


HOWARD GARDNER MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE CHARTER SCHOOL

	Students/Families	SF22-0901
	HGMICS Compulsory School Attendance, Unlawful Absences, and School Attendance Improvement Conferences Policy	ADOPTED DATE: September 20, 2022 REVISED DATE:

The Board of Trustees (“Board”) requires that students enrolled at the Howard Gardner Multiple Intelligence Charter School (“Charter School”) attend school daily and on time in accordance with Federal laws and the compulsory attendance laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Charter School believes that good attendance is essential if students are to achieve and reach their potential. Each day is important for learning. Parents are required to ensure their child maintains good attendance.

The Charter School administration is tasked with creating attendance and enrollment procedures consistent with this policy and must allow the school to determine when a student who is enrolled has an unexcused absence. Procedures must also be implemented to determine whether there is a possibility that a child is truant or chronically absent due to a disability or a medical condition. Copies of this policy and those procedures must be provided to parents at the beginning of each year and to all new enrollees upon enrollment in the Charter School. It must also be posted on the Charter School’s website.

Compulsory Attendance Requirement

In Pennsylvania, compulsory school age is defined as the period of a child’s life from the time the child enters school, which may be no later than six (6) years of age, until the age of eighteen (18) or graduation from a high school, whichever occurs first.

The term “compulsory attendance” refers to the mandate that all children of compulsory school age having a legal residence in Pennsylvania must attend a day school in which the subjects and activities prescribed by the standards of the State Board of Education are taught in the English language, except in the following situations found in sections 1327, 1327.1, and 1330 of Pennsylvania’s Public School Code (School Code):

1. Attendance at a private trade school or private business school continuously through the entire term congruent with the school term of the resident school district and that meets the requirements set forth by the State Board of Education or the State Board of Vocational Education when:
 - a. The child is 15 and has approval from the district superintendent and the Secretary of Education, or
 - b. The child is 16 and has approval from the district superintendent.
2. Attendance at a school operated by a bona fide church or other religious body which provides a minimum of 180 days of instruction or 900 hours of instruction per year at the elementary level or 990

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hours per year of instruction at the secondary level.

3. Privately tutored or home-schooled students provided a minimum of 180 days of instruction or 900 hours of instruction per year at the elementary level or 990 hours per year of instruction at the secondary level.
4. Enrollment in a day or boarding school which is accredited by an accrediting association approved by the State Board of Education.
5. Children who are 16 and regularly engaged in useful and lawful employment during the school session with a valid employment certificate. Regularly engaged means 35 or more hours per week of employment.
6. Children who have been examined by an approved psychological professional and identified to be unable to profit from further public school attendance and excused by the school board.
7. Children who are 15 who hold a permit approved by the school district to engage in farm work or domestic service in a private home.
8. Children who are 14 and satisfactorily completed the equivalent of the highest grade of elementary school in their district who hold a permit recommended by the district and approved by the Secretary of Education to engage in farm work or domestic service in a private home.

Truancy - Overview

A child is “truant” if they have three (3) or more school days of unexcused absence during the current school year. An unexcused absence is any absence from school without an acceptable excuse (as articulated in the Charter School’s Student/Parent Handbook), or without any reason at all. This also includes any student who leaves class without the permission of the teacher. An out of school suspension shall be considered an excused absence.

A child is “habitually truant” if they have six (6) or more school days of unexcused absences during the current school year.

A child is not considered truant if they are absent from school due to not meeting the immunization, exemption or provisional admission requirements of the Department of Health, at 28 Pa. Code Chapter 23, Subchapter C (relating to immunization), or the student has not received from the CEO or his/her designee a medical or religious exemption from immunization under 28 Pa. Code § 23.84 (relating to exemption from immunization). 22 Pa. Code. Chapter 11.20.

When a child demonstrates truant behavior, the Charter School is required to schedule a school/family conference to discuss the cause of the child’s truancy and develop a mutually agreed upon Student Attendance Improvement Plan (“SAIP”) to resolve truant behavior. The plan can include a myriad of options that are mutually agreed upon by the participants.

