



A World-Class Community of Learners

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*Fridley Public Schools is committed to creating a welcoming, respectful environment that provides an equitable and inclusive education for each student, staff and community member by ensuring that opportunities, access, and resources are aligned to support the growth and academic achievement of each student.*

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## **503 Student Attendance**

### **I. Purpose**

- A. The school board believes that regular school attendance is directly related to success in academic work, benefits students socially, provides opportunities for important communications between teachers and students, and establishes regular habits of dependability important to the future of the student. The purpose of this policy is to encourage regular school attendance. It is intended to be positive and not punitive.
- B. This policy also recognizes that class attendance is a joint responsibility to be shared by the student, parent or guardian, teacher and administrators. This policy will assist students in attending class.

### **II. General Statement of Policy**

#### **A. Responsibilities**

##### **1. Student's Responsibility**

Students shall read the student handbook to become aware of and follow the attendance rules. It is the student's right to be in school, to attend classes, and to learn. It is also the student's responsibility to attend all assigned classes and/or study halls every day that school is in session as well as to be aware of and follow the correct attendance procedures when absent from an assigned class or study hall. It is also the student's responsibility to request and collect any missed assignments due to an absence.

##### **2. Parent or Guardian's Responsibility**

It is the responsibility of the student's parent or guardian to ensure that the student is attending school, to inform the school in the event of a student absence, and to work cooperatively with the school and the student to solve any attendance problems that may arise.

##### **3. Teacher's Responsibility**

It is the teacher's responsibility to take daily attendance and to maintain accurate attendance records in each assigned class and/or study hall. It is also the teacher's responsibility to be familiar with all procedures governing attendance and to apply these procedures uniformly and fairly. The teacher is responsible to provide any student who has been absent with any missed assignments within a reasonable time period upon request. Finally, it is the teacher's responsibility to work cooperatively



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with the student and the student's parent or guardian to solve any attendance problems and to re-establish positive student attendance behaviors.

#### 4. Administrator's Responsibility

- a. It is the administrator's responsibility to require students to attend all assigned classes and study halls. It is also the administrator's responsibility to be familiar with all procedures governing attendance, to apply these procedures uniformly and fairly to all students, to maintain accurate records on student attendance, and to prepare a list of the previous day's absences stating the status of each. Finally, it is the administrator's responsibility to inform the student's parent or guardian of the student's attendance and to work cooperatively with them and the student to solve attendance problems.
- b. In accordance with the Minnesota Compulsory Instruction Law, Minn. Stat. § 120A.22, the students of the school district are **REQUIRED** to attend all assigned classes and/or study halls every day school is in session, unless the student has been excused by the school board from attendance because the student has already completed state and school district standards required to graduate from high school, has withdrawn, or has a valid excuse for absence.

#### B. Attendance Procedures

The School Board attendance policy and any additional school attendance procedures shall be summarized annually in the student handbook and distributed each year to students. The handbook will be presented to the School Board for review and approval each year.

##### 1. Excused absences

- a. To be considered an excused absence, the student's parent or legal guardian may be asked to verify, in writing, the reason for the student's absence from school. A note from a physician or a licensed mental health professional stating that the student cannot attend school is a valid excuse.
- b. The following reasons shall be sufficient to constitute excused absences:
  - 1) Illness.
  - 2) Serious illness in the student's immediate family.
  - 3) A death or funeral in the student's immediate family or of a close friend or relative.
  - 4) Medical, dental or orthodontic treatment, or a counseling appointment.

