



STATE YOUTH LEGISLATION 2007

NATIONAL
CONFERENCE
of
STATE
LEGISLATURES

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In 2007, at least 35 states enacted more than 143 pieces of substantive legislation on key youth issues. Ten states enacted legislation to address creation of and funding for after-school programs, while nine enacted legislation to prohibit bullying. Connecticut and Utah enacted legislation to require and promote civic education and engagement, while Louisiana established a legislative youth advisory council. Areas of enacted legislation included:

- **Youth at Risk:** Substance/drug abuse, tobacco and truancy
- **Youth in Transition:** Financial literacy
- **Out of School Time:** After-school programs and juvenile justice
- **Youth Violence:** Bullying, gangs, mental health/suicide and school safety
- **Positive Youth Development:** Children and youth commissions, cabinets or councils; civic education and engagement; legislative youth councils; and mentoring

YOUTH AT RISK

Substance/Drug Abuse

Alaska HB 118, Chapter 26

Prohibits a person who is physically in possession and exercising dominion and control over a dwelling from allowing a person younger than age 21 to possess an alcoholic beverage in the dwelling. Authorizes the court to suspend the driving privilege of a person under age 18 for a period of up to 180 days on receiving the record of the person's first conviction for a buying, receiving or possessing or consuming spirituous liquor.

Arkansas SB 18, Act 1022

Amends current law to require that diversion agreements shall also be limited to providing for participation in a juvenile drug court program. Requires the goals of the state drug court program to be consistent with standards adopted by the U.S. Department of Justice and recommended by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals and to include certain key components. Provides that the structure, method and operation of each drug court program may differ and should be based upon the specific needs and resources available to the judicial district where the program is located. Sets forth certain cases within which a juvenile drug court program or services can be used. Creates a Division of Drug Court Programs within the Administrative Office of the Courts. Creates the position of drug court coordinator within the division and sets forth duties. Sets forth certain resources with which each drug court program is to be provided. Requires the Department of Community Correction to enter into an inter-agency memorandum of understanding with the Administrative Office of the Courts to establish the process and procedures to pay for treatment services ordered by a drug court judge and funded through the department. Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to provide a minimum of one drug counselor position for every 30 drug court participants in delinquency cases, dependency-neglect cases, and family in need of services cases.

Illinois HB 3327, Public Act 95-168

Includes in safety education instruction for all grades in public schools and educational institutions the consequences of alcohol consumption and operation of a motor vehicle.

North Dakota SB 2204, Chapter 72

Sets forth certain considerations to be used by a court in mitigation concerning underage drinking by an individual.

Oregon HB 2147

Whenever a person who is age 20 or younger, but not younger than age 13, is convicted of the possession, use or abuse of alcohol or is determined by a juvenile court to have committed such offenses, a court must prepare and send to the Department of Transportation, within 24 hours of the conviction or determination, an order of denial of driving privileges for the person convicted.

Oregon HB 2148

Clarifies that a person under age 21 may not attempt to purchase or acquire alcoholic beverages. Establishes that a person who violates this provision commits a Class A violation by reason of personal possession of alcoholic beverages while the person is operating a motor vehicle.

Rhode Island SB 749, Chapter 122

Amends the amounts of certain mandatory fines for anyone who engages in unlawful drinking and misrepresentation by underage people. Increases the fine for a first offense to not less than \$100 and not more than \$500 and provides that the person also can be required to serve 30 hours of community service. Increases the fine for a second offense to not less than \$500 and not more than \$750 and a possible 40 hours of community service and a license suspension of not more than 30 days. Increases the fine for third or subsequent offenses to not less than \$750 and not more than \$1,000 and a possible 50 hours of community service and a license suspension of not less than three months but not more than one year.

South Carolina HB 3490

The Alcohol Education Program Act. Requires the South Carolina Commission on Prosecution Coordination to oversee administrative procedures for the programs and consult with the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services before the approval of these procedures. Provides that a person may be considered for such a program if he or she is between the

ages of 17 and 21 at the time of arrest, has no prior alcohol-related offenses, and has no significant history of prior delinquency or criminal activity. Provides that a person cannot participate in the program more than once. Requires a person to pay a \$250 fee to enroll in a program.

South Carolina SB 213

The Prevention of Underage Drinking And Access to Alcohol Act of 2007. Concerns the unlawful sale, distribution or offering of alcohol to minors. Prohibits a person under age 21 from purchasing, attempting to purchase, consuming, or knowingly possessing alcoholic beverages. Sets forth penalties for violations of bill provisions.

South Dakota HB 1072

Creates a statewide 24/7 sobriety program to be administered by the Office of the Attorney General. Requires the program to coordinate efforts among various state and local government entities to find and implement alternatives to incarceration for certain offenses that involve driving under the influence and other offenses involving alcohol, marijuana or controlled substances. Establishes in the state treasury the 24/7 sobriety fund. Authorizes each county, through its sheriff or the sheriff's designate, to participate in the program. Appropriates \$345,000 from the general fund for the program.

Tobacco**Indiana HB 1477**

Establishes that an owner of a retail establishment that sells or distributes cigarettes through a self-service display, other than a coin-operated machine, commits a Class C infraction. Requires civil penalties collected under this bill to be deposited into the Richard D. Doyle Youth Tobacco Education and Enforcement Fund.

Indiana SB 94, Act 94

Sec. 7 Requires the executive board to develop a mission statement concerning prevention and reduction of the use of tobacco and tobacco products in the state including an emphasis on prevention and reduction of tobacco use by emotionally disturbed youth.

Sec. 115 Provides that the bureau head is responsible for assessing current and projected needs for emotionally disturbed youth within geographic areas of the state.

Vermont HB 113, Act 26

Amends current law to require services provided by a quitline to be offered and made available to any minor,

upon his or her consent, who is a smoker or user of tobacco products.

Truancy

Colorado SB 50

Provides that a school district board of education may authorize, by resolution, one or more employees of the school district to represent the school district in truancy proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. Provides an exception to such representation.

Kentucky HB 145, Chapter 122

Provides that, to establish a student's status as a truant, the student's attendance record is cumulative for an entire school year. Requires the Kentucky Department of Education to ensure that the student information system facilitates the collection of student data and the transfer of education records among schools and local districts. Requires a school district to notify the department when a new student enrolls in a district school.

Maryland HB 1325, Chapter 648

Authorizes the circuit administrative judge of the third circuit and the circuit administrative judge of the seventh circuit to establish truancy reduction pilot programs in the juvenile courts in respective counties.

Maine SB 155, Public Law 143

Authorizes the duties of an attendance coordinator to include serving as a liaison between the school and the local law enforcement agencies in matters pertaining to student absenteeism.

Nevada AB 485, Chapter 412

Requires a report of pupils who drop out of school in grade eight to be included in the reports of accountability prepared by the state Board of Education and the boards of trustees of school districts. Requires the board of trustees of a school district located in a county with a population of 100,000 or more to establish a school attendance council. Requires the council to implement a program to reduce truancy and to monitor incidents of truancy of district pupils. Requires the board of trustees of each school district to establish procedures to monitor attendance and truancy within a school district. Requires the Legislative Committee on Education to study truancy and report its findings to the Legislature on or before Feb. 1, 2009.

South Carolina SB 294, Chapter 5

Clarifies that release for the offense of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature must be determined by

the Board of Juvenile Parole. Provides that the statutory procedures apply to the board and that the Department of Juvenile Justice shall establish policies and procedures governing its review and release procedures.

