

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1170 S HB	Title: Truancy reduction efforts
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Local Gov. Courts *						
Loc School dist-SPI		675,000		540,000		540,000
Local Gov. Other **						
Local Gov. Total		675,000		540,000		540,000

Estimated Expenditures

Agency Name	2017-19			2019-21			2021-23		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Commerce	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Superintendent of Public Instruction	1.6	1,125,000	1,125,000	1.6	966,000	966,000	1.6	966,000	966,000
Total	1.6	\$1,125,000	\$1,125,000	1.6	\$966,000	\$966,000	1.6	\$966,000	\$966,000

Local Gov. Courts *									
Loc School dist-SPI	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Other **	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Prepared by: Kate Davis, OFM	Phone: (360) 902-0570	Date Published: Final 3/ 8/2017
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* See Office of the Administrator for the Courts judicial fiscal note

** See local government fiscal note

FNPID: 48171

FNS029 Multi Agency rollup

Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1170 S HB	Title: Truancy reduction efforts	Agency: 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
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Part I: Estimates



No Fiscal Impact

The revenue and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Responsibility for expenditures may be subject to the provisions of RCW 43.135.060.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:



If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.



If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).



Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.

Legislative Contact	Jessica Harrell	Phone: 360-786-7349	Date: 02/14/2017
Agency Preparation:	Renee Lewis	Phone: 360-704-4142	Date: 02/16/2017
Agency Approval:	Ramsey Radwan	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 02/16/2017
OFM Review:	Gwen Stamey	Phone: (360) 902-9810	Date: 02/17/2017

Request # 1170 SHB-1

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact on the Courts

RCW 28A.225.020, RCW 28A.225.026 and RCW 28A.225.090 would be amended to maintain and facilitate court-based and school-based efforts to promote attendance and reduce truancy.

There is no impact to the courts or to AOC.

The substitute bill would also amend RCW 28A.225.151 to change reporting requirements from the schools to the superintendent of public instruction.

There is no impact to the courts or to AOC.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

II. C - Expenditures

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1170 S HB	Title: Truancy reduction efforts	Agency: 103-Department of Commerce
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Part I: Estimates

☒ No Fiscal Impact

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☐ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Jessica Harrell	Phone: 360-786-7349	Date: 02/14/2017
Agency Preparation: Kim Justice	Phone: 360-725-5055	Date: 02/17/2017
Agency Approval: Diane Klontz	Phone: 360-725-4142	Date: 02/17/2017
OFM Review: Shane Hamlin	Phone: (360) 902-0547	Date: 02/17/2017

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

There is no fiscal impact to the department. There are no differences between the substitute bill and the original bill that affect the fiscal impact to the Department of Commerce.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

NONE

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

There is no impact to the Department of Commerce. The change in this bill to the procedure for temporary placements of truant students will not require any change in the current legislative appropriation for HOPE beds and crisis residential centers.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

NONE

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1170 S HB	Title: Truancy reduction efforts	Agency: 350-Superintendent of Public Instruction
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Part I: Estimates

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No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
FTE Staff Years	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	642,000	483,000	1,125,000	966,000	966,000
Total S	642,000	483,000	1,125,000	966,000	966,000

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☒ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Jessica Harrell	Phone: 360-786-7349	Date: 02/14/2017
Agency Preparation: Troy Klein	Phone: (360) 725-6294	Date: 02/23/2017
Agency Approval: Mike Woods	Phone: 360 725-6283	Date: 02/23/2017
OFM Review: Kate Davis	Phone: (360) 902-0570	Date: 02/23/2017

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

SHB 1170 is a substantial rewrite of HB 1170.

Section 2(1)(b) of the bill requires that a conference with the parent be held after three unexcused absences rather than after two unexcused absences.

Section 2(1)(c) specifies that schools must take data-informed steps to eliminate or reduce absences at some point after the second and before the fifth unexcused absence.

Section 2(1)(c)(i) provides that the application of WARNS or other assessment is only required for middle and high school students.

Section's 2(1)(c)(ii) and 2(c)(iii) include new steps to be taken with respect to students with IEP's and 504 plans, and for students reasonably believed to have a mental or physical disability or impairment.

Section's 2(2)(b) and 2(3) authorize the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to do rulemaking to bring consistency to attendance and truancy definitions in the Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) setting, and make other changes to enable this.

