18 A i 38-3/

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

NJSA 18A:38-31				ncyincrease t parents)
LAWS 1980		CHAPTER	153	
Bill No. S18				
Sponsor(s) Weiss			*	
Date Introduced Pre-file	d	<del>-</del>		
Committee: Assembly	Education			and the second s
Senate	Education			
Amended during passage	<u></u> %&&		No ·	> >
Date of Passage: Assembly	Sept. 22, 19	80		
Senate	Feb. 25, 198	0	,	
Date of approval	Nov. 24, 198	0	į	
Following statements are atta	ached if avai	lable:	.a a	<b>₩</b> .
Sponser statement	Yes	No	(Below)	•
Committee Statement: Assemble	ly Yes	Ne	t	
Senate	Yes	No	t	ng (Section 1) se ¥
Fiscal Note	Yes	No	<b>,</b>	
Veto Message	Yexx	No	<b>,</b>	
Message on signing	Yess	No	,	
Following were printed:				
Reports	<b>Yes</b>	No	)	
Hearings	<b>Xea</b>	No	)	

Sponsor's statement:

This bill increases the fines for failure of a parent or guardian to comply with the requirement that any child between 6 and 16 attend school. The present fines, established in 1915 (P.L. 1915, c.224), are insufficient and unrealistic.

(over)

6/221/81

#### Recommendation for legislation in:

New Jersey. Juvenile Justice Task Force.
Advisory Committee on "School Violence,
Vandalism, Alternative schools.
Final report...Jan, 1981, Trenton, 1981.
(See recommendation #2 and p.10) J97

1981h

#### SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

# SENATE, No. 18

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 11, 1980

The Senate Education Committee favorably reports this bill which increases the fines for failure of a parent or guardian to comply with the requirement that any child between 6 and 16 attend school. The present fines, established in 1915 (P. L. 1915, c. 224), are insufficient and unrealistic. The higher fines should serve to discourage truancy.

#### ASSEMBLY EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SENATE, No. 18

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

**DATED:** JUNE 19, 1980

On June 19, 1980 the Assembly Education Committee favorably reported this bill which increases the fines for failure of a parent or guardian to comply with the requirement that any child between 6 and 16 attend school. The present fines, established in 1915 (P. L. 1915, c. 224), are insufficient and unrealistic. The higher fines should serve to discourage truancy.



MARTIN A. HERMAN Chairman

WILLIAM J. BATE Ticc-Chairman

JOHN PAUL DOYLE EUGENE H, THOMPSON WILLIAM F, DOWD WILLIAM L, GORMLEY WALTER M.D. KERN, JR.

### State of New Jersey

### ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, LAW, PUBLIC SAFETY AND DEFENSE COMMITTEE

STATE HOUSE, TRENTON, N.J. 08625

FINAL

REPORT

OF

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE TASK FORCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ON "SCHOOL VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS"

TO

Assemblyman Martin A. Herman, Chairman and Members of the Assembly Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee

January, 1981

974,90 J97 1981 h

#### FINDINGS

- 1. The Advisory Committee supported the concept of legislatively mandating that the possession or consumption of
  alcoholic beverages on school premises shall be reason for
  suspension or expulsion, as provided in Assembly, No. 689,
  with the further recommendation that it be broadened to include
  the possession, consumption, or being under the influence
  of controlled dangerous substances. This reaffirms the social
  policy of the state in the form of legislation.
- 2. In order to address the issue of truancy, and recognizing the relationship between truancy and the increased incidence of juvenile crime, the Advisory Committee supported an increase in fines against parents or guardians for failing to assume their responsibility for enforcing their child's attendance at school, as provided in Senate, No. 18. Senate, No. 18 increases the fines from not more than \$5.00 to not more than \$25.00 for a first offense and from not more than \$25.00 to not more than \$100.00 for each subsequent offense.
- 3. The Advisory Committee supported coordinating educational programs for children in county detention facilities, shelters, JINS programs, or mental hospital facilities whose needs have not been addressed by P.L. 1975, c. 212, the Public School Education Act, as provided in Senate, No. 216. Currently, educational programs are weak or non-existent in many of these facilities.