## **SENATE BILL 160**

F1, E3

8lr1621 CF 8lr0425

### By: Senators Nathan–Pulliam, Benson, Guzzone, Madaleno, McFadden, Robinson, Rosapepe, and Young

Introduced and read first time: January 15, 2018 Assigned to: Judicial Proceedings

### A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

### Juvenile Law – Truancy – Affirmative Defense

- FOR the purpose of altering the application of a certain affirmative defense to a certain
   charge relating to truancy; and generally relating to an affirmative defense against
   a charge relating to truancy.
- 6 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
- 7 Article Education
- 8 Section 7–301(e) and (e–1)
- 9 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 10 (2014 Replacement Volume and 2017 Supplement)

# SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

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### Article – Education

14 7-301.

15 (e) (1) Any person who induces or attempts to induce a child to be absent 16 unlawfully from school or employs or harbors any child who is absent unlawfully from 17 school while school is in session is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to 18 a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both.

19 (2) Any person who has legal custody or care and control of a child who is 20 5 years old or older and under 18 who fails to see that the child attends school or receives 21 instruction under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and:

(i) For a first conviction is subject to a fine not to exceed \$50 per day
of unlawful absence or imprisonment not to exceed 10 days, or both; and

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW. [Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



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1 (ii) For a second or subsequent conviction is subject to a fine not to 2 exceed \$100 per day of unlawful absence or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both.

3 (3) (I) FOR A PERSON WITH LEGAL CUSTODY OR CARE AND 4 CONTROL OF A CHILD AT THE TIME OF AN ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION, IT 5 IS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE TO A CHARGE UNDER THIS SECTION THAT THE PERSON 6 MADE REASONABLE AND SUBSTANTIAL EFFORTS TO SEE THAT THE CHILD 7 ATTENDED SCHOOL AS REQUIRED BY LAW BUT WAS UNABLE TO CAUSE THE CHILD 8 TO ATTEND SCHOOL.

### 9 (II) IF THE COURT FINDS THE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE IS VALID, 10 THE COURT SHALL DISMISS THE CHARGE UNDER THIS SECTION AGAINST THE 11 DEFENDANT.

12 (4) (i) As to any sentence imposed under this section, the court may 13 suspend the fine or the prison sentence and establish terms and conditions that would 14 promote the child's attendance.

(ii) The suspension authority provided for under subparagraph (i) of
this paragraph is in addition to and not in limitation of the suspension authority under §
6–221 of the Criminal Procedure Article.

18 (e-1) (1) This subsection applies only:

19 (i) In a county in which the circuit administrative judge has 20 established a Truancy Reduction Pilot Program under § 3–8C–02 of the Courts Article; and

(ii) To the extent that funds are provided in an annual State budget
 for a Truancy Reduction Pilot Program.

23 (2) A charge under this section may be filed in the juvenile court and 24 assigned to a truancy docket for disposition under Title 3, Subtitle 8C of the Courts Article.

25 (3) [(i) For a person with legal custody or care and control of a child at 26 the time of an alleged violation of this section, it is an affirmative defense to a charge under 27 this section that the person made reasonable and substantial efforts to see that the child 28 attended school as required by law but was unable to cause the child to attend school.

(ii) If the court finds the affirmative defense is valid, the court shall
dismiss the charge under this section against the defendant.

(4)] The court may condition marking a charge under this section stet on
 participation of the defendant in the appropriate Truancy Reduction Pilot Program under
 Title 3, Subtitle 8C of the Courts Article.

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1 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 2 1, 2018.