This report contains a State-by-State compilation of data obtained from responses to questionnaires sent to State departments of education, legislative service agencies, State school boards associations, and State offices of the NEA and of the AFT. The information from these responses was supplemented by material gathered from a review of newsletters, bulletins, special reports, and legislative summaries. The report also provides addresses of agencies and personnel to contact in each State for further information. A related document is EA 005 123. (JF)
LEGISLATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS:
YEAR-ROUND SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE

Prepared by Doris M. Ross
Department of Research and Information Services

Russell B. Vlaanderen, Director

Research Brief No. 5
Denver, Colorado
June 1973

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year-Round Schools</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# APPENDIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Instrument</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Education Agencies</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Organizations: National Offices</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Service Agencies</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Abbreviations</td>
<td>Inside Back Cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Research Brief No. 5, devoted to legislation and achievements related to the year-round school and attendance, is the second of a series of short reports on specific subject areas in education for 1972. This series is designed to replace the "big book" format used in previous years, and it is hoped that these smaller booklets will be easier to use and that they will provide the reader with a more definitive approach to his search for information.

In October 1972, questionnaires asking for information on legislation and achievements in education were sent to all state departments of education, legislative service agencies, state school boards associations and state offices of the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers. In most states (14 either failed to reply or did not furnish information on the year-round school and attendance; 15 states do not schedule regular legislative sessions for "even" years), one or more of the organizations queried sent a reply and the compilation in this book is based on those replies with supplementation and expansion from information collected by ECS in an on-going effort to keep abreast of state education activity.

This report is in no way exhaustive or comparative of individual state activities involving the year-round school and attendance; it merely presents a picture of the state scenes as reported by those organizations questioned and as seen by an ECS staff review of newsletters, bulletins, special reports and legislative summaries on file.

As you go through the items in this book, you will note that the states are identified by the official two-letter postal abbreviations listed on the inside back cover. Under each category, reporting states are listed alphabetically. Legislative citations or identifying words are used after each state abbreviation; statute citations (if reported) are listed as well.

Each description of legislation begins with a capitalized word (ENACTED, FAILED, etc.) which indicates the status of the legislation as of May 1973. Other activity descriptions include the name and address (when available) of a person to contact for additional information. We have listed addresses of state departments of education and legislative service agencies in the back of the book, along with addresses of the national offices of the National School Boards Association, the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers.

The index used in prior "big books" has been omitted; items covering more than one subject are duplicated in the appropriate book.

For further information on the legislation listed in this brief, please write the appropriate state legislative service agency or the state department of education listed in the back of this book.
HOW TO READ ITEMS IN THIS REPORT

Sample

DE  SB 582  Ch 572  ENACTED. Adds a new chapter to Title 14, Delaware Code, entitled, "Utilization of Educational Facilities." Allows implementation of year-round school project after state board and local referendum approval.

1. State abbreviation—"Delaware"—see inside back cover.

2. Bill number and/or statute citation. Commonly used abbreviations are listed below. Special abbreviations are explained in item description (4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>House</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>Senate</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>Assembly</td>
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<td>HB</td>
<td>House Bill</td>
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<td>SB</td>
<td>Senate Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Assembly Bill</td>
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<td>HF</td>
<td>House File</td>
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<td>ACT</td>
<td>Act</td>
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<td>PA</td>
<td>Public Act</td>
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<td>Ch</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
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<td>HR</td>
<td>House Resolution</td>
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<td>SR</td>
<td>Senate Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>Assembly Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HJR, SJR, AJR</td>
<td>House, Senate or Assembly Joint Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCR, SCR, ACR</td>
<td>House, Senate or Assembly Concurrent Resolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Status of legislation in May 1973. Terms include: ADOPTED (for resolutions), ENACTED (for bills), FAILED, VETOED, WITHDRAWN, and CARRYOVER TO 1973 (bill remains under legislative consideration during 1973 session without reintroduction or change in number).