Section 3 of the bill requires that Community Truancy Boards (CTBs) must include members who receive a variety of training, rather than require all CTB members receive all of the training.

Section 4 requires that school districts must designate and identify to OSPI as well as the local juvenile court a person or persons to coordinate school district efforts to address excessive absenteeism.

Section 7 of the bill requires OSPI to collect and for school districts to submit student-level truancy data. OSPI is required to submit a report to the legislature by December 15th of each year.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

To implement Section 2, OSPI assumes it would need to provide support to school districts relating to compliance with truancy reduction efforts, explanation of requirements, and managing the choice transfer system. OSPI estimates that this would require a 1.0 Program Supervisor and a.5 FTE support staff at a cost of about \$175,000 in FY 2018, and about \$167,000 in fiscal years after.

Section 2(1)(c)(i) requires that at some point after the second and before the fifth unexcused absence of a middle or a high school student data-informed steps need to be taken to eliminate or reduce a child's absences. The steps must include application of the Washington Assessment of the Risks and Needs of Students (WARNS) or some other assessment by a school district designee. OSPI estimates that this section would require regional professional development training be given for WARNS and/or another assessment tool. The cost for this training in FY 2018 would be \$25,000 for each of the nine Educational Service District's (ESD's), or \$225,000, and about \$28,000 for a trainer of trainers contract. In FY 2019 and after the cost is estimated at \$10,000 for each ESD, or \$90,000, and about \$12,000 for a trainer of trainers contract.

Section 3 of the bill would require school districts to establish and train CTBs in key topic areas. It is estimated that this would require ongoing training and professional development be provided to school districts starting in FY 2018. The estimated cost for this is about \$20,000 for each of the nine ESD's, or \$180,000, and about \$23,000 for a trainer of trainers contract. These costs would be ongoing.

For Section 4(4) it is assumed that the staff that are identified and estimated in Section 2 above would be responsible for collecting the names of school district staff coordinating the efforts with excessive absenteeism and truancy.

For section 7(2) of the bill OSPI estimates it would require about .1 FTE of a Data Analyst to develop the reports needed. The cost for this is about \$11,000 per year beginning in FY 2018.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
FTE Staff Years	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
A-Salaries and Wages	102,831	102,831	205,662	205,662	205,662
B-Employee Benefits	55,581	55,081	110,662	110,162	110,162
C-Professional Service Contracts	51,000	35,000	86,000	70,000	70,000
E-Goods and Other Services	10,044	10,044	20,088	20,088	20,088
G-Travel	10,044	10,044	20,088	20,088	20,088
J-Capital Outlays	7,500		7,500		
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services	405,000	270,000	675,000	540,000	540,000
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total:	\$642,000	\$483,000	\$1,125,000	\$966,000	\$966,000

III. B - Detail: *List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA*

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
ITS 5 Reporting	82,727	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Program Supervisor	74,174	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Support Staff AA3	43,526	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total FTE's	200,427	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Section's 2(2)(b) and 2(3) authorize the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to do rulemaking to bring consistency to attendance and truancy definitions in the Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) setting, and make other changes to enable this.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 1170 S HB	Title: Truancy reduction efforts
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Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- ☐ Cities:
- ☒ Counties: Juvenile courts
- ☐ Special Districts:
- ☐ Specific jurisdictions only:
- ☐ Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- ☐ No fiscal impacts.
- ☐ Expenditures represent one-time costs:
- ☐ Legislation provides local option:
- ☒ Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: Number of juveniles ordered to detention for noncompliance

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

Indeterminate Impact

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: Laura Medrud	Phone: 360/725-5041	Date: 03/07/2017
Leg. Committee Contact: Jessica Harrell	Phone: 360-786-7349	Date: 02/14/2017
Agency Approval: Steve Salmi	Phone: (360) 725 5034	Date: 03/07/2017
OFM Review: Gwen Stamey	Phone: (360) 902-9810	Date: 03/08/2017

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

Provide a clear, succinct description of the bill with an emphasis on how it impacts local government.

