

WASWUG 2008

Where Does Discipline Go?

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And

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Where Does Discipline Go?

Discipline entry starts with information wanted and tracked. Federal, state, school districts and building administrators often determine what is entered into discipline.

Federal and State Laws Require the Collection of Data

Washington State -RCW 28A.320.130 – Each school district and each private school shall report to the superintendent of public instruction all know incidents involving the possession of weapons on school premises, on transportation systems, or in areas of facilities while being used by public or private schools.

Response: OSPI Safety Center publishes a Weapons Report

Federal-NCLB 4112(c)(3)(B) and (D) States must collect information on truancy rates, seriousness, and incidence of violence and drug-related offenses resulting in suspensions and expulsions in elementary schools and secondary schools; the information shall be reported to the public on a school-by-school basis.

Washington State -RCW 28A.600.460 – All schools must collect information on discipline actions taken in each school; a student who commits a violent criminal offense (9A.36, 9A.40, 9A.46, 9A.48) against another student may be expelled or suspended.

Response: OSPI publishes truancy rates and a Student Behavior Report

Federal-NCLB Uniform Provisions – SEC. 9532 – Unsafe School Choice Option – Students who become victims of a violent criminal offense, as determined by State law, while in or on the grounds of a public elementary school or secondary school, will be allowed to attend a safe public elementary school or secondary school within the local educational agency.

Washington State Definition of a Persistently Dangerous School – A school must meet both criteria for three consecutive years: qualifying number of expulsions for Gun Free Schools Act (handguns, rifles/shotguns, other firearms) and qualifying number of expulsions for violent criminal offenses (homicide, assault, malicious harassment, kidnapping, rape, robbery).

Response: OSPI reviews data from the Weapons Report and Student Behavior Report and identifies persistently dangerous schools.

GFSA, Part A, Subpart 3, Title IV – The Gun-Free School Act requires schools to expel for not less than one year a student found to have brought a firearm to school. States are required to provide annual reports to the Secretary of Education concerning the Act's requirements.

Response: OSPI reviews data from the Weapons Report and files a report with the Department Of Education.

Codes are created so the information can be tracked.

Example: **Note:** Codes **ZHR, ZSA, ZDA** and **ZDD** are suggested codes (not required codes) for the offenses OSPI requires reporting for the state report, **Student Behavior Suspensions and Expulsions**, and federal report, **Special Education Federal Suspension/Expulsion**. Additional information is provided in the table below. The code **ZA** combination can only be used for **Administrative Law Judge Acts**.

Understanding what the definitions of discipline offenses helps to send accurate data to OSPI and the Department of Education.

Question: Does OSPI want Drugs and Dangerous Weapons tracked?

Jeff Soder's Response: We do not ask schools to report on 'Drugs & Weapons'.

- ZHR Harassment** - Intimidation or bullying: report any infraction of school district policy governing harassment, intimidation, or bullying.
- ZSA Assault** Report any infraction involving assault as defined by RCW 9A.36. Physical fighting that results in suspension or expulsion and was not reported as a violent criminal offense based on school district policy.
- ZDA Alcohol** - Report any infraction of school district policy governing alcohol.
- ZDD Alcohol with Illicit Drugs** - any infraction involving both alcohol and illicit drugs (based on school district policy).
- ZD Illicit Drugs** - Report any infraction of school district policy governing any prescription or non-prescription drug used in an unsafe manner.
- ZW Dangerous Weapons** - Report any infraction of school district policy governing any hand guns, rifles, shotguns, other firearms, knives, daggers or other weapons.
- ZDW Drugs and Dangerous Weapons** - Report any infraction of school district policy governing any hand guns, rifles, shotguns, other firearms, knives, daggers or other weapons and involves drugs.
- ZA Administrative Law Judge Acts** - Removal by an administrative law judge, (ALJ), as defined by OSPI: Those instances in which an administrative law judge orders the removal of special education students from their current educational placement to an appropriate interim alternative setting for not more than 45 days based on the ALJ's determination that the public agency (usually the school district) has demonstrated by substantial evidence that maintaining the student's current placement is substantially likely to result in injury to the student or others.