4. Description of item.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>HB 467</td>
<td>FAILED.</td>
<td>Would have provided for incentives for continuous year-round school programs within local school districts, including an effective date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>HB 2019 Ch 115</td>
<td>ENACTED.</td>
<td>Authorizes school districts in the state, subject to approval of the state board of education, to evaluate, plan and employ programs which will allow their schools to operate on a four-quarter, three semester, or other extended school year basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>SB 1099</td>
<td>FAILED.</td>
<td>Would have authorized school districts to evaluate, plan and employ the use of extended school operation programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>NOTE:</td>
<td></td>
<td>The legislative council has been making a study of the feasibility of year-round schools and has directed that legislation be prepared for introduction at the 1973 session making it permissive for school districts to establish year-round schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>AB 331 Ch 1484</td>
<td>ENACTED.</td>
<td>Authorizes a five-year experimental program of year-round operations in two or more school districts selected by the superintendent of public instruction. Requires that such programs be conducted for 175 to 200 days throughout the school year. 1971.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>NOTE:</td>
<td></td>
<td>California has legislation on continuous school programs which was amended and expanded in 1971, Chapter 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>HB 5426 PA 120</td>
<td>ENACTED.</td>
<td>Allows school districts to operate on a year-round basis without gain or loss of state aid. Each student will be assured an average 180 days of school per year during his 13 years of schooling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>SB 582 Ch 572</td>
<td>ENACTED.</td>
<td>Adds a new chapter to Title 14, Delaware Code, entitled, “Utilization of Educational Facilities.” Allows implementation of year-round school project after state board and local referendum approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>CSHB 2982 SB 353</td>
<td>FAILED.</td>
<td>(Committee Substitute) Would have provided for development of pilot program of extended school year of four quarters of 50 days each, to be conducted with the cooperation of the university and school districts selected. Department of education would have reported to the 1973 session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not previously reported.*
YEAR-ROUND SCHOOLS
1972

FL  CSHB 2983  ENACTED. (Committee Substitute) Provides for the development of a plan for a pilot program for a 200-day school year. Authorizes the state department of education to develop a detailed plan for extending the school year from the present 180 days to 200 days, which would be an additional four weeks of instruction. This new school year would be divided into four quarters of 50 days each, and would allow a condensation of the 13 school years (K-12) into 12 years without a loss in instructional time. Another advantage would be the easy transition for the pupil into junior college or a university. A pilot program using this extended school year should be in practice by 1973-74 in selected districts, and should be phased in for the entire school system by 1977-78.

FL  PROJECT  A joint project with the department of education, district school board of Duval County, and the college of education of the University of Florida, providing for the development of a detailed study for the implementation of an extended school year of 200 days of instruction divided into four quarters of 50 days each, to allow a condensation of the 13 school years into 12 without reduction in total instruction time. This project includes a complete curriculum study, a detailed study to determine the facilities and operations necessary to implement the extended school year curriculum, an analysis and specification of funding needs to implement the curriculum, a detailed management plan specifying procedures and costs of implementing the extended school year, and an evaluation design to assess the program. Contact: Dr. Joseph W. Crenshaw, Bureau Chief, Curriculum and Instruction, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, State Department of Education; Cecil Hardesty, Superintendent, 508 Duval County House, Jacksonville, Florida 32202.

FL  PROJECT  Extended school year in Citrus County. Grades K-12. State and local support. Contact: Roger Weaver, Superintendent, Citrus County Schools, Highway 44 West, Inverness, Florida 32650.

FL  PROJECT  Extended school year in Hernando County. Grades K-12. State and local support. Contact: James Austin, Superintendent, 612 West Broad Street, Brooksville, Florida 33512.


HI  HB 925  FAILED. Proposed an extended school year by integrating a summer school program to include student enrichment, acceleration, recreation and remediation. 1971.*

*Not previously reported.
**YEAR-ROUND SCHOOLS**

### HI STUDY

"The Implications of Year-Round Education for Hawaii's Public Schools" is a study of the feasibility of developing and establishing year-round education in the public schools, which reviews national year-round education plans and surveys teachers and educational officers in the Hawaii public school system. Grades K-12. Contact: Legislative Reference Bureau.

