

By: Representative Warren

To: Education

HOUSE BILL NO. 284

1 AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 37-13-91, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972,
2 TO INCLUDE IN THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "COMPULSORY-SCHOOL-AGE
3 CHILD" THOSE STUDENTS WHO TURN SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE DURING THE
4 SCHOOL YEAR; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

6 **SECTION 1.** Section 37-13-91, Mississippi Code of 1972, is
7 amended as follows:

8 37-13-91. (1) This section shall be referred to as the
9 "Mississippi Compulsory School Attendance Law."

10 (2) The following terms as used in this section are defined
11 as follows:

12 (a) "Parent" means the father or mother to whom a child
13 has been born, or the father or mother by whom a child has been
14 legally adopted.

15 (b) "Guardian" means a guardian of the person of a
16 child, other than a parent, who is legally appointed by a court of
17 competent jurisdiction.

18 (c) "Custodian" means any person having the present
19 care or custody of a child, other than a parent or guardian of the
20 child.

21 (d) "School day" means not less than five (5) and not
22 more than eight (8) hours of actual teaching in which both
23 teachers and pupils are in regular attendance for scheduled
24 schoolwork.

25 (e) "School" means any public school in this state or
26 any nonpublic school in this state which is in session each school
27 year for at least one hundred eighty (180) school days, except



28 that the "nonpublic" school term shall be the number of days that
29 each school shall require for promotion from grade to grade.

30 (f) "Compulsory-school-age child" means a child who:

31 (i) Has attained or will attain the age of six (6)
32 years on or before September 1 of the calendar year, beginning in
33 the school year that commences during the year the child attains
34 the age of six (6) year;

35 (ii) Has not attained the age of seventeen (17)
36 years on or before September 1 of the calendar year; and

37 (iii) If the child's birthday occurs during the
38 school year, who has not completed the school year during which
39 the child attains the age of seventeen (17) years.

40 (g) "School attendance officer" means a person employed
41 by the State Department of Education pursuant to Section 37-13-89.

42 (h) "Appropriate school official" means the
43 superintendent of the school district or his designee or, in the
44 case of a nonpublic school, the principal or the headmaster.

45 (i) "Nonpublic school" means an institution for the
46 teaching of children, consisting of a physical plant, whether
47 owned or leased, including a home, instructional staff members and
48 students, and which is in session each school year. This
49 definition shall include, but not be limited to, private, church,
50 parochial and home instruction programs.

51 (3) A parent, guardian or custodian of a
52 compulsory-school-age child in this state shall cause the child to
53 enroll in and attend a public school or legitimate nonpublic
54 school for the period of time that the child is of compulsory
55 school age, except under the following circumstances:

56 (a) When a compulsory-school-age child is physically,
57 mentally or emotionally incapable of attending school as
58 determined by the appropriate school official based upon
59 sufficient medical documentation.



60 (b) When a compulsory-school-age child is enrolled in
61 and pursuing a course of special education, remedial education or
62 education for handicapped or physically or mentally disadvantaged
63 children.

64 (c) When a compulsory-school-age child is being
65 educated in a legitimate home instruction program.

66 The parent, guardian or custodian of a compulsory-school-age
67 child described in this subsection, or the parent, guardian or
68 custodian of a compulsory-school-age child attending any nonpublic
69 school, or the appropriate school official for any or all children
70 attending a nonpublic school shall complete a "certificate of
71 enrollment" in order to facilitate the administration of this
72 section.

73 The form of the certificate of enrollment shall be prepared
74 by the Office of Compulsory School Attendance Enforcement of the
75 State Department of Education and shall be designed to obtain the
76 following information only:

77 (i) The name, address, telephone number and date
78 of birth of the compulsory-school-age child;

79 (ii) The name, address and telephone number of the
80 parent, guardian or custodian of the compulsory-school-age child;

81 (iii) A simple description of the type of
82 education the compulsory-school-age child is receiving and, if the
83 child is enrolled in a nonpublic school, the name and address of
84 the school; and

85 (iv) The signature of the parent, guardian or
86 custodian of the compulsory-school-age child or, for any or all
87 compulsory-school-age child or children attending a nonpublic
88 school, the signature of the appropriate school official and the
89 date signed.