CHANGES BETWEEN THIS AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

This substitute bill changes the application of the Washington assessment of the risks and needs of students (WARNS) system; changes school processes for unexcused absences; updates the makeup of the Community Truancy Boards (CTBs); changes school district reporting requirements; gives the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) rulemaking authority regarding attendance and truancy definitions; and permits the court to order detention for a child that continues to fail to comply with services and interventions.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT VERSION:

This bill pertains to maintaining and facilitation court-based and school-based efforts to promote attendance and reduce truancy.

New Section 1 states that if a parent enrolls a child in a public school, the child is required to attend and that parent has the responsibility to ensure the child attends for the full time that school is in session.

Section 2 is amended to state that public schools shall take steps to eliminate or reduce a child's absences. In middle school and high school, these steps must include the WARNS or other assessment by a school district's designee, and must include the convening of the child's individualized education plan or 504 plan team, if applicable.

Section 4 is amended to add the OSPI to those required to coordinate efforts to address excessive absenteeism and truancy.

Section 5 amends RCW 28A.225.090 to state that if the child fails to comply with the court order, the court may impose community restitution, nonresidential programs with intensive wraparound services, or a requirement that the child meet with a mentor for a specified number of times or other services that the court deems appropriate. If the child continues to fail to comply with the court order and the court makes a finding that other measures to secure compliance have been tried but have been unsuccessful and no less restrictive alternative is available, the court may order the child to be subject to detention as provided in RCW 7.21.030(2)e.

Section 6 amends RCW 28A.225.030 to state that if a child under the age of 17 is not responsive to actions taken by a school district, not later than the seventh unexcused absence by a child within any month or tenth unexcused absence during the school year, the school district will file a petition for a civil action with the juvenile court. This action will allege a violation of RCW 28A.225.010, and detail the most recent truancy information and attempted interventions.

New Section 10 repeals the funding for children referred to the Community Truancy Board.

BACKGROUND:

Presently, courts have the authority to order detention for a child that fails to comply with ordered interventions. The substitute version of this bill provides specific language that provides a clearer criteria for detaining a youth for noncompliance.

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Briefly describe and quantify the expenditure impacts of the legislation on local governments, identifying the expenditure provisions by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of expenditures. Delineate between city, county and special district impacts.

The substitute version of this bill contains changes that will have an indeterminate impact to local government. The legislation would result in possible reduced costs for counties due to a potential decrease in hearings for truancy in juvenile courts, and a decrease in youth detained in county juvenile detention centers. This decrease is due to clearer language in the bill that offers the court the option of services and interventions instead of detention. Because the number of such reductions is not known, the cost cannot be quantified.

The Local Government Fiscal Note Program (LGFN) estimates the total costs to defend one child in a truancy contempt hearing is \$560.

Note court impacts, including judicial costs, clerk costs, and court fees, are described in fiscal notes prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUE IMPACTS

Briefly describe and quantify the revenue impacts of the legislation on local governments, identifying the revenue provisions by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of revenue sources. Delineate between city, county and special district impacts.

There are no revenue impacts to local government.

SOURCES:

Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protection

Administrative Office of the Courts

Washington State Becca Task Force

LGFN unit cost data

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1170 S HB	Title: Truancy reduction efforts	Agency: SDF-School District Fiscal Note - SPI
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
Local School District-Private/Local NEW-7	405,000	270,000	675,000	540,000	540,000
Total \$	405,000	270,000	675,000	540,000	540,000

Estimated Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

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- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Jessica Harrell	Phone: 360-786-7349	Date: 02/14/2017
Agency Preparation: Troy Klein	Phone: 360 725-6294	Date: 03/08/2017
Agency Approval: Mike Woods	Phone: (360) 725-6283	Date: 03/08/2017
OFM Review: Kate Davis	Phone: (360) 902-0570	Date: 03/08/2017

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

SHB 1170 is a substantial rewrite of HB 1170.

Section 2(1)(b) of the bill requires that a conference with the parent be held after three unexcused absences rather than after two unexcused absences.

Section 2(1)(c) specifies that schools must take data-informed steps to eliminate or reduce absences at some point after the second and before the fifth unexcused absence.

Section 2(1)(c)(i) provides that the application of WARNS or other assessment is only required for middle and high school students.

Section's 2(1)(c)(ii) and 2(c)(iii) include new steps to be taken with respect to students with IEP's and 504 plans, and for students reasonably believed to have a mental or physical disability or impairment.