Miscellaneous

Illinois HB 1080

Requires that the secretary of state not issue, renew or allow retention of any driver's license or issue any permit to any person who has been adjudicated under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, based upon an offense that is determined by the court to have been committed in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang and that involved the operation or use of a motor vehicle or the use of a driver's license or permit. Provides that such person shall be denied a license or permit for a period determined by the court. Extends the reporting requirements of the court and mandatory revocation of a license or permit to such individuals. Requires the court, if it determines that the offense was committed in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang, to notify the secretary of state of that determination and length of the minor's driving privilege suspension. Clarifies that if, at the time of determination, the minor does not hold a driver's license or permit, the court shall provide that the minor shall not be issued a driver's license or permit until his or her 18th birthday.

Illinois SB 108, Public Act 095-0443

Amends the definition of neglected or abused minor to include any minor who has been provided with interim crisis intervention services and whose parent, guardian or custodian refuses to permit the minor to return home unless the minor is an immediate physical danger to himself, herself or others living in the home. Requires that no minor shall be sheltered in a temporary living arrangement for more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and court-designated holidays, when the agency has reported the minor as neglected or abused because the parent, guardian or custodian refuses to permit the child to return home in certain instances. Provides that, if the parent, guardian or custodian refuses to allow the minor to return home and the parent, guardian or custodian has not made other appropriate living arrangements for the child, an agency may deem the minor to be neglected and report the neglect to the Department of Children and Family Services. Requires the Child Protective Service Unit of the department to begin an investigation of the report within 24 hours after receiving the report. Authorizes the department, subject to appropriations, to take the minor into protective custody at any time after receiving the report,

provided that the department takes temporary protective custody within 48 hours of receiving the report if its investigation is not complete.

Illinois SB 158, Public Act 095-0563

Provides that it is unlawful for any parent or guardian to knowingly permit his or her residence to be used by an invitee of the parent's child or the guardian's ward for consumption of alcohol by any person under age 21. Clarifies that a parent or guardian is deemed to have knowingly permitted such if he or she knowingly authorizes, enables or permits consumption of alcoholic liquor by underage invitees. Provides that, if a violation of this provision directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the parent or guardian in violation shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

Maine HB 1224, Resolve 24

Establishes the Alternative Education Programs Committee. Requires the committee to review the practices for at-risk youth and youth who need alternatives in education and to seek professional development opportunities for staff and administration on meeting the needs of at-risk youth. Requires the committee, no later than Dec. 19, 2007, to submit a report of its findings and recommendations, including suggested legislation, to the Joint Standing Committee on Education and Cultural Affairs.

Montana SB 295

Creates the Montana National Guard Youth Challenge Program in the Department of Military Affairs to help youth between the ages of 16 and 18 achieve a quality education and develop the skills and abilities necessary to become productive citizens. Requires the program be conducted in cooperation with other community programs for at-risk youth.

North Carolina HB 1277, Session Law 537

Makes it unlawful for any person to give malt beverages, spirituous liquor, mixed beverages or unfortified wine to anyone under age 21. Clarifies that any person who is under the lawful age in violation of this provision shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor, and any person who is over the lawful age in violation of this provision shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

North Carolina SB 999, Session Law 493

Sec. 31 Authorizes a court, when a request is made for secure custody, to order such when a juvenile demonstrates that he or she is a danger to others or is charged

with a violation of either driving while impaired or underage drinking.

Sec. 32 Authorizes the Legislative Research Commission to study the dispositional alternatives for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent for any offenses that are a violation of impaired driving or underage drinking. Requires the commission to make an interim report, including any legislative proposals, to the 2007 General Assembly, Regular Session 2008, and the 2009 General Assembly when it convenes.

North Dakota HB 1092, Chapter 274

Sec. 3 Amends current definitions and defines juvenile drug court.

Sec. 8 Requires that, if a child is participating in a juvenile drug court program, the drug court can order the child detained.

Sec. 10 Provides that, upon release from detention or shelter care, a hearing is not required if the child has been ordered detained by a juvenile drug court.

New Jersey AB 277, Chapter 143

Requires the commissioner of Children and Families, in consultation with the commissioner of Education, to develop a plan to distribute pamphlets, posters and other educational materials that provide information on the provisions of the "New Jersey Safe Haven Infant Protection Act" to all public school districts with students in grades seven through 12. Requires the department to distribute these materials at no charge to the school districts. Requires each board of education of schools with students in grades seven through 12, in the 2006-2007 school year and every year thereafter, to prominently display this information in the school nurse's office and health education classrooms and make these materials available for free distribution.

Utah HB 341

Creates a restricted special revenue fund, the Attorney General Crime and Violence Prevention Fund. Provides that the fund shall consist of gifts; grants; donations; devises; and bequests of real property, personal property or services, from any source made to the fund. Requires money in the fund to be used for certain activities, including anti-drug use programs, preventing gangs and gang violence, suicide prevention programs and underage drinking programs.

Virginia SB 1184, Chapter 728

Requires the Department of Military Affairs to support the objectives of the governor and federal authorities

by performing certain duties, including administering a state at-risk program for youth.

Vermont SB 93, Act 66

Sec. 22 Requires a school district of a pregnant or parenting pupil to make certain payments for a publicly funded pregnant or parenting pupil attending a teen parent education program. Requires the pregnant or parenting pupil to participate in the program, be enrolled in a school maintained by the school district of residence or, if the district does not maintain a school, enrolled at a public school or an approved independent school at the district's expense. Provides that the program must be recognized by the Department for Children and Families. Requires the commissioner of Education, on or before Jan. 8, 2008, to report to the House and Senate committees on education regarding information gathered from such programs and recommendations for future legislation.

YOUTH IN TRANSITION

Financial Literacy

New Mexico HB 1205, Chapter 305

Amends current law to provide that financial literacy that meets the department content and performance standards be offered as an elective for students entering the ninth grade.

Virginia HB 2513, Chapter 47

Provides that the principles of economics education and financial literacy within an existing general education course or other appropriate venue at Virginia public colleges and universities can include savings and investments, predatory lending practices and interest rates, consumer fraud, identity theft and protection.

Miscellaneous

Hawaii SB 1917

Appropriates out of the general revenues \$6 million for fiscal year 2007-2008 to the Hawaii Public Housing Authority for homeless facilities, emergency shelters and transitional shelters and for outreach or support services, or both, to unsheltered homeless, at-risk homeless and those residing in homeless facilities.

Illinois HB 291, Public Act 095-0642

Provides that a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect or dependency exists, be placed in the custody of or committed to the Department of Children

and Family Services by any court. Clarifies that an independent basis exists when the allegations or adjudication of abuse, neglect or dependency do not arise from the same facts, incidents or circumstances that give rise to a charge or adjudication of delinquency.

Illinois SB 1379, Public Act 095-0010

Requires the Department of Children and Family Services, before giving final approval for placement of a child, to conduct a criminal records background check of the prospective foster or adoptive parent, including fingerprint-based checks of national crime information databases. Provides that final approval for placement shall not be granted if the record check reveals a felony conviction for child abuse or neglect, for spousal abuse or for certain crimes. Requires the department, before giving final approval, to check the child abuse and neglect registry for information concerning prospective foster and adoptive parents. Requires a court, when determining a permanency goal that is in the best interest of the child, to consult with the minor in an age-appropriate manner regarding the proposed permanency or transition plan.

Indiana SB 327

Requires a school that enrolls grade six female students to provide each parent with information prescribed by the state Department of Health concerning the link between cervical cancer and the human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and that an immunization against the infection is available. Requires the department to provide these schools with the information required to be distributed to parents. Requires each school to furnish, not later than 20 school days after the first day of school, a written statement prescribed by the department stating that the parent has received the required information. Requires each school, beginning in the 2008-2009 school year, to include in the required report to be filed with the department a statement of the number of female students in grade six who have or will have, or have not, been immunized against HPV infection, and the number of female students in grade six whose parents chose not to provide the information to the school about whether the student was immunized.