- 5) Court appearances occasioned by family or personal action.
- 6) Religious instruction not to exceed three hours in any week.
- 7) Physical emergency conditions such as fire, flood, storm, etc.
- 8) Official school field trip or other school-sponsored outing.
- 9) Removal of a student pursuant to a suspension. Suspensions are to be handled as excused absences and students will be permitted to complete make-up work.
- 10) Family emergencies.
- 11) Active duty in any military branch of the United States.
- 12) A student's condition that requires ongoing treatment for a mental health diagnosis.
- 13) Vacations with family.
- 14) Personal trips to schools or colleges.
- 15) Other reasons as listed in the approved student handbook.

c. Consequences of Excused Absences

- 1) Students are permitted and required to make-up work missed due to excused absences. This work will include all assignments missed or the completion of alternative assignments as deemed appropriate by the classroom teacher.
- 2) Class work missed because of absence must be made up within a reasonable time period as listed in the teacher's written attendance procedures, starting from the date of the student's return to school. Any work not completed within this period shall result in "no credit" for the missed assignment. However, the building principal or the classroom teacher may decide to extend the time allowed for completion of make-up work in the case of an extended illness or other extenuating circumstances.

2. Unexcused Absences

- a. The following are examples of absences which will not be excused:

- 1) Truancy is defined as a student absence not approved by the parent and/or the school official
  - 2) Any absence in which the student failed to comply with any reporting requirements of the school district's attendance procedures
  - 3) Work at home
  - 4) Work at a business, except under a school-sponsored work release program
  - 5) Absences resulting from cumulated unexcused tardies (2 tardies equal one unexcused absence)
  - 6) Any other absences as listed in the approved student handbook.
- b. Consequences of Unexcused Absences
- 1) Absences resulting from official suspension will be handled in accordance with the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act.
  - 2) Days during which a student is suspended from school shall not be counted in a student's total cumulated unexcused absences.
  - 3) In cases of recurring unexcused absences, the administration may also request the county attorney to file a petition with the juvenile court, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes.
  - 4) Students with unexcused absences shall be subject to discipline in the following manner:
    - a. Parents will be contacted each time their child has an unexcused absence.
    - b. After such notification, the student or his or her parent or guardian may, within a reasonable time, request a conference with school officials regarding the student's absences. The notification will strongly urge the student's parent or guardian to request such a conference.
    - c. After three unexcused absences, a student's parent or guardian will be notified by mail that his or her child is nearing a total which may result in a loss of credit for that course, as determined by the teacher and/or administrator.
    - d. The teacher and/or administration may impose the loss of academic credit in the class or classes from which the student has had unexcused absences exceeding the number specified in each school's student handbook. However, prior to loss of credit, an administrative conference must be held between the principal, student and parent.



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- a. If the result of a grade reduction or loss of credit has the effect of an expulsion, the school district will follow the procedures set forth in the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act.

### C. Tardiness

1. Definition: Students are expected to be in their assigned area at designated times. Failure to do so constitutes tardiness.
2. Procedures for Reporting Tardiness
  - a. Students tardy at the start of school must report to the school office for an admission slip
  - b. Tardiness between periods will be handled by the teacher.

### 3. Excused Tardiness

Valid excuses for tardiness are:

- a. Illness
- b. Serious illness in the student's immediate family;
- c. A death in the student's immediate family or of a close friend or relative;
- d. Medical, dental, orthodontic, or mental health treatment;
- e. Court appearances occasioned by family or personal action;
- f. Physical emergency conditions such as fire, flood, storm, etc;
- g. Any tardiness for which the student has been excused in writing by an administrator or faculty member.

### 4. Unexcused Tardiness

- a. An unexcused tardiness is failing to be in an assigned area at the designated time class period commences without a valid excuse.
- b. Consequences of tardiness may include detention after a school-specified number of unexcused tardies, or other consequences as listed above for unexcused absences. School procedures may specify that a certain number of unexcused tardies will be considered equivalent to one unexcused absence.

### D. Participation in Extracurricular Activities and School-Sponsored On-the-Job Training Programs

1. This policy applies to all students involved in any extracurricular activity scheduled either during or outside the school day and any school-sponsored on-the-job training programs.
2. School-initiated absences will be accepted and student participation permitted for that day.

3. A student may not participate in any activity or program if he or she has an unexcused absence from any class during the day.
4. If a student is suspended from any class, he or she may not participate in any activity or program that day.
5. If a student is absent from school due to medical reasons, he or she must present a physician's statement or a statement from the student's parent or guardian clearing the student for participation that day. The note must be presented to the coach or advisor before the student participates in the activity or program. If the coach or advisor determines that the note does not meet a reasonable standard for excusing the student's absence, he/she may restrict or exclude the student from that day's activity.

