in additional administrative responsibilities for school districts, the significance of which is dependent upon the truancy rates for any given school district or school.

### **Juvenile courts**

Under the bill, if a child refuses to take part in or fails to complete the absence intervention plan administered by the district or school, the district or school may file a complaint in the county juvenile court alleging the child is unruly. This is in contrast to current law, which only requires a child's absences to surpass the threshold for an habitual truant before the school must take an appropriate action under its absence policy or file a complaint.

Further, the bill requires a juvenile court to postpone a complaint that a child is unruly based on the child's habitual truancy pending the child's completion of or failure to comply with a diversion program and requires the court or agency appointed by the court to develop that diversion program. The diversion program must be developed

within 30 days after the complaint is filed and must include specific goals and timelines. If the child completes the program to the court's satisfaction, the court must dismiss the complaint. If the child fails to make progress toward the completion of the program, the court must modify the program or consider the complaint. Note that the bill also permits a school district to request a juvenile court to informally enroll a child in a diversion program as part of the student's absence intervention plan.

### **Fiscal effects**

While continuing law permits juvenile courts to assign children alleged or adjudicated to be an unruly child (including any child who is habitually truant from school) to alternative diversion programs established by the court, the development and implementation of diversion programs under the bill could be a significant new undertaking for counties with juvenile courts that currently do not operate such programs. The cost of such programs will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction depending on how frequently they will be needed and how they are designed.

On the other hand, the new diversion program requirement may result in a delay of some truancy cases as well as reduce the number of complaints that are successful. A reduction in the number of complaints in which adjudication is necessary may result in a cost savings for county juvenile courts.

The bill also requires the juvenile court to provide notice of any adjudication of an unruly child for being an habitual truant or adjudication of a delinquent child for being a chronic truant to the school district and school in which the child was enrolled at the time of filing the complaint. Since most juvenile courts are already providing this notification, any additional cost to the courts will be minimal at most. The bill further requires the courts' existing annual reports to include various data on the court-ordered diversion programs, potentially increasing the administrative workload associated with tracking the cases and compiling the reports.

### **County and municipal courts**

The bill specifies that an act that tends to cause a child to be a chronic truant and that contributes to an adjudication of that child as a delinquent child because of that truancy is a first degree misdemeanor. Current law already prohibits a person from acting in a way that tends to cause a child to become an unruly or delinquent child, also a first degree misdemeanor, and subjects parents or guardians that fail to send a child to school to a fine of up to \$500 and community service of up to 70 hours. According to the Ohio Judicial Conference, violations of the bill's provision are likely to be infrequent and the cost will be minimal at most. It is likely that the revenues collected from violators (fines, court costs, and fees) will offset to some degree the costs that counties and municipalities incur to process any cases.

## **State administrative costs**

The bill requires the State Board of Education to develop a model policy for violent, disruptive, or inappropriate behavior, including excessive absences, that stresses preventative strategies and alternatives to suspension or expulsion, for use by schools in complying with the modified requirements. This requirement may increase the administrative costs of ODE, which provides administrative support to the State Board.

In addition, the bill requires that each public district and school report to ODE, in a format and manner determined by the Department, when a parent or guardian has been notified that their student has almost reached the truancy threshold; when a student actually reaches the truancy threshold; when a student has been judged to be unruly and violates the court's orders regarding that judgment; and when an absence intervention plan has been implemented. The collection of this data will result in additional administrative duties for ODE, the effect of which is expected to be minimal.

HB0410IN.docx/jc