### HI STUDY

Because of the potential of the year-round school to maximize the use of facilities, the office of research and planning of the state department of education is undertaking a preliminary study to examine its feasibility. This study will examine the various combinations of the year-round school, such as improving the current summer program, the four-quarter school year where all students would attend school all year, the rental of school facilities to private organizations during the summer months, etc.

### IL HB 4264

**ENACTED.** Provides an additional five percent in state aid for the first year of operation of school districts on a 12-month basis. Such districts shall receive one-fourth of the estimated state aid by July 15 annually. Provides $2,500 to districts which submit an approved plan for a pilot study for a 12-month school year to the superintendent of public instruction.

### IL HB 4328

**ENACTED.** Provides that where school districts are reimbursed by the state for special education and approved programs for gifted children, and where the school districts elect to operate a full-year program, such reimbursement shall be increased by $186th of the amount paid for each day school is operated in excess of 185 days per calendar year.

### IA HF 580

**FAILED.** Would have appropriated from the general fund of the state to the department of public instruction funds for a study of the feasibility of implementing a 12-month school year.

### KS HB 1783

**FAILED.** Would have made it possible for school districts to elect to operate all or some of their schools for all four quarters of the school year.

### KS HB 1914

**FAILED.** Would have provided for the creation and funding of a pilot program of year-round schools to be implemented for the school year 1973-74 in not more than three school districts with differing enrollment characteristics.

### KY HB 604, SB 288, KRS 158

**ENACTED.** (Kentucky Revised Statutes) Permits the operation of year-round school programs by any local board of education upon recommendation by the superintendent of public instruction; permits such boards to participate equitably in foundation program funds.
ENACTED. Notwithstanding any other section of the statutes, local boards, with the approval of the commissioner are authorized to adopt whatever rules and regulations are necessary to implement an extended school year at the local level. The commissioner is authorized to make appropriate adjustments, not to exceed the allowable subsidy, to insure fair and equitable treatment in the distribution of state aid.

FAIRED. Would have provided for full state funding for summer programs in special education courses in the public schools.

FAILED. Would have removed the requirement that the school year be within a ten-month period, and generally related to aid for those local boards of education which might consider extending the school year beyond the required 180 days.

ENACTED. Placed with the school committee the acceptance of the law authorizing the establishment of a 12-month school year for the public schools of the Commonwealth.

ENACTED. Requires the state board of education to adopt rules and regulations for the establishment of a 12-month school year for the public schools of the Commonwealth.

ENACTED. Makes technical changes in the general laws to facilitate implementation of the 12-month school year. The provision in the statutes that graduating high school pupils remain in school until May 15 has been stricken. The annual report on all children attending school as of October 1 will include all children involved in a 12-month program. Makes changes in the attendance requirements of Chapter 76, Section 1 of the general laws, to adjust the section to the 12-month school year statute.

FAILED. Would have amended the Michigan school code to modify the law relative to an extended school year by deleting “school month” and substituting “instructional time unit”; provided flexibility as to the date a school year begins; deleted requirement that parents furnish textbooks; specified entrance ages and times; made other provisions.

FAILED. A proposal to facilitate the operation of year-round schools.

*Not previously reported.
MO SB 411 FAILED. Would have redefined the school day, school week, school month and school year to accommodate year-round school plans.

NH PROJECT Four-quarter, year-round plan in Alvinne High School, Hudson, Grades 9-12. Local support. Contact: Peter Dolloff, Superintendent, S.W. No. 27, Thoring Road, Hudson, New Hampshire 03051.

NH STUDY Feasibility study of the extended school year in the city of Keene. Grades 1-12. Federal support. Contact: Edward White, Assistant Superintendent, S.W. No. 29, 1 Elm Street, Keene, New Hampshire 03431.

NJ ACR 76 CARRYOVER TO 1973. Requests the education committees of the senate and assembly to study the feasibility of operating public elementary and secondary schools on a year-round basis.

NJ AJR 3 FAILED. To establish a study commission on the 12-month school year.

NJ AJR 12 CARRYOVER TO 1973. To create a seven-member bipartisan commission (two senators, two assemblymen, two citizens appointed by the governor, and the commissioner of education) to study the feasibility of establishing public school education on a 12-month basis.