Kansas HB 2214

Provides that the practice of dental hygiene can be performed with consent of the parent or legal guardian on all children in the custody of the secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services or the commissioner of Juvenile Justice Authority and in an out-of-home placement re-

siding in foster care homes; and on children being served by runaway youth programs and homeless shelters.

Maine HB 1296, Public Law 451

Requires the commissioner of Education to issue a Department of Education diploma to a student who is unable to obtain a locally awarded diploma due to disruption of education resulting in homelessness, unplanned psychiatric hospitalization, unplanned hospitalization for a medical emergency, foster care placement, youth development center placement or some other out-of-district placement. Requires that the diploma be issued to students who have successfully demonstrated achievement of the content standards of the system of learning and any other diploma requirements applicable. Provides that students who experience education disruption must have a school work recognition plan initiated upon his or her interim placement.

Nevada AB 299, Chapter 89

Revises the definition of “runaway or homeless youth” to include a youth who is under age 18. Requires approved youth shelters to make a reasonable, bona fide attempt to notify the parent, guardian or custodian about the whereabouts of a runaway or homeless youth as soon as practicable, except in cases of suspected abuse or neglect.

South Dakota HB 1058

Authorizes a child welfare agency and the Department of Corrections to provide foster care for a person over the age of majority but under age 21 if the person is under continuing juvenile jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

Tennessee HB 665, Chapter 314

Requires the principal of a child’s school- if the court does not place the child in state custody but orders the child to complete an inpatient mental health treatment program at a hospital or treatment resource- to be notified and convene a meeting to develop a transition plan within five days of the notification. Provides that, if a hospital or treatment resource believes that a child leaving a treatment program poses a substantial likelihood of serious harm, it is the hospital or treatment resource’s duty to warn the principal so the principal can convene a meeting to develop a transition plan. Provides that the board of education of each local school system is not required to enroll a child for whom a transition plan is required in a public school system under its jurisdiction.

Texas HB 1230

Requires the executive commissioner of the Health and Human Services Commission to monitor programs and services offered through Health and Human Services agencies designed to help youth with disabilities move from school-oriented living to post-schooling activities, services for adults or community living. Requires the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services to establish and require participation in a specialized training program for certain employees whose duties involve helping youth with disabilities move to post-schooling activities, services for adults or community living.

Texas HB 2884

Sec. 5 Provides that a transfer of probation supervision is not required when a child on probation moves or intends to move from one county to another and intends to remain in the receiving county for more than 60 days, if the receiving county and the sending county are member counties within a judicial district served by one juvenile probation department. Provides that, if a child on interim supervision moves to another county of residence or no longer is in the receiving county before the expiration of 180 days, the receiving county shall direct the sending county to resume supervision of the child. (Per current law, a period of interim supervision cannot exceed 180 days).

Sec. 6 Requires the juvenile court of the receiving county to bring the child before the court to impose new or different conditions of probation than those originally ordered by the sending or receiving county during the period of interim supervision.

Texas HB 3008

Requires the Department of Family and Protective Services to establish a pilot program under which the department contracts with a private or nonprofit entity to pair children in foster care in Tarrant County, Denton County, Dallas County and Collin County who are age 14 or older with volunteer adult mentors to foster relationships of support and guidance to prepare the children to make the transition to adult living. Provides that children in foster care who qualify to participate in the program can do so voluntarily. Requires the department, no later than Jan. 1, 2011, to report to the lieutenant governor and the Legislature on the activities conducted under the pilot program. Requires the department to contract with a public institution of higher education located in the geographic area served by the pilot program to conduct an evaluation of the program’s effectiveness.

Texas HB 3092

Amends current law to provide that a student confined by court order in a residential program or facility operated by or under contract with the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission or any other governmental entity, including a juvenile board, is not considered a student of the school district in which the program or facility is physically located.

Texas SB 758

Sec. 4 Requires the executive commissioner of the Health and Human Services Commission to provide that the maximum amount of the subsidy that can be paid to an adoptive parent of a child under an adoption assistance agreement is an amount equal to that which would have been paid to the foster parent of the child, based on the child's foster care service level on the date the parties entered into the agreement. Sets forth certain factors the department can consider in determining a child's eligibility.

Sec. 10 Requires the department, if at the time of discharge from foster care the child is at least age 18 or has had the disabilities of minority removed, to provide to the child, not later than the 30th day after the child is discharged, a copy of the child's birth certificate, the child's immunization records, and the information contained in the child's health passport.

Sec. 16 Requires the Department of Family and Protective Services to work with OneStar Foundation to expand the program to increase the number of foster families available for the department and its private providers. Requires the department to work with the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services to recruit foster and adoptive parents who have suitable skills, training or experience to care for children with hearing impairments.

Vermont HB 449, Act 74

Requires the Department of Children and Families to provide foster care services to any youth who elects to continue receiving such services after reaching age 18, any individual under age 22 who leaves state custody between the ages of 16 and 18, or any youth who voluntarily requests such services. Requires the department to include youth who are receiving services to be employed or to attend an educational or vocational program. Requires the commissioner to establish, by rule, a program to provide a range of age-appropriate services to youth to ensure a successful transition to adulthood, including foster care. Requires the secretary of Administration, in consultation with the secretary of Human Services, the commissioner of Labor, the commissioner of Dis-

abilities, Aging and Independent Living, the commissioner of Corrections, the commissioner for Children and Families and the commissioner of Education, to study the costs and benefits of providing necessary transitional services for certain youths up to age 22.

Washington HB 1201

Expands eligibility for medical assistance to certain people, including those who, on their 18th birthday, were in foster care under the legal responsibility of the department or a federally recognized tribe located within the state. Requires the department to use income eligibility standards and eligibility determinations applicable to children placed in foster care.

Washington HB 1287

Requires the Department of Social and Health Services or other supervisory agency to provide the child's foster parents, pre-adoptive parents or other caregivers with notice of their right to be heard prior to each proceeding with respect to a child in juvenile court. Requires that, if a child is placed in custody of the department or other supervising agency, an order and authorization regarding health care and education records for the child be entered. Requires that a permanency plan state whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state placement options have been considered by the agency. Requires any foster parent who receives information about a child or a child's family to agree in writing to keep the information confidential and prohibits them from further disclosing the information, except as authorized by law. Requires foster parents to agree in writing to keep the information confidential and to affirm that the information will not be further disclosed or disseminated.

Washington HB 1573, Chapter 408

Authorizes the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the availability of funds, to create a grant program (to be known as the Building Bridges Program) and award grants to local partnerships of schools, families and communities to begin phase-in of a statewide comprehensive dropout prevention, intervention and retrieval system. Requires the office to identify criteria for grants, evaluate proposals for funding in consultation with the workforce training and education coordination board, develop and monitor requirements for grant recipients, and report to the legislature by Dec. 1, 2008. Requires the office, in awarding such grants, to prioritize schools or districts with dropout rates above the statewide average and attempt to award Building Bridges Program grants to different

geographic regions of the state. Sets eligibility requirements for grant recipients. Requires the office to establish a state-level work group that includes K-12 and states agencies that work with youth who have dropped out or are at risk of dropping out of school.

Washington HB 1922, Chapter 316

Creates the Independent Youth Housing Program in the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide housing stipends to eligible youth for independent housing. Requires the department to establish eligibility criteria for youth to participate in the program and develop a method to determine the housing stipend amount. Requires the Department of Social and Health Services to collaborate with the department to implement and operate the program. Creates the Independent Youth Housing Account in the State Treasury.

OUT OF SCHOOL TIME

After-School Programs

Arkansas SB 535, Act 1543

Appropriates \$1.5 million to the Arkansas Workforce Investment Board for after-school literacy and nutrition programs to be administered by Save the Children for low-income, at-risk children.