### **III. Required Reporting of Student Truancies**

#### **A. Continuing Truant**

Minn. Stat. § 260A.02 provides that a continuing truant is a student who is subject to the compulsory instruction requirements of Minn. Stat. § 120A.22 and is absent from instruction in a school, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 120A.05, without valid excuse within a single school year for:

1. Three days if the child is in elementary school; or
2. Three or more class periods on three days if the child is in middle school or high school.

#### **B. Reporting Responsibility**

When a student is initially classified as a continuing truant, Minn. Stat. 260A.03 provides that the school attendance officer or other designated school official shall notify the student's parent or legal guardian, by first class mail or other reasonable means, of the following information:

1. The child is truant;
2. The parent or guardian should notify the school if there is a valid excuse for the child's absences;
3. The parent or guardian is obligated to compel the attendance of the child at school pursuant to Minn. Stat. 120A.22 and parents or guardians who fail to meet this obligation may be subject to prosecution under Minn. Stat. 120A.34;
4. This notification serves as the notification required by Minn. Stat. 120A.34;
5. Alternative educational programs and services may be available in the child's enrolling or resident district;



6. The parent or guardian has the right to meet with appropriate school personnel to discuss solutions to the child's truancy;
7. If the child continues to be truant, the parent and child may be subject to juvenile court proceedings under Minn. Stat. Ch. 260;
8. If the child is subject to juvenile court proceedings, the child may be subject to suspension, restriction, or delay of the child's driving privilege pursuant to Minn. Stat. 260C.201; and
9. It is recommended that the parent or guardian accompany the child to school and attend classes with the child for one day.

#### C. Habitual Truant

1. A habitual truant is a child under that age of 17 years who is absent from attendance at school without lawful excuse for seven school days per school year if the child is in elementary school or for one or more class periods on seven school days per school year if the child is in middle or high school, or a child who is 17 years of age who is absent from attendance at school without lawful excuse for one or more class periods on seven school days per year and who has not lawfully withdrawn from school.
2. A school district attendance officer shall refer a habitual truant child and the child's parent or legal guardian to appropriate services and procedures, under Minn. Stat. Ch. 260A.

#### ***Legal References:***

- Minn. Stat. 120A.05 (Definitions)
- Minn. Stat. 120A.22 (Compulsory Instruction)
- Minn. Stat. 120A.24 (Reporting)
- Minn. Stat. 120A.26 (Enforcement and Prosecution)
- Minn. Stat. 120 A.34 (Violations; Penalties)
- Minn. Stat. 121A.40-121A.56 (Pupil Fair Dismissal Act)
- Minn. Stat. 260A.02 (Definitions)
- Minn. Stat. 260A.03 (Notice to Parent or Guardian when Child is Continuing Truant)
- Minn. Stat. 260C.007, Subd. 19 (Habitual Truant defined)
- Minn. Stat. 260C.201 (Dispositions; Children in Need of Protection or Services or Neglected and in Foster Care)
- Goss v. Lopez, 419 U.S. 565, 95 S.Ct. 729 (1975)
- Slocum v. Holton Board of Education, 429 N.W.2d 607 (Mich. App. Ct. 1988)
- Campbell v. Board of Education of New Milford, 475 A.2d 289 (Conn. 1984)
- Hamer v. Board of Education of Township High School District No. 113, 66 Ill. App.3d 7 (1978)
- Gutierrez v. School District R-1, 585 P.2d 935 (Co. Ct. App. 1978)
- Knight v. Board of Education, 348 N.E.2d 299 (1976)
- Dorsey v. Bale, 521 S.W.2d 76 (Ky. 1975)



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***Cross References:***

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506 Student Discipline

***SCHOOL BOARD ACTION:***

Adopted as Policy 8.101

Revised as Policy 503 June 18, 2002

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Revised October 19, 2021