NM SB 15 Ch 16 ENACTED. The variable school calendar act, allowing schools to operate over a 10-, 11-, or 12-month period.

NY NOTE: Citation not available. Legislation introduced in New York is permissive. It will authorize local school districts to reschedule the school year in terms of new time lines that provide continued education over a 12-month period. The most important aspect is the provision which calls for the recognition of instructional time provided in July and August as meeting the 180-day requirement for state aid. Without this provision, no public school would take steps leading to implementation of recommended four, five, or seven stream continuous learning year plans. It merely places the payment of state aid on a fiscal basis instead of on a ten-month school year calendar. School boards would be able to mandate student attendance during the summer as well as during the traditional September to June period; however, a 200-day limitation has been set regarding such instruction. Contact: Dr. Gordon M. Ambach, State Department of Education.
NY NOTE: A number of junior colleges have been unable to accept a large number of students applying for admission due to space and dollar shortages. One of these is the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City. A feasibility study is currently under way which explores the potential advantages of introducing a continuous learning year program. Preliminary studies have shown that the Fashion Institute can increase its ability to accommodate students. Federal and VEA funding. Contact: Louis A. Cohen, Chief, Bureau of Occupational Education Research, State Department of Education.

OK HCR 1070 ADOPTED. Requests the state department of education, in conjunction with the Oklahoma Commission on Education and the state legislative council, to conduct a pilot 12-month school year program for one year.

OK STUDY The Healdton Public School system is conducting a study to evaluate the feasibility of an extended school year for a school system or systems in Oklahoma. During the 1972-73 academic year, the project plans to attain the following objectives: (1) to conduct a needs assessment in two communities to focus on relevant learner needs which may be met by changes in school organization patterns; (2) to involve the community and other citizens of the state representing various interest groups in developing favorable attitudes and deciding upon logical, economic and professional reasons for extending the school year; (3) to analyze different structures of the school year for evidence of success and failure and applicability to the systems being studied; (4) to prepare plans for changing the curricular content, instructional methods and individual time schedules to fit the desired need for each school in individualizing and extending the school curriculum; and (5) to propose a model or models for implementing the extended school year in the communities involved, with cost analysis comparisons, analysis of various methods of funding (including future financial resource needs and possibilities), analysis of comparative economic and educational efficiency, and proposed patterns of involvement of all personnel. Grades K-12. Title III ESEA support. Study completed. Contact: James L. Harrod, Superintendent of Schools, Healdton Public Schools, Healdton, Oklahoma 73438.

OR NOTE: Several Oregon districts have established a year-round school based on a quarter system with one-fourth of their students not attending during a particular quarter. It apparently has had no major impact on the remainder of Oregon school districts. Contact: Oregon Education Association, 1 Plaza Southwest, 6900 S.W. Haines Rd., Tigard, Oregon 97223.
PA SB 1173 FAILED. Would have provided for experimental year-round education programs by school districts, to be approved by the secretary of education prior to their operation. A $1 million appropriation was incorporated for approved programs. Programs could have been for less than the 180-day state requirement, provided that the required number of hours were fulfilled; programs could be for more than the 180-day requirement, and districts would have received additional state reimbursement.

PA NOTE: By a special appropriation from the governor's 1972-73 budget to the department of education, local school districts may receive financial assistance for preapproved year-round school programs by the secretary of education. Local school districts may also receive financial assistance from this appropriation to develop curriculum, do research and plan educational programs around the year-round school concept. Nursery through grade 12. State support. Contact: Benjamin D. Hengst, Specialist, Administrative Leadership Services, State Department of Education.

SD SB 196 FAILED. Would have increased the number of days which are to be considered a regular school term.

TN HB 1843 SB 1686 Ch 693 ENACTED. General education bill of 1972: part of this bill makes it possible for a local school system to operate schools on a year-round basis. Grades K-12.