Special Education Federal Suspension/Expulsion federal report looks at all the codes above and tracks the two additional codes listed below.

ZBI Bodily Injury - Involves a substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain; protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or faculty.

ZBW Bodily Injury and Weapons - Involves a substantial risk of death, extreme physical pain; protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or faculty and involves a weapon.

Suspension shall mean a denial of attendance (other than for the balance of the immediate class period for **discipline** purposes) at any single subject or class, or at any full schedule of subjects or classes for a stated period of time. A suspension also may include a denial of admission to or entry upon real and personal property that is owned, leased, rented, or controlled by the school district (WAC 180-40-205). Suspensions are implemented in accordance with local district policy and State Board of Education rules governing suspensions and emergency actions.

ZOS Out of School Suspension

ZIS In School Suspension

ZE Expulsion: shall mean a denial of attendance at any single subject or class, or at any full schedule of subjects or classes for an indefinite period of time. An expulsion also may include a denial of admission to or entry upon real and personal property that is owned, leased, rented, or controlled by the school district.” (WAC 180-40-205) Expulsions are implemented in accordance with local district policy and State Board of Education rules governing expulsions and emergency actions.

ZIA IAES (Special Education) Suspension This action is used only for Special Ed students that have the offense of Drugs, Administrative Law Judge Acts, Bodily Injury, Bodily Injury and Weapons.

Weapons Report Elements

(Collects firearms incidents, weapons incidents, and firearm expulsions.)

Question: I see Other Firearm and Other Weapon Incident (that pellet/BB gun incidents are reported under). Could you give me a definition of what information would be collected for these?

Jeff Soder's Response:

- Under “Other Firearm Incidents” districts report all firearms other than handguns, rifles, or shotguns. The following were included within the definition:
 - 1) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of any explosive;
 - 2) the frame or receiver of any weapon described above;
 - 3) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer;
 - 4) any destructive device, which includes:
 - a) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas
 - i) bomb,
 - ii) grenade,
 - iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces,
 - iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce,
 - v) mine, or,
 - vi) similar device
 - b) any weapon which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter.
 - (c) any combination or parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device
- Under “Other Weapon” districts include any instrument or object possessed or used to inflict harm on another person or to intimidate any person. All types of knives, chains, pipes, razor blades or similar instruments with sharp cutting edges; ice picks, dirks, other pointed instruments (including pencils, pens); nun-cha-ka sticks; brass knuckles; Chinese stars; Billy clubs; tear gas guns; electrical weapons or devices (stun guns); BB or pellet guns; and explosives or propellants were reported.

Reminder: Pellet/BB gun incidents are reported under Other Weapon incidents.

Grade	A Handgun Incident	B Rifle Shotgun Incident	C Other Firearm Incident	D Other Firearm Description	E Total Firearm Incident	F Firearm Expulsion	G Modified Firearm Expulsion	H Knife Dagger Incident	I Other Weapon Incident	J Other Weapon Description (optional)

2006-07 Weapons Report

(February 22, 2008)

School District	Total October Enrollment	Handgun Incident	Rifle Incident	Other Firearm Incident	Total Firearm Incident	Knife Incident	Other Incident	Total Weapons Incident
Total No. Reporting = 295/296 (99%)	1,016,036	41	9	25	75	1,984	1,098	3,157
Aberdeen School District	3,862	0	0	0	0	15	5	20
Cosmopolis School District	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elma School District	1,843	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Hoquiam School District	1,989	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Lake Quinalt School District	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCleary School District	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montesano School District	1,244	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
North Beach School District	668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakville School District	260	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ocosta School District	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Satsop School District	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taholah School District	219	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wishkah Valley School District	168	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Adna School District	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boistfort School District	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Centralia School District	3,526	0	0	0	0	24	2	26
Chehalis School District	2,924	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Evaline School District	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morton School District	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mossyrock School District	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napavine School District	734	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Onalaska School District	891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pe Ell School District	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toledo School District	988	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
White Pass School District	529	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Winlock School District	783	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Almira School District	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creston School District	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Page 1 of 11

Student Behavior Elements

(Collects suspensions and expulsions, not incidents; offenses are defined by district policy and RCW.)