Arkansas SB 536, Act 1544

Appropriates \$1.5 million to the Arkansas Transitional Employment Board for after-school literacy and nutrition programs to be administered by Save the Children for low-income, at-risk children.

Colorado HB 1248

Creates the Colorado Student Before- and After-School Project in the Tony Grampsas Youth Services Program to provide grants to entities to provide high-quality before- and after-school programs that can include an alcohol or drug abuse prevention and education component. Creates in the state treasury the Colorado Student Before- and After-School Program Fund.

Iowa HB 907

Appropriates approximately \$3.76 million to the Department of Human Services for child and family services, including reimbursement of adoption, independent living, shelter care, and home studies services providers and other service providers under the purview of the department. Requires the director of Public Health

to dedicate sufficient resources to promote and ensure retailer compliance with tobacco laws and ordinances relating to those under age 18. Appropriates money for the Department of Public Health for substance abuse treatment programs and services and program evaluations. Appropriates approximately \$4 million to the Department of Corrections for correctional services. Of the money appropriated to the department, certain funds are allocated to certain judicial district Department of Correctional Services for community-based corrections and drug court programs. Appropriates \$305,000 from the Healthy Iowans Tobacco Trust to the Department of Education for fiscal year 2007-2008 to continue the competitive grants program to expand the availability of before- and after-school programs.

Illinois SB 538, Public Act 95-308

Encourages school boards to allow community organizations to use school facilities during non-school hours. Requires the school board, in the event that a school board allows a community organization to use school facilities in such manner, to adopt a formal policy governing such use. Prohibits any use that interferes with any school functions or the safety of students or school personnel.

Maine HB 961, Resolve 41

Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to convene a working group to review and make recommendations for administrative or legislative action, or both, concerning ways to provide high-quality before-school and after-school programs through child care licensing and quality ratings. Sets forth the purposes of the working group. Requires the working group to report its findings and recommendations to the Joint Standing Committee on Health and Human Services no later than March 1, 2008.

North Carolina HB 714, Chapter 345

Sec. 4 Appropriates \$2 million to the Department of Health and Human Services in the TANF block grant for Boys and Girls Clubs for the 2007-2008 fiscal year.

New Jersey SB 1218, Chapter 45

As of September 2007, establishes certain restrictions concerning items to be served, sold or given away as free promotion anywhere on school property at any time before the end of the school day, including items served in the reimbursable After School Snack Program. Requires schools to reduce the purchase of any products containing trans fat beginning Sept. 1, 2007. Exempts from provisions of this bill nonpublic schools that par-

ticipate in the Child Nutrition Programs as defined by the Department of Agriculture. Permits the board of education of a public school district or the governing board or chief school administrator of a nonpublic school to establish more stringent nutritional policies for students.

Rhode Island HB 5351, Chapter 226

The Rhode Island High School Dropout Prevention Act of 2007. Requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to work with the school districts that have the lowest high school graduation rates. Requires the department to develop specific methods of targeted intervention or identify appropriate existing methods for school districts that have a dropout rate greater than 15 percent as determined by the department. Provides that the intervention methods can include communicating with parents and students about the availability of local after-school programs and the academic enrichment and other activities the programs offer. Defines the age and protocol for a student to leave school. Requires the department, in collaboration with the Board of Governors for Higher Education, to report to the General Assembly by Jan. 1, 2008 about the feasibility of establishing the program and potential cost of a pilot program.

Rhode Island HB 6313

Creates a Special Legislative Commission to study transportation for after-school and child care programs.

Vermont SB 177, Act 68

Creates the Vermont Child Poverty Council to examine child poverty in the state and to make recommendations to the governor and General Assembly on ways to improve the financial stability and well-being of children. Requires the council to develop a 10-year plan to reduce by at least 50 percent the number of children living in poverty in the state. Sets forth the membership of the council. Requires the plan to include after-school programs and mentoring programs for such children and their families.

Washington HB 1906, Chapter 396

Creates the After-School Mathematics Support Program to study the effects of intentional, skilled mathematics support included as part of an existing after-school activity program. Authorizes a mathematics and science instructional coach program.

Juvenile Justice

Arizona HB 2344, Chapter 124

Sec. 2 Requires the court to order juveniles who deface a public or private building to pay a fine of at least \$300 and not more than \$1,000. Authorizes the court to order the juvenile to perform community restitution in lieu of the payment for all or part of the fine if it is in the best interests of the juvenile. Specifies that court-ordered restitution must be paid before any payment owed to the state.

Arizona SB 1445, Chapter 137

Provides that all products that are produced by committed youths pursuant to an educational, vocational, treatment, training or work program are the property of the department and can be marketed to the public by the department. Authorizes the department to fix and determine the prices at which all articles, services or products that are manufactured or produced shall be furnished or sold. Establishes the Department of Juvenile Corrections Career Technical Education Fund to pay expenses that are required for such programs established by the department. Restricts those adjudicated delinquent for a crime from earning money from crime-related products.

Arkansas HB 2490

Requests that the House Interim Committee on Aging, Children and Youth, and Legislative and Military Affairs and the Senate Interim Committee on Children and Youth study the juvenile justice system regarding juveniles who have been committed to the Division of Youth Services or the Department of Health and Human Services or who are otherwise being detained in juvenile detention centers. Requires the committee to report its findings to the House Interim Committee on Education and the Senate Interim Committee on Education.

Maine HB 293, Public Law 196

Requires the attorney for the state to notify the juvenile community corrections officer of the final decisions within 30 days of being informed by the juvenile community corrections officer of the initial decision. Authorizes the court, after notice and hearing and in accordance with Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, to exercise its inherent contempt power by way of a plenary contempt proceeding involving punitive sanctions to enforce the disposition ordered following an adjudication for a juvenile crime or to enforce any order requiring the appearance of a juvenile before the court. Requires that any confinement imposed as a punitive or

remedial sanction upon a person who has not reached age 18 cannot exceed 30 days and must be served in a facility approved or operated by the Department of Corrections exclusively for juveniles.

Mississippi SB 2818

Requires the juvenile detention center, upon a student's detention in a juvenile detention center, to notify school district officials where the detainee last attended school by the first school day following the student's placement in the facility. Requires that, upon written request of the youth court judge for the county in which the detention center is located, a local school district in the county in which the detention center is located, or a certain private provider, provide a certified teacher to educate detainees. Requires the detainee, no later than the 10th day of detention, to begin an extended detention education program. Requires the Department of Education to collaborate with the appropriate state and local agencies, juvenile detention centers and local school districts to ensure educational services are provided to every student placed in a juvenile detention center. Requires the transition team to help the detainee successfully make the transition into the home school district when released from detention. Requires the Office of Dropout Prevention in the Department of Education to establish a statewide tracking procedure for students who enter and leave detention centers.

Montana SB 146

Sec. 3 Requires that all money in the parental contributions account, except any required to be returned to federal sources, be allocated to the Department of Corrections to offset the cost of out-of-home placements, programs and services for youth under the jurisdiction of the youth court or department.

Sec. 4 Provides that a youth placement committee cannot substitute its judgment for that of the superintendent of a state youth correctional facility regarding placement of a youth on parole under the department's jurisdiction. Requires the chief juvenile probation officer or the chief juvenile probation officer's designate to be the presiding officer of the committee.

Sec. 6 Requires the department to administer juvenile placement funds as appropriated by the Legislature. Requires the department to consult with the Office of Court Administrator when developing its budget request for juvenile placement funds for submission to the budget director. Sets forth certain funds the department shall allocate for certain youth programs and services.

Sec. 7 Amends the membership of the cost contain-

ment review panel. Sets forth duties of the panel, including approving or disapproving plans for out-of-home placements, programs or services for those age 18 or older.