90 The certificate of enrollment shall be returned to the school
91 attendance officer where the child resides on or before September
92 15 of each year. Any parent, guardian or custodian found by the



93 school attendance officer to be in noncompliance with this section
94 shall comply, after written notice of the noncompliance by the
95 school attendance officer, with this subsection within ten (10)
96 days after the notice or be in violation of this section.
97 However, in the event the child has been enrolled in a public
98 school within fifteen (15) calendar days after the first day of
99 the school year as required in subsection (6), the parent or
100 custodian may at a later date enroll the child in a legitimate
101 nonpublic school or legitimate home instruction program and send
102 the certificate of enrollment to the school attendance officer and
103 be in compliance with this subsection.

104 For the purposes of this subsection, a legitimate nonpublic
105 school or legitimate home instruction program shall be those not
106 operated or instituted for the purpose of avoiding or
107 circumventing the compulsory attendance law.

108 (4) An "unlawful absence" is an absence during a school day
109 by a compulsory-school-age child, which absence is not due to a
110 valid excuse for temporary nonattendance. Days missed from school
111 due to disciplinary suspension shall not be considered an
112 "excused" absence under this section. This subsection shall not
113 apply to children enrolled in a nonpublic school.

114 Each of the following shall constitute a valid excuse for
115 temporary nonattendance of a compulsory-school-age child enrolled
116 in a public school, provided satisfactory evidence of the excuse
117 is provided to the superintendent of the school district or his
118 designee:

119 (a) An absence is excused when the absence results from
120 the compulsory-school-age child's attendance at an authorized
121 school activity with the prior approval of the superintendent of
122 the school district or his designee. These activities may include
123 field trips, athletic contests, student conventions, musical
124 festivals and any similar activity.



125 (b) An absence is excused when the absence results from
126 illness or injury which prevents the compulsory-school-age child
127 from being physically able to attend school.

128 (c) An absence is excused when isolation of a
129 compulsory-school-age child is ordered by the county health
130 officer, by the State Board of Health or appropriate school
131 official.

132 (d) An absence is excused when it results from the
133 death or serious illness of a member of the immediate family of a
134 compulsory-school-age child. The immediate family members of a
135 compulsory-school-age child shall include children, spouse,
136 grandparents, parents, brothers and sisters, including
137 stepbrothers and stepsisters.

138 (e) An absence is excused when it results from a
139 medical or dental appointment of a compulsory-school-age child
140 where an approval of the superintendent of the school district or
141 his designee is gained before the absence, except in the case of
142 emergency.

143 (f) An absence is excused when it results from the
144 attendance of a compulsory-school-age child at the proceedings of
145 a court or an administrative tribunal if the child is a party to
146 the action or under subpoena as a witness.

147 (g) An absence may be excused if the religion to which
148 the compulsory-school-age child or the child's parents adheres,
149 requires or suggests the observance of a religious event. The
150 approval of the absence is within the discretion of the
151 superintendent of the school district or his designee, but
152 approval should be granted unless the religion's observance is of
153 such duration as to interfere with the education of the child.

154 (h) An absence may be excused when it is demonstrated
155 to the satisfaction of the superintendent of the school district
156 or his designee that the purpose of the absence is to take
157 advantage of a valid educational opportunity such as travel



158 including vacations or other family travel. Approval of the
159 absence must be gained from the superintendent of the school
160 district or his designee before the absence, but the approval
161 shall not be unreasonably withheld.

162 (i) An absence may be excused when it is demonstrated
163 to the satisfaction of the superintendent of the school district
164 or his designee that conditions are sufficient to warrant the
165 compulsory-school-age child's nonattendance. However, no absences
166 shall be excused by the school district superintendent or his
167 designee when any student suspensions or expulsions circumvent the
168 intent and spirit of the compulsory attendance law.