0	True											
	A	B		C		D		E		F		
	Harassment Intimidation or Bullying	Alcohol with Drug		Drug		Alcohol		Violent Criminal Offenses		Assault		
Grade	Suspnd	Expel	Suspnd	Expel	Suspnd	Expel	Suspnd	Expel	Suspnd	Expel	Suspnd	Expel

2006–07 Behavior Report

(February 22, 2008)

School Name	Total October Enrollment	Bullying (HIB)		Drug With Alcohol		Drug		Alcohol		Violent Offenses		Assault	
		Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel	Suspend	Expel
Adams County	3,937	130	2	0	0	14	0	6	0	0	0	47	4
Benge School District	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lind School District	238	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Othello School District	3,273	91	0	0	0	13	0	8	0	0	0	43	4
Ritzville School District	371	30	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Washtuona School District	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asotin County	3,298	131	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
Asotin-Anatone School District	567	7	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Clarkston School District	2,731	124	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Benton County	30,220	368	30	0	0	106	36	46	0	2	0	387	22
Finley School District	995	47	1	0	0	2	3	7	0	0	0	15	0
Kennewick School District	14,730	198	18	0	0	33	11	23	0	2	0	112	7
Kiona-Benton City School District	1,577	13	4	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	4	2
Paterson School District	107	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosser School District	2,823	44	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	29	4
Richland School District	9,988	65	5	0	0	64	11	15	0	0	0	227	9
Chelan County	12,721	154	10	0	0	31	7	22	1	1	0	288	30
Cascade School District	1,349	18	3	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Cashmere School District	1,483	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Entiat School District	383	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Chelan School District	1,343	27	1	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	22	3
Manson School District	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Wenatchee School District	7,536	92	5	0	0	19	3	19	1	0	0	250	27

Attachment A
Washington State Policy
Providing a Safe Public School Choice Option to Students Attending
Persistently Dangerous Public Schools
Effective Date: June 30, 2003

1. General Requirements

The federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 establishes specific school choice options for students who attend “persistently dangerous schools.” The specific language of this law is as follows:

SEC. 9532. UNSAFE SCHOOL CHOICE OPTION.

- a. UNSAFE SCHOOL CHOICE POLICY—Each State receiving funds under this Act shall establish and implement a statewide policy requiring that a student attending a persistently dangerous public elementary school or secondary school, as determined by the State in consultation with a representative sample of local educational agencies, or who becomes a victim of a violent criminal offense, as determined by State law, while in or on the grounds of public elementary school or secondary school that the student attends, be allowed to attend a safe public elementary school or secondary school within the local educational agency, including a public charter school.
- b. CERTIFICATION—As a condition of receiving funds under this Act, a State shall certify in writing to the Secretary that the State is in compliance with this section.

2. Definition of Terms

For the purposes of this Washington State policy, the following definitions apply:

- a. School shall mean a location at which a school district provides regularly scheduled instruction to students by one or more certificated employees of the school district. A school should have a unique building code number assigned by OSPI as part of the annual School Enrollment Report, Form SPI P-105A.
- b. Reporting year shall mean the period of time from July 1 through June 30.
- c. Expulsion shall mean the denial of attendance for an indefinite period of time, as defined by WAC 180-40-205 and implemented by local district policy in compliance with State Board of Education rules governing expulsions and emergency actions.