Sec. 9 Requires the youth court, unless the youth's parents or guardian are financially able to pay all or part of the cost, to pay for the cost of a medical or psychological evaluation of the youth from its judicial district's allocation.

Sec. 10 Provides that, if a youth is found to be in need of intervention or to have violated a consent adjustment, the youth court can enter its judgment to commit the youth to the youth court for placement in a private, out-of-home facility.

Sec. 14 Expands the purposes of the Juvenile Delinquency Intervention Act to include enhancing community safety, holding youth accountable, and promoting the competency development of youth; using local resources to place troubled youth; reducing placements in out-of-state residential facilities and programs; and using state youth correctional facilities when appropriate.

Sec. 15 Requires each judicial district to participate in the juvenile delinquency intervention program. Requires the Office of Court Administrator to assist each youth court in developing placement alternatives and community intervention and prevention programs and services.

Sec. 18 Requires the district court council to adopt policies and procedures regarding guidelines for evaluating out-of-home placements, programs and services; administration of the youth court intervention and prevention account; and monitoring youth courts to promote consistency and uniformity in placing juveniles referred to the youth courts.

Oregon HB 2149, Chapter 298

Provides that a court can order a minor who violates laws related to the prohibition against possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages, or certain other prohibitions related to minors and alcoholic beverages, to undergo assessment and treatment and requires the court to order assessment and treatment for subsequent violation.

Tennessee SB 1790, Chapter 585

Prohibits the Department of Children's Services- and any other state agency that administers funds related to the prevention, treatment or care of delinquent juveniles- from expending state funds on any juvenile justice program or program related to prevention, treatment or care of delinquent juveniles. Requires the department, in conjunction with a representative of the administra-

tive office of the courts and a representative of the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth, to determine which of its current programs are evidence-based, research-based and theory-based programs. Requires the department to provide a report of its findings to the governor, the Senate General Welfare, Health and Human Resources Committee, the House Children and Family Affairs Committee, and the Select Committee on Children and Youth of the General Assembly no later than Jan. 1, 2009.

Texas HB 1137

Provides that anyone age 21 or older who is admitted by a school district to complete the requirements for a high school diploma is not eligible for placement in a disciplinary alternative education program or a juvenile justice alternative education program if the person engages in conduct that would require or authorize such placement for a student under age 21. Prohibits a student, who is in attendance for at least 75 percent but less than 90 percent of the days a class is offered, and who is under the jurisdiction of a court in a criminal or juvenile justice proceeding, to be given credit for the class without consent of the judge presiding over the student's case.

Texas HB 2532

Provides for expulsion and placement in alternative settings of public school students who engage in conduct constituting certain felonies. Requires the student be placed in a certain juvenile justice alternative education program or a disciplinary alternative education program. Sets forth the criteria under which a student who is expelled or ordered placed in an alternative setting by the board is subject to that placement. Requires the board of trustees to reimburse a juvenile justice alternative education program for the actual cost incurred each day while the student is enrolled in the program. Requires a school district to administer an assessment instrument approved by the commissioner in order to assess a student's academic growth during placement for students placed in a program for a period of 90 school days or longer. Sets forth applicability criteria. Requires the school district board, at the end of the first semester of a student's placement, to convene a committee to review the student's placement in the alternative education program. Authorizes a student or a student's parent to appeal a decision by a school district board of trustees to place the student in a program by requesting a conference among the board, the student's parent or guardian, and the student.

Miscellaneous

Illinois SB 853, Public Act 095-0609

With respect to the high school equivalency testing program, provides that an individual is eligible to apply if he or she is age 17 or older and is not a high school graduate, or has enrolled in a youth education program sponsored by the Illinois National Guard. Allows applicants to provide additional acceptable identification as may be allowed by law or as regulated by the Illinois Community College Board.

Kansas SB 95, Chapter 76

Amends the definition of pupil to exclude anyone enrolled in a district but housed at a psychiatric resident treatment facility. Clarifies the definition of juvenile detention facility and defines psychiatric residential treatment facility. Extends eligibility for a grant of state money to include any school district that has provided educational services for pupils housed at a psychiatric residential treatment facility.

Montana HB 98

Establishes a Children's System of Care Account in the state special revenue fund to the credit of the Department of Public Health and Human Services. Provides that the account be used to reduce out-of-home placements of high-risk children with multiagency service needs. Requires the department to use funds from the account to reimburse in-state or community-based providers of services that allow such high-risk children to be placed or to remain in the least restrictive and most appropriate setting, to the extent that the cost of these services cannot be reimbursed from another source.

Texas HB 208

Provides that a student otherwise eligible to participate in an extracurricular activity or a University Scholastic League competition is not eligible because the student is enrolled in a course offered for joint high school and college credit, or in a course offered under a concurrent enrollment program, regardless of where the course is provided.

Texas HB 2237

Sec. 2 Requires the commissioner to contract with one or more centers for education research, or any other public or private entity qualified to conduct education research, to study the best practices of campuses and school districts regarding dropout prevention programs. Requires a report regarding the findings of the study that the commissioner must deliver to the Legislature no later than Dec. 1, 2008.

Sec. 7 Requires the state Board of Education, beginning with the 2008-2009 school year, to incorporate college readiness standards and expectations into the essential knowledge and skills of the foundation curriculum for courses in which students in grades nine through 12 generally enroll.

Sec. 11 Requires the commissioner to administer a pilot program to provide grants to school districts to fund student club activities for students at risk of dropping out of school. Requires the commissioner, from funds not to exceed \$4 million each year, to establish a pilot program under which a school district or open enrollment charter school can receive a grant to implement a local collaborative dropout reduction program. Requires the commissioner, from funds not to exceed \$3 million each year, to establish a pilot program to award grants to participating campuses to provide intensive technology-based supplementary instruction in English, mathematics, science or social studies to students in grade nine through 12 identified as being at risk of dropping out of school. Requires the commissioner of Education and the commissioner of Higher Education to establish, by rule, a pilot program to award grants to participating campuses to provide intensive academic instruction during the summer semester to promote college and workforce readiness for students at risk of dropping out of school or college.

Sec. 12 Requires each school district and open-enrollment charter school to designate one week during the school year as “Education: Go Get It” Week. Authorizes the commissioner to award grants to organizations that provide volunteers to teach classroom or after-school programs. Requires a school district or open enrollment charter school with a high dropout rate to submit a plan to the commissioner describing how the district or charter school intends to use the compensatory education allotment and the high school allotment for developing and implementing research-based strategies for dropout prevention.

Sec. 14 Establishes the High School Completion and Success Initiative Council to identify strategic priorities for and make recommendations to improve the effectiveness, coordination and alignment of high school completion and college and workforce readiness efforts.

Texas SB 955

Extends the prohibition concerning use of electronically readable information on a driver’s license or personal identification certificate to include certain organizations that sponsor youth programs.

West Virginia SB 603

Requires the state Board of Education to ensure that the resources used to provide technology services to students in grades prekindergarten through 12 are included in a West Virginia 21st Century Strategic Technology Learning Plan to be developed by the Department of Education.

Wyoming HB 115, Chapter 147

Modifies the summer school grant program to include the 2007 summer session. Creates the Distance Education Task Force. Requires the task force to report on its findings and recommendations to the Joint Education Interim Committee.

YOUTH VIOLENCE

Bullying

Arkansas HB 1072, Act 115

Defines bullying to mean the intentional harassment, intimidation, humiliation, ridicule, defamation, or threat or incitement of violence by a student against another student or public school employee by a written, verbal, electronic or physical act or by creating a certain clear and present danger.

Colorado SB 197

Establishes the Safe-2-Tell Electronic Hotline to provide students, teachers, other school employees and the community with a way to relay information anonymously concerning dangerous, violent or criminal activities to appropriate law enforcement or public safety agencies through a single electronic hotline. Requires that the program establish a method to ensure that the identity of a person who provides such information remains unknown to all people and entities, including law enforcement officers and employees operating the hotline.