TX Subchapter ENACTED. For the purpose of exploring the feasibility of operating three-semester pilot programs, public school districts of this state are hereby authorized to operate a 12-month school year program and to receive allocation of state aid toward financing the additional three-month operation from the foundation program fund, determined in the manner prescribed. 1971.*

TX HB 1078 ENACTED. Authorizes the four-quarter school year; provides for transition to four-quarter system with curriculum revision on a three-month basis; requires school districts to operate a minimum of three quarters yearly (180 days); makes optional the four-quarter operation with students required to attend no more than three quarters yearly with fourth quarter at the option of the district. Establishes foundation credit on the basis of three quarters yearly for each student; makes other provisions. The above is an expansion of our 1971 report.

*Not previously reported.
YEAR-ROUND SCHOOLS
1972

WI  Ch 125  ENACTED. Budget bill: part of this bill allows the school district to count, as part of the average daily attendance, the boys and girls enrolled in December, so as to accommodate children who might be in a staggered school year pattern.

WI  STUDY  A study of the year-round school as it might be implemented in a local school district in a medium size city. Grades K-12. Local support. Contact: C. Richard Nelson, Superintendent of Schools, Racine Unified School District Racine, Wisconsin 53404.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>SB 379</td>
<td>ENACTED</td>
<td>Provides that nothing shall deny the right of a child to attend public school although the child may be exempt due to the distance he lives from school. 1971.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>HB 2002</td>
<td>FAILED</td>
<td>Would have made school attendance compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 16 years and would have transferred from the county school superintendent to the superior court the authority to exempt children from the compulsory school attendance law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>HB 2045</td>
<td>FAILED</td>
<td>Would have lowered the minimum age requirement for compulsory school attendance from eight to six years; the maximum age requirement would have remained at 16 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>AB 983</td>
<td>ENACTED</td>
<td>Authorizes the minimum school day in junior and senior high schools to be determined by averaging the hours of attendance for ten consecutive school days rather than requiring the minimum hours of attendance each day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>AB 1591</td>
<td>ENACTED</td>
<td>Authorizes school districts maintaining high schools and continuation education programs to establish and maintain evening high school programs for minors on such days and during such hours as are determined by the governing board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>SB 1112</td>
<td>ENACTED</td>
<td>Exempts from attendance at continuation education classes 16- and 17-year-olds who (1) attend a regional occupational center, (2) attend a community college on a full-time basis with consent of the community college president, (3) voluntarily attend a continuation school or (4) successfully demonstrate proficiency in basic subject matter skills as developed by the department of education. This provision does not become effective until September 1, 1975.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Ch 72-232</td>
<td>ENACTED</td>
<td>Compulsory school attendance: provides for flexibility in recording pupil attendance and in defining “school attendance.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>HB 2985</td>
<td>FAILED</td>
<td>Uniform school year: requiring all public educational institutions to operate on a uniform calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>HB 3240</td>
<td>FAILED</td>
<td>Compulsory attendance: permits county health officer to certify student physically or mentally unable to attend school under compulsory attendance law.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not previously reported.*
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>SB 147-SF</td>
<td>WITHDRAWN. (Short Form)</td>
<td>Compulsory attendance study: proposed that senate public schools committee study suggestion to change compulsory attendance laws to lower age from 7-16 to 6-15, citing studies showing education productivity could be increased by lowering entrance age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>HCR 9</td>
<td>FAILED.</td>
<td>Requested the state department of education to study the feasibility of establishing a school week for teachers to consist of four days of teaching and one day of professional development at “teacher centers.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>HR 22</td>
<td>FAILED.</td>
<td>Requested the department of education to study the feasibility of staggering school hours and recommend a plan for alternate school hours. Also requested the department of transportation and the department of traffic of the city and county of Honolulu to work in cooperation with the department of education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>SR 134</td>
<td>ADOPTED.</td>
<td>Requested one public high school (Kalani High School) in the state to implement staggered hours by scheduling classes to begin at 9:00 a.m. during the 1972 fall semester and requested the cooperation of one parochial elementary school (Holy Trinity) in the same vicinity to cooperate with the new schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>SJR 124</td>
<td>ADOPTED.</td>
<td>Proposed a constitutional amendment to provide that the legislature may require by law that every child shall attend the public schools of the state throughout the period between the ages of 6 and 18 unless educated by other means as provided by law. Eliminates qualifying phrase “child of sufficient mental and physical ability” and, relating to period, “for a time equivalent to three years.” Passed on November 1972 ballot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS</td>
<td>HB 1866</td>
<td>FAILED.</td>
<td>Would have reduced hours of school per day for grades 1-4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KY</td>
<td>SB 313</td>
<td>FAILED.</td>
<td>Would have changed the date by which a child must be six to enter school from 12/31 to 9/1; younger children could qualify for entrance by passing standardized test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>SB 659</td>
<td>FAILED.</td>
<td>Would have amended statute relative to compulsory school attendance, to require attendance at public or private schools for children between ages 7 and 18 or until graduation from high school, except that upon attaining age 16, a parent, tutor, or person in charge of such child may elect that he attend a vocational-technical school. Other provisions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATTENDANCE
1972