- d. Gun-Free Schools Act shall mean section 4141 of the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.
- e. Enrolled student, for the purposes of calculating school size, shall mean a student reported to the State Education Agency as part of the October student headcount (Form SPI P-105A).
- f. Violent criminal offense shall be determined by local district policy but should include at least the following violent offenses as defined by the Washington State Criminal Code:
 - i. Homicide (includes all forms of murder and manslaughter)—See RCW 9A.32.
 - ii. Assault—See RCW 9A.36.
 - iii. Malicious harassment—See RCW 9A.46.
 - iv. Kidnapping—See RCW 9A.40.
 - v. Rape—See RCW 9A.44.
 - vi. Robbery—See RCW 9A.56.
- g. Victim of a violent criminal offense shall mean a student has been the victim of a violent offense punishable by expulsion according to local school district disciplinary policy, or has been the victim of at least one of the six violent offenses listed above, as defined by the Washington State Criminal Code and as verified by a local law enforcement or judicial official.

3. Definition of a Persistently Dangerous School

- a. A school will be considered “persistently dangerous” if it meets **both** of the following **criteria** for **three consecutive reporting years**:
 - i. Expulsions for federal Gun-Free Schools Act violations:

School Size	Minimum Number of Expulsions
Up to 1000 enrolled students	2 per reporting year
1001 to 1500 enrolled students	3 per reporting year
1501 to 2000 enrolled students	4 per reporting year
2001 to 2500 enrolled students	5 per reporting year
2501 to 3000 enrolled students	6 per reporting year
3001 to 3500 enrolled students	7 per reporting year
More than 3500 students	8 per reporting year

- ii. Expulsions for other violent criminal offenses:
 - 1. For schools with 300 or less enrolled students: three expulsions per reporting year.
 - 2. For larger schools, one expulsion for every 100 enrolled students, or a fraction thereof, per reporting year.

- b. The identification of persistently dangerous schools will occur on an annual basis only, by August 1 of each year. A school will be identified as persistently dangerous for the full duration of time the school meets the criteria defining it as persistently dangerous.
- c. Once a school is determined by the state to be persistently dangerous according to the definition above, the school district must, at least 14 calendar days before the start of the subsequent school year:
 - i. Notify parents of each student attending the school that the school has been identified as persistently dangerous, and
 - ii. Offer students the opportunity to transfer to a public school within the school district that is not persistently dangerous.
- d. By the start of the subsequent school year, the school district must complete the transfer for those students who accept the offer.
- e. The school district must allow the transfer to remain in effect as long as the student's original school is identified as persistently dangerous.
- f. Data necessary to identify persistently dangerous schools will be collected each June as part of the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction's Weapons in Schools data collection effort.

4. Providing a Safe Public School Choice Option to Students Who Have Been Victims of a Violent Criminal Offense

- a. A student who has been the victim of a violent criminal offense while in or on the grounds of the public school he or she attends shall be offered the opportunity to transfer to another public school within the school district that is not identified as persistently dangerous.
- b. This offer shall be made by the school district within ten school business days of the determination that the student has been the victim of such an offense.

Authority for Collecting Data

RCW 28A.225.151 – schools shall document actions taken under 28A.225.030 – Petition to juvenile court for violations by a parent or child, and report this information to the district superintendent. Districts shall compile the data and submit an annual report to OSPI. Each year ten districts shall file an extended truancy report that includes actions taken under RCW 28A.225.020 – School’s duties upon child’s failure to attend school.

Federal-NCLB 4112(c)(3)(B) and (D) States must collect information on truancy rates, seriousness, and incidence of violence and drug-related offenses resulting in suspensions and expulsions in elementary schools and secondary schools; the information shall be reported to the public on a school-by-school basis.

Response: OSPI Safety Center publishes a Truancy Report and includes extended truancy data on 10 districts

Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Olympia, Washington

**OVERVIEW:
WASHINGTON STATE’S “BECCA” TRUANCY
REGULATIONS & POLICIES**

In brief, Becca truancy laws [require schools to](#):

- Inform parents in writing or by phone after one unexcused absence in one month.
- Schedule a parent conference after two unexcused absences in one month.
- Enter into a formal agreement with the student and parent regarding attendance; or, referral to a Community Truancy Board; or, file a truancy petition, if a student has five unexcused absences in a month.
- File a truancy petition with the juvenile court if a student has seven unexcused absences in a month, or ten unexcused absences in a year.
- File a contempt motion if a student is not in compliance with a court order resulting from a truancy petition.