Iowa SB 61, Chapter 2007-09

Requires the board of directors of a school district and the authorities in charge of each accredited nonpublic school, on or before Sept. 1, 2007, to adopt a policy declaring harassment and bullying in schools, on school property, and at any school function or school-sponsored activity regardless of its location, to be against state and school policy and to include a definition of harassment and bullying. Requires that the board make a copy of the policy available to all school employees, volunteers, students and parents or guardians. Requires the board to develop and maintain a system to collect harassment and bullying incidence data.

Illinois HB 18, Public Act 95-349

Provides that, beginning 180 days after the effective date of the act, each school district shall create and maintain a policy on bullying, that must be filed with the state Board of Education. Provides that the policy must be updated every two years and filed with the state board after being updated. Requires the state board to monitor implementation of these policies and communicate the policy to students and parents.

Montana SB 646, Chapter 53

Requires the school board policy prohibiting intimidation and bullying of any student to address intimidation and bullying in all forms, including, but not limited to, electronic forms and forms involving Internet use.

New Jersey SB 993, Chapter 129

Includes electronic communication in the definition of public school “harassment, intimidation or bullying.” Clarifies that technologies such as e-mail and cellular phone text messaging cannot be used to harass, intimidate or bully a student.

Oregon HB 2637

Requires each school district to adopt a policy prohibiting cyberbullying. Encourages school districts to include in the policy definitions of cyberbullying and a statement prohibiting cyberbullying. Prohibits a school employee, student or volunteer from engaging in reprisal or retaliation against a victim of, witness to or person with reliable information about an act of cyberbullying. Defines cyberbullying to mean the use of any electronic communication device to harass, intimidate or bully.

Vermont SB 51, Act 41

Amends current law to prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender identity by an employer, a financial institution and places of public accommodation. Provides that an employer is not prohibited from establishing and enforcing reasonable workplace policies to address matters related to employee gender identity, including permitting an employer to establish a reasonable dress code for the workplace. Requires the commissioner of Education to revise the model policy on prevention of harassment of students to reference the terms “gender expression” and “gender identity” and to provide the revised model policy to each school board in the state on or before Aug. 1, 2007.

Washington SB 5288

Requires the Washington State School Directors Association, with the assistance of the Office of the Super-

intendent of Public Instruction, to convene an advisory committee to develop a model policy to prohibit acts of harassment, intimidation or bullying that are conducted via electronic means by a student while on school grounds and during the school day. Requires the association and the advisory committee to develop sample materials for school districts to disseminate. Requires the association to submit the model policy and sample materials to the governor and Legislature. Requires each school district board of directors to establish its own policy by Aug. 1, 2008.

*Gangs***Illinois HB 438, Public Act 95-198**

Defines gang resistance education and training to mean and include instruction in each of the following subject matters when accompanied by a stated objective of reducing gang activity and educating children about the consequences of gang involvement: conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity, personal goal setting and resisting peer pressure. Allows each school district to make suitable provisions for instruction in gang resistance and education training in all grades and include such instruction in the regular courses of study. Requires that, for the purposes of gang resistance education and training, a school board must collaborate with state and local law enforcement agencies.

Illinois HB 1080, Public Act 95-337

Provides that the court shall deny driving privileges for any person who has been adjudicated under the act for an offense that was committed in furtherance of criminal gang activity. Provides that, to provide a basis for denial of driving privileges, the offense must have involved the operation or use of a motor vehicle or the use of a driver’s license or permit.

*Mental Health/Suicide***Idaho SB 1143**

Authorizes the state to provide grants for mental health and substance abuse treatment services and to work in coordination as a development grant advisory group with the Department of Correction, the Department of Juvenile Corrections, the courts and the regional mental health board.

Idaho SB 1147

Authorizes the Department of Health and Welfare, the state Department of Education, the Department of Juvenile Corrections, counties, courts and local school districts to collaborate and cooperate in planning and developing mental health counseling, substance abuse

treatment, and recovery support services and individual service plans for teens at risk. Authorizes the Department of Health and Welfare to enter into contracts with school districts to provide teen early intervention specialists. Defines teens at risk as used in the bill.

Illinois HB 1643, Public Act 095-0109

Clarifies that the Illinois Suicide Prevention Alliance is the official creator, planner, monitor and advocate for the Illinois Suicide Prevention Strategic Plan. Clarifies the duties of the alliance with regard to the plan. Requires the Department of Public Health and the alliance, no later than six months after the projects are completed, to submit a report to the governor and the General Assembly concerning the effectiveness of the suicide prevention pilot programs established pursuant to current law.

Maryland HB 1226, Chapter 461

Provides that, in making a disposition on a children in need of assistance petition, the court shall hold in abeyance a finding on whether a child with a developmental disability or a mental illness is a child in need of assistance. Requires each local department to designate from existing staff a person to administer requests for voluntary placement agreements for children with developmental disabilities or mental illnesses.

Maryland SB 9, Chapter 306

Requires the Department of Education to establish procedures for administration of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System survey. Requires the department and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to jointly establish a working group to evaluate and reduce the effect on schools of administering various health-related surveys to students. Deletes provisions concerning the Maryland Adolescent Survey and the Youth Tobacco Survey.

Washington HB 1088

Establishes that the Legislature intends to substantially improve the delivery of children's mental health services in the state through development and implementation of a children's mental health system. Requires the system, by 2012, to include certain elements, such as integrated and flexible services to meet the needs of children who, due to mental illness or emotional or behavioral disturbance, are at risk of out-of-home placement or involved with multiple child-serving systems. Requires the system's effectiveness to be determined through the use of outcome-based performance measures. Requires

the Department of Social and Health Services to provide flexibility in provider contracting to regional support networks for children's mental health services.

School Safety

Arkansas HB 1041, Act 49

Provides that, when a court orders that a juvenile have a safety plan that restricts or requires supervised contact with another juvenile or juveniles, the court shall direct that a copy of the safety plan and a copy of the court order regarding the safety plan be provided to the school superintendent and school counselor where the juvenile is enrolled. Provides that, when a student attains the age that he or she no longer is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the safety plan and the order regarding the safety plan shall be removed from the school's permanent records and destroyed.

Tennessee HB 594, Chapter 200

Provides that, if an adjudication of delinquency was for a certain offense (such as first degree murder, rape, aggravated rape, robbery or possession of a firearm or weapon) and if school attendance is a condition of probation, the court shall make a finding that the child's school be notified. Requires the court to enter an order directing the youth service officer, probation officer or the state agency if the child has been committed to the custody of the state agency, and to notify in writing the school principal of the nature of the offense and probation requirements within five days of the order or before the child resumes or begins school attendance.

Texas HB 121

Requires each school district to adopt and implement a dating violence policy to be included in the district improvement plan. Requires inclusion of a definition of dating violence that includes the intentional use of physical, sexual or emotional abuse by a person to harm, threaten, intimidate or control another person in a dating relationship; and address safety planning, enforcement of protective orders, school-based alternatives to protective orders, training for teachers and administrators, counseling for affected students, and awareness education for students and parents.

Washington SB 5097

Requires each school district, no later than Sept. 1, 2008, to adopt and implement a safe school plan consistent with the school mapping information system required in current law. Requires school districts to annually review and update safe school plans in collaboration with local emergency response agencies and con-

duct an inventory of all hazardous materials. Requires schools to conduct no less than one safety-related drill each month that school is in session. Creates the Task Force on Gangs in Schools to examine current adult and youth gang activities that are affecting school safety. Requires the task force to work under the guidance of the superintendent of Public Instruction school safety center, the school safety center advisory committee, and the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. Requires the task force to report annually to the education committees of the Legislature.

