

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

Under state law, full-time school attendance is required of all children from their 7th to their 17th birthday except:

- A. A person who graduates from high school before their 17th birthday; or
- B. A person who has met the following criteria:
 - 1. Reached the age of 15 years or completed the 9th grade;
 - 2. Permission to leave school from that person's parent;
 - 3. Been approved by the principal for a suitable program of work and study or training;
 - 4. Permission to leave school from the Board or its designee; and
 - 5. Agreed in writing with that person's parent and the Board or its designee to meet annually until that person's 17th birthday to review that person's educational needs. When the request to be excused from school has been denied pursuant to this paragraph, the student's parent may appeal to the Commissioner;
- C. A person whose absence is excused under 20-A MRSA § 5051. The parent of a habitual truant who has been denied a waiver of this paragraph may appeal to the Commissioner in accordance with 20-A MRSA § 5051 (2) (E) (habitual truancy); or
- D. A person who has matriculated and is attending an accredited, post-secondary, degree-granting institution as a full-time student. An exception to the attendance in public school under this paragraph must be approved by the Commissioner.

Alternatives to Attendance at Public Day School

- A. Equivalent instruction alternatives are as follows:
 - 1. A person shall be excused from attending a public day school if the person obtains equivalent instruction in:
 - a. A private school approved for attendance purposes pursuant to 20-A MRSA § 2901;
 - b. A private school recognized by the department as providing equivalent instruction;

- c. A home instruction program that complies with the requirements of 20-A MRSA § 5001-A(3)(A)(4); or
 - d. Any other manner arranged for by the Board and approved by the Commissioner.
2. A student shall be credited with attendance at a private school only if a certificate showing the name, residence and attendance of the person at the school, signed by the person or persons in charge of the school, has been filed with the school officials of the administrative unit in which the student resides.
 3. The provisions relating to home instruction are outlined in Policy IHBG – Home Schooling.
 4. A person may be excused from attendance at a public day school pursuant to 20-A MRSA § 5104-A or § 8605 (other public or private alternative programs).

Excusable Absence

A person's absence is excused when the absence is for the following reasons:

- A. Personal illness;
- B. An appointment with a health professional that must be made during the regular school day;
- C. Observance of a recognized religious holiday when the observance is required during the regular school day;
- D. A family emergency; or
- E. A planned absence for a personal or education purpose which has been approved.

Compulsory education is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people and the continued prosperity of our nation. Maintaining regular student attendance is necessary to achieve the goal of an educated citizenry. Public schools should ensure the rights of access for all school-age persons to an appropriate educational opportunity and, when necessary, should develop alternatives to regular school curricula for those children and youth at risk of becoming dropouts and those who may have left school.

Secondary school students 20 years of age or more will only be admitted to the school unit with prior Board approval.

Legal Reference: 20-A MRSA § 5001-A
Ch. 125 § 8.06 (Maine Dept. of Ed. Rules)

Cross Reference: IHBG – Home Schooling
JFC – Student Withdrawal from School/Dropout Prevention Committee

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