Becca truancy laws also [require the juvenile court to](#):

- Process petitions filed by school districts.
- Schedule hearings alleging truancy, and notify parents and student of the hearing, their options and rights, and may require their attendance.
- Grant petitions and assume jurisdiction for any period of time deemed necessary if the facts (by a preponderance of evidence) support the petition.
- The court may order attendance at current school, alternative school, another public school, a skill center, drop-out prevention program, a private school or education center, referral to a Community Truancy Board, or completion of a drug assessment test.

- Schedule hearings alleging non-compliance with court orders, requiring access to legal representation for the student. Parents may also request legal representation.
- The court may order a student to report to county detention, impose alternatives to detention, or order parents to perform community service or pay a fine of up to \$25 per day for each unexcused absence, if the court rules that a student or parent violated the court order.

School districts, through their elected school boards, typically adopt policies and procedures relative to these requirements that are coordinated with local juvenile courts. Guidelines for school board policies are developed through the Washington State School Director's Association (WSSDA) (www.wssda.org), wherein each board makes adjustments to these guidelines based on local priorities and resources. Each of Washington's 296 school districts addresses the definition of unexcused absences and interventions in a manner consistent with school board policies. Similarly, local juvenile courts address the petition process in a manner consistent with local county juvenile justice priorities and resources. As a result of these local variations, there are significant differences in how each community approaches and resolves the issue of truancy in Washington State.

Resources on truancy reduction programs include:

- Evaluations of Washington state truancy programs can be found on the website for the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (www.wa.gov/wsipp/education/K12WA.html).
- King County's Prosecutor's Office has developed an informative truancy webpage, including forms used in the truancy petition process (www.metrokc.gov/proatty/Truancy/Index.htm).
- National data on truancy reduction programs can be found at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org///pubs/delinq.html> for the article, "Truancy Reduction: Keeping Students in School."
- Model programs are described on the website www.coloradofoundation.org/ .

Truancy Offense Codes

Truancy Petitions must be coded as **Offense Codes**. **Truancy Petition Offense Codes** include the following:

- QS** Petitions filed by school or district
- QP** Petitions by parents

Offense **Q** codes can be created for the attendance offense of unexcused absence and excessive excused absences. These would be defined according to the district school board BECCA policies.

Example: **Note:** Codes are suggested codes (not required codes) for the offenses OSPI requires reporting for the state report,

- QU4** 4 Unexcused Absences.
- QU5** 5 Unexcused Absences
- QU7** 7 Unexcused Absences
- QUT** 10 Unexcused Absences

Truancy Action Codes

The **Action Codes** listed below are used for tracking BECCA court actions taken on the **Offenses of QS and QP**.

- **Q1** Petitions filed
- **Q2** Petition Acted On
- **Q3** Petition Contempt
- **Q4** Petition Dismissed

In order for the **Attendance Truancy Report** to correctly report actions taken, the following codes must be used:

QN	Telephone or written notification to parents or guardian after an unexcused absence
QM	Conferences scheduled after two unexcused absences in a month
QA	Adjusted school program or course assignment
QI	Provided more individualized or remedial instruction
QV	Provided appropriate vocational courses or work experience
QT	Referred to community truancy board
QK	Required to attend an alternative school or program
QS	Assisted student/parent to obtain supplementary services
QR	Remedial action
QD	Disciplinary action
QO	Other

Attendance Truancy Report

Path: Student Mngmnt / State Reports / Washington / Attendance Reports

The report is designed to select and report data based on the school year defined in the School Year field. May 31st is the end of the reporting period for this Washington State report. All BECCA filings entered from June 1st of a school year on will show on the Prior Year Attendance Truancy Report.

Truancy Detail Report

Options: The truancy options values can be reset if the user is creating only the Detail Report. (Default values are 5 or more days of truant type absences in a month and 10 or more days of truant type absences in a year.)