Miscellaneous

Illinois HB 202, Public Act 95-524

Requires the secretary of Human Services, subject to appropriation, to make grants to applicants to carry out Youthbuild programs. Provides that eligible participants include members of a low-income family, youth in foster care (including youth aging out of foster care), youth offenders, youth with a disability, children of incarcerated parents and migrant youth. Requires the Department of Human Services to prepare an annual report summarizing the costs and outcome data associated with Youthbuild programs. Requires the department to submit the report to the General Assembly by July 1, 2008, and by July 1 of each year thereafter.

Illinois SB 172, Public Act 95-310

Prohibits the Secretary of State from issuing, renewing or allowing certain people to retain a driver's license or permit. Provides that no graduated driver's license shall be issued for nine months to any applicant under age 18 who committed and subsequently was convicted of an offense against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles. Sets forth certain times during which an instruction permit that is issued to someone under age 18 is invalid for operation of any motor vehicle. Prohibits anyone from engaging in street racing on any street or highway. Prohibits the owner of any vehicle from acquiescing to or permitting his or her vehicle to be used by another for the purpose of street racing. Defines street racing. Requires every passenger under age 19 in a vehicle driven by a person over age 18 who committed an offense against traffic violations to wear a properly adjusted and fastened seat safety belt, until six consecutive months have elapsed without the driver receiving an additional violation and subsequent conviction.

Illinois SB 1165, Public Act 95-496

Requires the state Board of Education to annually assemble all data relating to the number of high school

students who are enrolled in accredited courses at any community college. Requires the superintendent, in January of each year, to report to the board the number of high school students in the district who are enrolled in accredited courses at any community college. Deletes provisions concerning the requirement for special equalization and supplementary state aid and payment of claims.

Maryland HB 571, Chapter 563

Maryland SB 519, Chapter 562

Amends current law to require an applicant for a learner's instructional permit who is under age 16 to present to the Motor Vehicle Administration a certified copy of the applicant's school attendance record. Authorizes the administration to not issue a learner's instructional permit to such applicant if the school attendance record indicates more than 10 unexcused absences during the prior school semester.

Mississippi SB 2338

Requires the state Board of Education to promulgate guidelines for alternative school programs that provide broad authority to school boards of local school districts to establish alternative education programs to meet the specific needs of the school district.

Oregon HB 2040

Provides that a qualified school district can contract with a qualified private alternative education program to provide services to home-schooled children. Provides that a qualified private alternative education program shall receive funding from a qualified school district that has entered into a contract with the program. Requires the legislative interim committees on revenue, during the 2007-2009 biennium, to conduct a study of the adequacy of funding for small school districts and small education service districts.

POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Children and Youth Commissions, Cabinets or Councils

Colorado HB 1129

Establishes the Restorative Justice Coordinating Council in the State Judicial Department. Provides that the council support development of restorative justice programs, serve as a central repository for information, help develop and provide related education and training, and provide technical assistance to entities that want to develop restorative justice programs.

Illinois HB 1330, Public Act 95-558

Requires the state Board of Education to convene an Ensuring Success in School Task Force to develop policies, procedures and protocols to be adopted by school districts to address the educational and related needs of children and youth who are parents, expectant parents, or victims of domestic or sexual violence to ensure they can stay in school, and successfully complete their education. Requires the board to be the agency responsible for providing staff and administrative support to the task force. Sets forth the membership and responsibilities of the task force. Requires that, at least once every two years, an in-service training program for school personnel who work with pupils be conducted by those with expertise in domestic and sexual violence and the needs of expectant and parenting youth.

Indiana HB 1001, Public Law 234

Section 173 Establishes the Commission on Disproportionality in Youth Services to develop and provide an implementation plan to evaluate and address disproportionate representation of youth of color in youth services. The duties of the commission shall include reviewing Indiana's public and private child welfare, juvenile justice, mental health and education service delivery systems to evaluate disproportionality rates in the use of youth services by youth of color; reviewing current best practice standards addressing disproportionality in the use of youth services by youth of color; and suggesting policy, program and legislative changes related to youth services.

Maryland SB 6, Chapter 3

Establishes a Community Services Administration in the Department of Human Resources. Defines the purposes of the administration to include establishing and participating in youth and work-training programs.

Maryland SB 492, Chapter 160

Establishes a Commission on Civic Literacy. Requires the commission to develop and coordinate programs in collaboration with schools to identify civic education projects, develop a clearinghouse that is available online to include a database of civic education resources and programs, and support successful civic education programs in the state and encourage their expansion. Requires the commission to report annually to the governor and General Assembly before Oct. 1 of each year.

Oklahoma HB 1895, Chapter 266

Creates, until Feb. 1, 2010, the Oklahoma Youth and Gang Violence Coordinating Council. Requires the

council to coordinate Oklahoma's response to gang activity and violence by reviewing and assessing the current suppression, intervention and prevention efforts to reduce gang activity and violence in the state. Requires the council to study and make recommendations about the feasibility of requiring any juvenile arrested for any activity associated with or considered gang-related activity to be immediately referred for services with the Office of Juvenile Affairs.

Rhode Island HB 6235, Chapter 398**Rhode Island SB 804, Chapter 391**

Creates a Special Legislative Commission to Study Youth Financial Education. The commission is to study the status and future of youth personal financial education in Rhode Island's middle and high schools. Requires the commission to report its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly on or before April 1, 2008. Provides that the commission shall expire on June 30, 2008.

Texas HB 3309

Requires the Texas Youth Commission to allow advocacy and support groups that primarily benefit children, inmates, girls and women, the mentally ill, and victims of sexual assault to provide on-site information, support and other services for children confined in commission facilities. Requires the commission to adopt security and privacy procedures for advocacy and support groups that provide on-site information, support and other services. Requires the commission to adopt standards consistent with those adopted by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice regarding the confidential correspondence of children confined in commission facilities with external entities, including advocacy and support groups.

*Civic Education and Engagement***Connecticut HB 7017, Public Act 138**

Amends current law to require that elementary schools include in their fourth or fifth grade curriculum a program on democracy in which students participate in learning about all branches of government.

Utah SCR 2

Emphasizes the importance of legislators promoting greater understanding of the legislative process and building public trust and confidence in representative democracy through civic education. Urges continued support for and participation in Utah's Legislators Back to School Program during the 2007-2008 school year.

*Legislative Youth Councils***Louisiana SB 46, Act 118**

Establishes the Legislative Youth Advisory Council to examine and facilitate communication between youth and the Legislature regarding issues of importance to youth. Requires the Louisiana Commission on Civic Education to oversee the administrative needs and implementation of the council's identified goals and objectives. The commission can, on its own behalf or on behalf of the council, seek, accept and expend funds from any source and may seek, accept and use services from individuals, corporations and governmental entities.

Washington HB 1052, Chapter 291

Modifies membership of the Legislative Youth Advisory Council. Provides that, by July 2, 2007, and annually thereafter, students can apply to be considered for participation in the program. Authorizes the council to develop selection criteria and an application review process. Requires the Office of the Lieutenant Governor to make the application available on the lieutenant governor's website. Creates the civic education travel grant program to provide travel grants to students who participate in statewide, regional, national or international civic education competitions or events. Requires the superintendent of Public Instruction to allocate grants under the program from private donations or with amounts appropriated for this purpose and requires such grants to be awarded competitively.

*Mentoring***Maryland SB 175, Chapter 526**

Requires the secretary of Human Services to establish a program, "Maryland Rising," to attempt to provide a volunteer mentor for each child in the state who has spent at least 30 days in committed placement. The purpose of the program is to provide individual attention to a child to decrease delinquent or violent behavior and increase potential for becoming a productive, successful member of the community. Requires the Department of Human Services to develop a statewide network of state agencies, community agencies, citizen action groups and other groups that will recruit volunteer mentors for the program. Specifies certain services the mentor may provide to the child.