MD HB 1441 FAILED. Would have provided that the boards of education of adjoining counties could determine the attendance policies of the two counties for schools in the receiving county, except that students within one mile of the dividing line would be allowed tuition-free schooling in the receiving county.

MA H 1108 FAILED. Would have allowed certain schools to remain open fewer number of days than required by the board of education as long as they met the required number of hours.

MA H 2584 FAILED. Would have lowered the compulsory school attendance age and guaranteed the right to attend public schools in the Commonwealth. 1971.*

NM CSSB 17 Ch 17 ENACTED. (Committee Substitute) Amends the compulsory school attendance law. Makes attendance compulsory between ages 6 and 17. Exemptions include those who have graduated from high school or passed a general educational development test; other exemptions are based on excusal by parent and superintendent, proof of lack of benefit from school attendance.

OK HB 1648 ENACTED. Relates to ages between which children shall be entitled to attend school free of charge and provides for admission of underage children on a tuition basis, waiving such tuition requirement for attendance in first grade if tuition was paid on an underage child to attend an accredited kindergarten in the same school district. Provides any such first grade attendance shall be a legal attendance.

SC NOTE: The deadline for compliance with South Carolina's Compulsory Attendance Act of 1967 (H-1310, SC Code 21-757) for school districts is July 1, 1974, "as shall be determined by the school board of trustees, taking into account the district's financial and physical plant problems. Provided, that if a school board shall determine it necessary to establish an effective date different from the date upon which the Act takes effect then it shall notify the state board of education within 30 days of the date of implementation for its district."

TN HB 374 SB 310 FAILED. Would have repealed statutes requiring compulsory attendance at public schools for children ages 7 through 14. 1971.*

TN HB 1377 SB 1262 Ch 842 ENACTED. Relates to schools children may or may not be required to attend. 1971.*

*Not previously reported.
ATTENDANCE
1972

TN  HB 1938  FAILED. Would have revised age for compulsory education of children.
   SB 1990

TN  HJR 472  ADOPTED. Directs the state board of education to develop a two-shift day schedule at area vocational-technical schools.

VT  S 154  ENACTED. Amends statutes defining legal age of pupil as 6-18.

VA  H 688  FAILED. Age for kindergarten admission. Would have reduced age limit over a three-year period from October 1 to November 30.

WV  HB-540  ENACTED. Fixes limits for the instructional year so that it cannot begin before Tuesday after Labor Day and must terminate no later than June 8.
APPENDIX
SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The survey instrument for collecting information to be used in this and forthcoming research briefs on education legislation and achievements in the states for 1972 was released in seven two-page parts in a single mailing to state departments of education, legislative councils, state offices of the National School Boards Association, state offices of the National Education Association and state offices of the National Education Association and state offices (where existent) of the American Federation of Teachers. The sample on the following page is a composite diagram showing the general format.

Page 1 of the form asked for information on passed or proposed legislation; page 2 asked for information on projects, commissions and studies. The seven topics were listed as follows:

ACCOUNTABILITY/ASSESSMENT, including but not limited to Statewide Education Goals, Assessment Programs, Statewide Testing Programs, Management by Objectives, Program-Planning-Budgeting Systems, and Community/School Advisory Programs.

DRUG EDUCATION, including but not limited to Teacher Training Programs, Community Involvement Programs, and Student Programs.