169 (5) Any parent, guardian or custodian of a
170 compulsory-school-age child subject to this section who refuses or
171 willfully fails to perform any of the duties imposed upon him or
172 her under this section or who intentionally falsifies any
173 information required to be contained in a certificate of
174 enrollment, shall be guilty of contributing to the neglect of a
175 child and, upon conviction, shall be punished in accordance with
176 Section 97-5-39.

177 Upon prosecution of a parent, guardian or custodian of a
178 compulsory-school-age child for violation of this section, the
179 presentation of evidence by the prosecutor that shows that the
180 child has not been enrolled in school within eighteen (18)
181 calendar days after the first day of the school year of the public
182 school which the child is eligible to attend, or that the child
183 has accumulated twelve (12) unlawful absences during the school
184 year at the public school in which the child has been enrolled,
185 shall establish a prima facie case that the child's parent,
186 guardian or custodian is responsible for the absences and has
187 refused or willfully failed to perform the duties imposed upon him
188 or her under this section. However, no proceedings under this
189 section shall be brought against a parent, guardian or custodian
190 of a compulsory-school-age child unless the school attendance



191 officer has contacted promptly the home of the child and has
192 provided written notice to the parent, guardian or custodian of
193 the requirement for the child's enrollment or attendance.

194 (6) If a compulsory-school-age child has not been enrolled
195 in a school within fifteen (15) calendar days after the first day
196 of the school year of the school which the child is eligible to
197 attend or the child has accumulated five (5) unlawful absences
198 during the school year of the public school in which the child is
199 enrolled, the school district superintendent shall report, within
200 two (2) school days or within five (5) calendar days, whichever is
201 less, the absences to the school attendance officer. The State
202 Department of Education shall prescribe a uniform method for
203 schools to utilize in reporting the unlawful absences to the
204 school attendance officer. The superintendent, or his designee,
205 also shall report any student suspensions or student expulsions to
206 the school attendance officer when they occur.

207 (7) When a school attendance officer has made all attempts
208 to secure enrollment * * * or attendance, or both, of a
209 compulsory-school-age child and is unable to effect the
210 enrollment * * * or attendance, or both, the attendance officer
211 shall file a petition with the youth court under Section 43-21-451
212 or shall file a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction as
213 it pertains to parent or child. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and
214 municipal law enforcement officers shall be fully authorized to
215 investigate all cases of nonattendance and unlawful absences by
216 compulsory-school-age children, and shall be authorized to file a
217 petition with the youth court under Section 43-21-451 or file a
218 petition or information in the court of competent jurisdiction as
219 it pertains to parent or child for violation of this section. The
220 youth court shall expedite a hearing to make an appropriate
221 adjudication and a disposition to ensure compliance with the
222 Compulsory School Attendance Law, and may order the child to
223 enroll or reenroll in school. The superintendent of the school



224 district to which the child is ordered may assign, in his
225 discretion, the child to the alternative school program of the
226 school established pursuant to Section 37-13-92.

227 (8) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules and
228 regulations for the purpose of reprimanding any school
229 superintendents who fail to timely report unexcused absences under
230 the provisions of this section.

231 (9) Notwithstanding any provision or implication herein to
232 the contrary, it is not the intention of this section to impair
233 the primary right and the obligation of the parent or parents, or
234 person or persons in loco parentis to a child, to choose the
235 proper education and training for such child, and nothing in this
236 section shall ever be construed to grant, by implication or
237 otherwise, to the State of Mississippi, any of its officers,
238 agencies or subdivisions any right or authority to control,
239 manage, supervise or make any suggestion as to the control,
240 management or supervision of any private or parochial school or
241 institution for the education or training of children, of any kind
242 whatsoever that is not a public school according to the laws of
243 this state; and this section shall never be construed so as to
244 grant, by implication or otherwise, any right or authority to any
245 state agency or other entity to control, manage, supervise,
246 provide for or affect the operation, management, program,
247 curriculum, admissions policy or discipline of any such school or
248 home instruction program.

249 **SECTION 2.** This act shall take effect and be in force from
250 and after July 1, 2002.