Oregon SB 892

Requires the State Fish and Wildlife Commission to prescribe and administer a youth hunter mentoring program that allows a person between the ages of nine and 14 to hunt while in the presence of a supervisory hunter who is age 21 or older and who holds the ap-

propriate licenses, tags and permits issued pursuant to the wildlife laws. A person who participates in such a supervised hunt can hunt wildlife under the same conditions applicable to the supervisory hunter's licenses, tags and permits.

Texas SB 1050

Requires the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board to administer a work-study student mentorship program under which students who are enrolled at participating eligible institutions and who meet eligibility requirements can be employed by participating entities under the Texas college work-study program. Requires the coordinating board, in consultation with eligible institutions, school districts, and nonprofit organizations that express interest in participating in the program, to develop a standard contract to establish the roles and responsibilities of participating entities to be used as a model for a memorandum of understanding. Requires each eligible institution participating in the program, no later than Nov. 1 of each year, to submit to the coordinating board a report regarding the progress resulting from the institution's participation in the program.

*Miscellaneous***Arkansas HB 1562, Act 881**

The Voluntary Universal Act Assessment Program Act. Creates in the Department of Education the Voluntary Universal ACT Assessment Program. Requires the department to develop, implement and administer the program. Requires that, beginning with the 2008-2009 school year, the program provide each student in grade 11 with the opportunity to take the ACT Assessment while in grade 11 without any charge by using school district funding.

Minnesota HB 122, Chapter 135

Makes appropriations for the youth programs in Minnesota.

Article 1 Sec. 3 Makes an appropriation to be used to restore the three Youthbuild programs that were eliminated due to budget reductions and adds seven Youthbuild programs statewide, restores funding levels for all Youthbuild programs and adds inflationary increase for each program, and increases from 260 youth per year to 500 youth per year the number of at-risk youth served by the Youthbuild programs. Appropriates \$1.325 million annually from the workforce development fund for grants to fund up to 500 summer youth jobs annually in Minneapolis. Of this appropriation, \$325,000 annually is for a grant to the learn-to-earn summer youth

employment program, and \$600,000 the first year and \$600,000 the second year are for a grant to the city of St. Paul for grants to fund summer youth employment (up to 500 jobs).

Article 5 Sec. 2 Appropriates \$150,000 to the Iron Range youth action program to help the organization employ youth to build community centers.

Montana HB 769

Requires mandatory registration and licensing of alternative adolescent residential or outdoor programs and allows provisional licensing for certain programs. Requires the board to adopt rules for specific minimum criteria to ensure the health and safety of program participants. Authorizes the Department of Labor and Industry or the board to enter and inspect, without prior notice, program premises and facilities in response to a complaint. Requires the department or board to conduct an on-site inspection of each program that applies for a license and each licensed program at least once every three years. Revises definitions concerning direct access, program participant and worker affiliated with the program.

New Hampshire SB 67, Chapter 358

Permits the Department of Health and Human Services to implement the recommendations of the Youth Development Center master plan and a related memorandum of agreement with the Department of Justice.

New Mexico HB 584, Chapter 307

Requires the department to establish a statewide readiness assessment system to measure the readiness of every New Mexico high school student for success in higher education or a career no later than the 2008-2009 school year. Requires the department to ensure that the readiness system is aligned with state academic content and performance standards, college placement tests and entry-level career skill requirements.

New Mexico SB 422, Chapter 280

Creates the Alliance for Underrepresented Students at New Mexico State University. Provides that organizations participating in the alliance shall be the New Mexico Alliance for Minority Participation and the Regional Alliance for Science, Engineering and Mathematics for Students with Disabilities. Requires the alliance to submit an annual report to the Board of Regents of New Mexico State University and the Legislature, detailing its activities and accomplishments.

New Mexico SB 561, Chapter 308

Requires the department to establish a statewide readiness assessment system to measure the readiness of every New Mexico high school student for success in higher education or a career no later than the 2008-2009 school year. Requires the department to ensure that the readiness system is aligned with state academic content and performance standards, college placement tests and entry-level career skill requirements.

Nevada SB 247, Chapter 245

Creates the Nevada Youth Legislative Issues Forum. Requires the forum to hold at least two public hearings each school year and conduct a public awareness campaign about the forum and enhance outreach to state youth. Requires the forum, on or before June 30 of each year, to submit a written report to the director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and to the governor providing any findings and recommendations.

Oklahoma HB 1645, Chapter 8

Amends current law to create community partnership boards for services to children and youth. Requires the Office of Planning and Coordination for Services to Children and Youth to provide the community partnership boards with fiscal and other information related to the children and youth service system. Requires the Office of Planning and Coordination, on or before January 1 of each year, to submit a written report to the Legislature on its expenditures to community partnership boards. Requires each community partnership board, with the assistance of the Office of Planning and Coordination for Services to Children and Youth, to prepare and implement a community plan for children and youth services to develop and coordinate such services within the community.

Oklahoma SB 252, Chapter 296

Sets forth how the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth shall budget certain funds, including the Office of Juvenile Systems Oversight, Juvenile Personnel Training, Office of Planning and Coordination, and Administration.

Tennessee HB 2051, Chapter 195

Authorizes the commissioner to institute within the youth development centers courses of instruction for GED preparation and vocational and occupational training.

Tennessee HJR 561

Commends Yo! Memphis, a select performing group that provides 50 youth, ages 14 through 21, with musical development in an environment that promotes commitment and discipline, for outstanding service to the youth of Tennessee.

Tennessee SB 2102, Chapter 435

Amends Tennessee Code to add the Commission on Children and Youth.

Texas HB 425

Requires the commissioner to determine the instructional requirements for education services provided by a school district or open enrollment charter school in a pre-adjudication secure detention facility or a post-adjudication secure correctional facility operated by a juvenile board or a post-adjudication secure correctional facility operated under contract with the Texas Youth Commission. Requires the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission or the Texas Youth Commission, as applicable, to coordinate with the commissioner to establish standards concerning the security of and access to education services in the facilities.

Washington HB 1096, Chapter 277

Requires the state Board for Community and Technical Colleges to develop and implement a workforce education program- the opportunity grant program- to provide financial and other assistance for students enrolled at qualified institutions of higher education in opportunity grant-eligible programs of study. Sets forth eligibility requirements for participation. Requires the college board to begin developing the program no later than Aug. 1, 2007, with student enrollment to begin no later than Jan. 14, 2008. Requires the college board, in partnership with business, labor and the workforce training and education coordinating board, to identify job-specific training programs offered by qualified post-secondary institutions that lead to a credential, certificate or degree in high-demand occupations.

Washington HB 1131

Creates the Passport to College Promise Pilot Program. The program is to encourage current and former foster care youth to prepare for, attend and successfully complete higher education. Requires the Higher Education Coordinating Board to design and implement, depending on availability of funds, a program of supplemental scholarship and student assistance for students who have emancipated from the state foster care system after at least one year in care. Requires the board to convene with an advisory committee to assist with program design and implementation. Requires the board, with input from the state Board for Community and Technical Colleges, the Foster Care Partnership, and institutions of higher education, to develop and maintain an Internet website and outreach program to serve as a comprehensive portal for foster care youth in Washington to obtain certain information about higher education. Requires the Department of Social and Health Services to contract with at least one nongovernmental entity through a request for proposals process to develop, implement and administer a program of supplemental educational transition planning for youth in foster care in the state. Requires the board to submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature by Jan. 15, 2008, on the status of program design and implementation.

This document was prepared by Kelli Kelty, policy associate at the National Conference of State Legislatures. StateNet, a legislative tracking database, was used to perform the bill searches.

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