GOVERNANCE, including but not limited to Collective Bargaining, Teacher Tenure, Teacher Aides/Paraprofessionals, Differentiated Staffing, Teacher Evaluation Programs, School District Reorganization, and Changes in State Board Structure, Regents, Higher Education, etc.

INNER CITY TEACHING, including but not limited to Inservice Training, Higher Education Programs, On-the-Job Training, and Special Salary Schedules.

PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING, including but not limited to Private/Profit Groups, Teacher Organizations, Fixed Price Contracts, Turnkey Contracts, Remedial or Special Programs, and Adult/Vocational Programs.

VOUCHER EDUCATION, including but not limited to Statewide Programs, Pilot/Demonstration Programs, Private/Parochial Schools, Tax Credit Plans, and Direct Payment Plans.

YEAR-ROUND SCHOOLS, including but not limited to Extended School Year, Changes in Attendance Legislation, and Four-Day School Week.

Future Research Briefs will cover all of the areas listed above, but not necessarily in those groupings.
### Page 1 of 2-part form

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Please list any legislation which was either passed or proposed in the area of (see list, preceding page) or a related subtopic since September 1971. Use reverse side and/or additional pages as necessary.

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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION**

**NUMBER OF BILL OR STATUTE CITATION**

Please enclose copies if possible

---

### Page 2 of 2-part form

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Please list any projects, commissions or studies which are under way or have been completed in the area of (see list, preceding page) or a related subtopic since September 1971. Use reverse side and/or additional pages as necessary.

**TOPICS: (See list, preceding page)**

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**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT, COMMISSION OR STUDY**

**EDUCATION LEVEL**

**FUNDING SUPPORT**

(Federal, State, Local, Foundation)

**NAME AND ADDRESS**

of Person to Be Contacted for Additional Information
STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES

ALABAMA
LeRoy Brown
Superintendent of Education
State Department of Education
Montgomery 36104

ALASKA
Marshall L. Lind
Commissioner of Education
State Department of Education
Alaska Office Building
Juneau 99801

ARIZONA
Weldon P. Shofstall
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Education
Phoenix 85007

ARKANSAS
A. W. Ford
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State Department of Education
Little Rock 72201

CALIFORNIA
Wilson Riles
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Education
Sacramento 95814

COLORADO
Donald D. Woodington
Commissioner of Education
State Department of Education
Denver 80203

CONNECTICUT
William J. Sanders
Commissioner of Education
State Department of Education
Hartford 06115

DELAWARE
Kenneth C. Madden
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Public Instruction
Dover 19901

FLORIDA
Floyd T. Christian
Commissioner of Education
State Department of Education
Tallahassee 32304

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State Department of Public Instruction
Springfield 62706

INDIANA
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Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Public Instruction
Indianapolis 46206

IOWA
Robert Benton
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Public Instruction
Des Moines 50319

KANSAS
C. Taylor Whittier
Commissioner of Education
State Department of Education
Topeka 66612

KENTUCKY
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Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Education
Frankfort 40601

LOUISIANA
Louis Michot
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State Department of Education,
Baton Rouge 70804

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State Department of Education
Friendship International Airport
P.O. Box 8717
Baltimore 21240

MASSACHUSETTS
Gregory Anrig
Commissioner of Education
State Department of Education
182 Tremont Street
Boston 02111
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VIRGINIA
Woodrow W. Wilkerson
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Board of Education
Richmond 23216

WASHINGTON
Frank B. Brouillet
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Public Instruction
Olympia 98501

WEST VIRGINIA
Daniel B. Taylor
Superintendent of Free Schools
State Department of Education
Charleston 25305

WISCONSIN
Barbara Thompson
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Public Instruction
Wisconsin Hall-126 Langdon Street
Madison 53703

Wyoming
Robert G. Schrader
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Department of Education
Cheyenne 82001

CCSSO WASHINGTON, D.C., OFFICE
Byron W. Hansford
Executive Secretary
Council of Chief State School Officers
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W. 20036

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NATIONAL SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION
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1233 Central Street
Evanston, Illinois 60201

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Dr. Sam Lambert, Executive Secretary
1201 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
Mr. John Schmid, Director
Department of State and Local Assistance
1012 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
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