For the first and second unexcused absences, the Charter School shall send the parent/guardian a notice of the unexcused absence as well as attach a copy of the legal penalties for violation of compulsory attendance requirements. In addition to stating the legal consequences, the name and telephone number of a school contact person will be included.

For the third unexcused absence, the Charter School shall send the parent/guardian notice by certified mail within 10 school days of the child’s third unexcused absence that the child has been truant. This notice shall 1) include a description of the consequences that will follow if the child becomes habitually truant in the future; 2) will be in the mode and language of communication preferred by the person in parental relation; and 3) include the offer of an Attendance Improvement Conference.

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Students with Disabilities

A student who is truant or chronically absent for health-related reasons may be eligible for protections under IDEA or Section 504. If a student with a disability is truant or chronically absent, the school should convene the student's IEP team to determine whether revisions to the student's IEP are necessary or appropriate. In those instances, the administrator responsible for handling truancy-related matters should be a participating member of the IEP team process. A student with a disability who is truant or chronically absent for health-related reasons must still produce a valid excuse for any absence, which may include a written excuse from a physician.

However, schools must recognize that students' disabilities may present unique circumstances that might require consideration of other statutory or regulatory provisions or attendance policies. That is, students' federal and state law rights, such as those provided under IDEA, Section 504, or the ADA, may require the school to otherwise diverge from its general attendance policy in order to ensure that all students with a disability are provided a free and appropriate public education (FAPE).

School Attendance Improvement Conference and the Attendance Improvement Plan

A SAIC is a conference where the child's absences and reasons for the absences are examined in order to improve attendance, with or without additional services. All of the following individuals must be invited to the conference:

- 1) The child
- 2) The child's person in parental relation
- 3) Other individuals identified by the person in parental relation who may be a resource
- 4) Appropriate school personnel
- 5) Recommended service providers

There is no legal requirement for either the child or person in parental relation to attend a SAIC. However, the Charter School shall make every attempt to conduct the SAIC with the person in parental relationship present.

The Charter School must hold the SAIC conference even if the person in parental relation declines to participate or fails to attend after the school provides advance written notice and makes attempts to communicate with the individual via telephone. Additionally, the Charter School shall invite recommended service providers to the SAIC. However, the SAIC shall not be delayed pending a response from the service provider(s).

The Charter School shall document the outcome of any SAIC in a written school attendance improvement plan (SAIP). The SAIP should include accessing academic and social/health supports from the school and community organizations, an outline of family/parent and student responsibilities, and levels of performance monitoring that include rewards and consequences. The Charter School shall use the School Attendance Improvement Plan Form created by PDE or a similar form to document the SAIP (<https://www.education.pa.gov/Schools/safeschools/resources/Pages/Pennsylvania-School-Attendance-Improvement-and-Truancy-Reduction-Toolkit.aspx>).

The Charter School shall not expel or suspend (out-of-school) a student, or reassign or transfer a student to an alternative education for disruptive youth (AEDY) program, for truant behavior and these actions may not be included in a SAIP. An in-school suspension is not considered a disciplinary reassignment. Additionally, the Charter Schools may not initiate truancy proceedings (e.g., the filing of a truancy citation) until after a SAIC is held.

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Homeless Students

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act requires states and schools to work to remove barriers to the education of homeless children and youth, including barriers to enrollment and retention due to absences. Compulsory attendance laws can be such barriers, particularly when they result in court involvement. Frequently, students in homeless situations will miss school due to their living situations. However, absences caused by homelessness must not be counted as unexcused absences, as this would create a barrier to enrollment and retention in school.

As part of an SAIC, the Charter School shall work together with other public and nonpublic schools to identify the root cause of students' absenteeism and the SAIP should address those issues, which may include homelessness and lack of transportation to and from school.

If a student is a homeless student, the school should clarify which entity (school of origin, school of residence, etc.) is responsible for complying with the compulsory attendance laws.

In addition, the Charter School will consider whether it is appropriate to file citations against a person that may merely be "acting as a parent" or hosting an unaccompanied youth. These individuals often agree to provide a temporary place for a youth to sleep and may not have control over whether the child is attending school. Instead, the Charter School shall consider contacting the county children and youth agency and attempt to eliminate barriers to attendance through that route.