1	SENATE BILL 85
2	52ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2015
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Craig W. Brandt
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION; PROVIDING FOR THE SUSPENSION OR
12	POSTPONEMENT OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES OF SCHOOL-AGE PERSONS WHO
13	ARE IN VIOLATION OF THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW.
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
16	SECTION 1. Section 22-12-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967,
17	Chapter 16, Section 175, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"22-12-7. ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE LAWHABITUAL
19	TRUANTSPENALTYSUSPENSION OR DENIAL OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES
20	APPEAL TO SCHOOL DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT AND DISTRICT COURT
21	A. Each local school board and each governing body
22	of a charter school or private school shall initiate the
23	enforcement of the provisions of the Compulsory School
24	Attendance Law for students enrolled in their respective
25	schools.
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1 Β. To initiate enforcement of the provisions of the 2 Compulsory School Attendance Law against [an] a student who is 3 <u>a</u> habitual truant, a local school board or governing body of a charter school or private school or its authorized 4 5 representatives shall give written notice of the habitual truancy by mail to or by personal service on the parent of the 6 7 student subject to and in noncompliance with the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law. The notice shall include 8 9 a date, time and place for the parent to meet with the local school district, charter school or private school to develop 10 intervention strategies that focus on keeping the student in an 11 12 educational setting.

C. If unexcused absences continue after written notice of habitual truancy as provided in Subsection B of this section has occurred, the student shall be reported to the <u>juvenile</u> probation [services] office of the judicial district where the student resides for an investigation as to whether the student shall be considered to be a neglected child or a child in a family in need of services because of habitual truancy and thus subject to the provisions of the Children's Code. The <u>juvenile</u> probation [services] office may send a written notice to a parent of the student directing the parent and student to report to the <u>juvenile</u> probation [services] office to discuss services for the student or the family. [<del>In</del> addition to any other disposition, the children's court may

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order the habitual truant's driving privileges to be suspended for a specified time not to exceed ninety days on the first finding of habitual truancy and not to exceed one year for a subsequent finding of habitual truancy.]

D. If, after review by the juvenile probation office where the student resides, a determination and finding is made that the habitual truancy by the student may have been caused by the parent of the student, then the matter [will] <u>shall</u> be referred by the juvenile probation office to the district attorney's office or any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction for appropriate investigation and filing of charges allowed under the Compulsory School Attendance Law. Charges against the parent may be filed in metropolitan court, magistrate court or district court.

E. A parent of the student who, after receiving written notice as provided in Subsection B of this section and after the matter has been reviewed in accordance with Subsection D of this section, knowingly allows the student to continue to violate the Compulsory School Attendance Law [shall be] is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. Upon the first conviction, a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100) may be imposed, or the parent of the student may be ordered to perform community service. If violations of the Compulsory School Attendance Law continue, upon the second and subsequent .198395.1

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convictions, the parent of the student who knowingly allows the student to continue to violate the Compulsory School Attendance Law [shall be] is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment for a definite term not to exceed six months or both.

7 F. [The provisions of this section shall apply beginning July 1, 2004.] Starting with the 2016-2017 school 8 9 year, when a student in grade eight through twelve accumulates ten or more unexcused absences and becomes a habitual truant: 10 (1) a school may give to the student's parent 11 12 a notice of noncompliance with the Compulsory School Attendance Law containing: 13 (a) the name, date of birth and address 14 of the student; 15 (b) a statement that the student is in 16 noncompliance with the Compulsory School Attendance Law due to 17 habitual truancy and the number and dates of unexcused 18 19 absences; and 20 (c) notice of the opportunity for the student's parent to request an optional meeting with the school 21 principal or head administrator within two weeks to: 1) commit 22 to returning to school and complying with the Compulsory School 23 Attendance Law; 2) contest the occurrences and number of the 24 student's unexcused absences; or 3) provide evidence that the 25 .198395.1

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1	student is no longer subject to the Compulsory School
2	<u>Attendance Law;</u>
3	(2) a school district or state-chartered
4	charter school shall give to the student's parent and the motor
5	vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department a
6	state-provided certification of noncompliance with the
7	Compulsory School Attendance Law no less than thirty days after
8	the notice of noncompliance with the Compulsory School
9	Attendance Law is sent to the parent pursuant to Paragraph (1)
10	of this subsection if the student remains noncompliant;
11	(3) upon the motor vehicle division's receipt
12	of a state-provided certification of noncompliance with the
13	Compulsory School Attendance Law, the motor vehicle division
14	shall suspend or deny the issuance of an instruction permit,
15	driver's license or provisional license to a student pursuant
16	to the Motor Vehicle Code until the student reaches the age of
17	eighteen years; and
18	(4) following the suspension or denial of an
19	instruction permit, driver's license or provisional license,
20	the student may:
21	<u>(a) request a meeting with the school</u>
22	district or state-chartered charter school to provide evidence
23	supporting a request that the school district or state-
24	chartered charter school provide to the motor vehicle division
25	a certification that the student is in compliance with or is no
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1	longer subject to the Compulsory School Attendance Law;
2	(b) appeal the school district's or
3	state-chartered charter school's determination by requesting a
4	hearing and final decision from the department pursuant to its
5	rules; and
6	(c) appeal the department's final
7	decision to the district court for the county in which the
8	student resides pursuant to Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978."
9	SECTION 2. A new section of the Motor Vehicle Code is
10	enacted to read:
11	"[ <u>NEW MATERIAL</u> ] AUTHORITY OF DIVISION TO SUSPEND LICENSE
12	OF SCHOOL-AGE PERSON
13	A. The division is authorized:
14	(1) upon receipt of a state-provided
15	certification of noncompliance with the Compulsory School
16	Attendance Law, pursuant to Section 22-12-7 NMSA 1978, to
17	suspend or deny the granting of an instruction permit, driver's
18	license or provisional license, without a preliminary hearing,
19	of a school-age person until the school-age person reaches the
20	age of eighteen years; and
21	(2) upon receipt of a state-provided
22	certification that the school-age person is in compliance with
23	or is no longer subject to the Compulsory School Attendance
24	Law, to:
25	(a) reinstate a suspended instruction
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1	permit, driver's license or provisional license of a school-age
2	person; or
3	(b) grant an instruction permit,
4	driver's license or provisional license to a school-age person
5	pursuant to the Motor Vehicle Code.
6	B. The division may adopt and promulgate rules to
7	implement the provisions of this section."
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