Section's 2(2)(b) and 2(3) authorize the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to do rulemaking to bring consistency to attendance and truancy definitions in the Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) setting, and make other changes to enable this.

Section 3 of the bill requires that Community Truancy Boards (CTBs) must include members who receive a variety of training , rather than require all CTB members receive all of the training.

Section 4 requires that school districts must designate and identify to OSPI as well as the local juvenile court a person or persons to coordinate school district efforts to address excessive absenteeism.

Also, Section 4 changes the student count from 200 to 300 for a school district that is required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the juvenile court in the applicable county with respect to operating a CTB. Districts with less than 300 students are also allowed to work cooperatively with other School Districts or Educational Service Districts.

Section 7 of the bill requires OSPI to collect and for school districts to submit student-level truancy data. OSPI is required to submit a report to the legislature by December 15th of each year.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Section 2(1)(c)(i) requires that at some point after the second and before the fifth unexcused absence of a middle or a high school student data-informed steps need to be taken to eliminate or reduce a child's absences. The steps must include application of the Washington Assessment of the Risks and Needs of Students (WARNS) or some other assessment by a school district designee. OSPI estimates that this section would require regional professional development training be given for WARNS and/or another assessment tool. ESD's would receive \$25,000 for each of the nine Educational Service District's (ESD's), or \$225,000 in FY 2018. In FY 2019 and

after they would receive \$10,000 for each ESD, or \$90,000.

Section 3 of the bill would require school districts to establish and train CTBs in key topic areas. It is estimated that this would require ongoing training and professional development be provided to school districts starting in FY 2018. ESD's would receive \$20,000 for each of the nine ESD's, or \$180,000 in FY 2018, these costs would be ongoing.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

This bill would have an indeterminate expenditure impact on School Districts.

Section 2(1)(b) and 2(1)(c) of the bill require that a conference with the parent be held after three unexcused absences rather than after two unexcused absences within a month. There is also the requirement of using WARNS or another assessment tool to take data informed steps after the second and before the fifth unexcused absence. These changes could result in savings to school districts in terms of the time and effort costs spent on truancy conferences, under the assumption that the current law requiring a conference for 2 unexcused absences is being consistently adhered to statewide. OSPI has data for the 2015-2016 school year that shows that there were 62,740 instances of students having 2 unexcused full day absences within a month, and OSPI also has data that shows there were 42,443 instances of students having 3 unexcused absences within a month during the 2015-2016 school year. Assuming that a truancy conference, along with any required data informed steps such as WARNS or other assessment tool would take an hour of a school counselor's time, at a cost of \$60.19 per hour, the time and effort savings in this example would be about \$1,221,676 per school year.

Section 2(1)(c)(i):

For this Section of the bill it is assumed that ESD's would receive grant funds from OSPI and would fully spend those grant funds for regional professional development training to be given regarding the use of WARNS and/or another assessment tool. ESD's would receive \$25,000 for each of the nine Educational Service District's (ESD's), or \$225,000 in FY 2018. In FY 2019 and after they would receive \$10,000 for each ESD, or \$90,000.

Section 2(1)(c)(ii) requires that students with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or 504 Plan would require the IEP or 504 plan team attend the conference, along with a behavior or mental health specialist if appropriate. This cost impact is indeterminate as OPSI does not know how many students with an IEP or 504 Plan would meet the requirement for having a truancy conference, but the impact for each instance would be approximately 3 times the cost of a standard truancy conference.

Section 3:

It is assumed that the ESD's would fully spend the funds received from OSPI for ongoing training and professional development regarding having school districts establishing and training CTBs in key topic areas. ESD's would receive \$20,000 for each of the nine ESD's, or \$180,000 in FY 2018, these costs would be ongoing.

Section 4:

Changes the student count from 200 to 300 for a school district that is required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the juvenile court in the applicable county with respect to operating a CTB. This would

affect about 25 Districts statewide. Districts with less than 300 students are also allowed to work cooperatively with other School Districts or Educational Service Districts (ESD's). Any cost savings from this Section of the bill would be indeterminate because these School Districts are still required to operate a CTB, they are however allowed to work cooperatively with other School Districts or ESD's.

Section 7 of the bill would have no expenditure impact on School Districts as they are already collecting student-level truancy data.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.