Student Programs Button:

Click the **Student Programs** button to select from a list of optional student programs for use as additional selection criteria.

1. Select **Attendance Truancy Report**
2. Double Check **Entity Selection**
3. Select **All Schools** or uncheck **All Schools** and click the **Schools** button to select specific schools in an entity
4. Enter the **School Year** for the report
5. Enter the Low and High **Report Date**
6. Select **Print Options** for **Summary Report** and/or **Detail Report**
7. Click **Print**
 - a. Choose **Output (screen)** and **Printer**
 - b. Click **OK**
8. Verify information, **Print** and **Close**

Summary Report

Discipline **Q Codes** are based on a local school district's board policies and are used to track unexcused or excessive excused attendance for Becca reporting purposes.

The **Attendance Truancy Summary Report** counts each day of unexcused absences entered into Attendance.

Sample of Summary Section of Report:

UNEXCUSED ABSENCES				
	Grades			
	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 12
1. Number of enrolled students (October enrollment).	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. a. Number of unexcused absences.	0	0	0	5
b. Number of Students with unexcused absences.	0	0	0	1
3. Enrolled students with 5 or more unexcused absences in a month.	0	0	0	1
1. Enrolled students with 10 or more unexcused				

PETITIONS				
	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 8	9 - 12
Truancy petitions filed with juvenile court from September 1 through May 31.	0	0	0	0
Truancy petitions filed with juvenile court from June 1 through August 31 of the prior school year.	0	0	0	0

Detail Report

The **Attendance Truancy Detail Report** counts each day of unexcused absences entered into Attendance.

Days Unexcused Absences from Attendance Entries						
<u>Alphakey</u>	<u>Student Name</u>	<u>Gr</u>	<u>Gnd</u>	<u>RC</u>	<u>Unexc</u>	<u>5+ 10+</u>
CARPEWIL000	CARPENTER, WILLIAM	12	M	WNH	11	1 1

Tallies from Discipline Entries														
<i>Actions Taken by School</i>										<i>Spc -- Petitions --</i>				
<u>QN</u>	<u>QM</u>	<u>QA</u>	<u>QI</u>	<u>QV</u>	<u>QT</u>	<u>QK</u>	<u>QS</u>	<u>QR</u>	<u>QD</u>	<u>QO</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Prg</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Prior Yr</u>
			0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

OSPI Truancy Report Elements

Total number of Grade 9-12 students reported for October 2006

Number of Grade 9-12 unexcused absences in reporting period.

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Number of Grade 9-12 students with unexcused absences.

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Number of enrolled Grade 9-12 students with five or more unexcused absences in a month.

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Number of enrolled Grade 9-12 students with ten or more unexcused absences in a school year.

TRUANCY PETITION Grades 9-12

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Number of Grade 9-12 truancy petitions filed with juvenile court from September 1, 2006-May 31, 2007.

Number of Grade 9-12 truancy petitions filed with juvenile court from June 1, 2006-August 31, 2006.

2006-07 Truancy Report by County (Grade 9-12)

County Name	Students With Unexcused Absences (9-12)	Students With Five or More Unexcused Absences in a Month (9-12)	Students With Ten or More Unexcused Absences in a School Year (9-12)	Total Truancy Petitions Filed (9-12)	Total Truancy Petitions Carried Forward from Prior Year (9-12)
Adams County	361	40	35	12	0
Asotin County	797	218	234	42	6
Benton County	3,755	782	738	381	22
Chelan County	1,558	441	367	183	3
Clallam County	2,139	651	622	432	246
Clark County	15,705	3518	4085	509	113
Columbia County	58	11	12	5	0
Cowlitz County	3,127	601	594	454	43
Douglas County	1,334	241	335	100	12
Ferry County	116	12	14	12	0
Franklin County	3,453	981	1263	174	81
Garfield County	2	0	0	0	0
Grant County	3,161	636	677	143	6
Grays Harbor County	1,867	563	564	262	2