



A message from King
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At 206-296-9035

2004 Statewide Becca Conference A Brilliant Success!

By Kaki Dimock, At-Risk Youth Program Manager



*Justice Bridge & King County Prosecutor Maleng,
Co-Chairs Washington State Becca Task Force*

On May 5th and 6th, 2004, the Washington State BECCA Task Force held a statewide conference on truancy at the Marriott Hotel in SeaTac. Over 250 people attended representing 27 different counties and 50 different school districts from around the state. National speakers included Ken Seeley and Heather MacGillivray of the National Center for School Engagement, Janet Chiancone of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Judge Joan Byer and Jeff Kuhn of the National Truancy Prevention Association. We were fortunate to have Justice Bobbe Bridge, Norm Maleng and Representative Eric Pettigrew provide us with an inspirational welcome and introductory comments.

Participants took advantage of a wide range of presentations including panel discussions, best practice presentations and 9 county truancy program showcases. Four panel discussions focused on community truancy boards, the role of the school resource officers in truancy intervention, the legal aspects of responding to truancy, and effective sanctions and remedies for truant youth. Included in the best practice presentations were a middle school intervention program in Tacoma, mediation

strategies, ways to address the family concerns of truant youth and an education advocacy project. Participants also heard the results of a statewide survey on truancy by Andy Glenn of the Administrative Office of the Courts and ways to help kids stay engaged in schools by Sue Shannon of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Finally, participants were given an opportunity to help direct the work of the Washington State BECCA Task Force through an interactive exercise. Information we gathered during this exercise will be used in the next Task Force meeting to create our work plan. This information has already influenced the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention which is planning for its own national truancy conference scheduled for early December.

Feedback continues to be overwhelmingly positive and the question now is: will this become an annual event!?

Congratulations Barbara King Outstanding Case Manager 2004!

By Bonnie Glenn and Nancy Saunders



*Nancy Saunders, Federal Way School District,
and Barbara King, King County Case Manager*

Congratulations to Barbara King, who was selected by her peers who work in the area of Juvenile Justice, as outstanding case manager of the year! Barbara is a wonderful person who has helped many youth and families in King County. Barbara is one of a kind who



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continues to give and share. At this year's award presentation, school representative Nancy Saunders had this to say about Barbara on behalf of the many people who nominated Barbara:

“She goes the extra mile - believes that if you give a youth a chance, they will take it - thinks with her head but checks it out with her heart - works like she’s paid for 18 hours a day, and is always saying, “yes, I’ll check that out for you – I can help you out – I can do that.” All of those come to mind when thinking about the person deserving of an award as a Truancy Case Manager. Barbara King has been working with the Becca Law, almost since its inception in 1995. She was the excellent choice to get Highline School District’s fledgling program off the ground as its Becca Representative, acting as a liaison between the school district, the families and the courts. Because of her sincere willingness and desire to assist families in crisis, she became an excellent connective avenue for families to much needed social services that helped provide the tools that helped keep kids in school.

When my district hired me for Becca about 5 years ago, I was expected to be up and running immediately. There wasn’t anyone, however, who could share the knowledge of the process or paperwork. Those of us in school districts all know how overwhelming the paperwork can be on a petition, especially without knowledge of the process. The most important information shared with me was the telephone number for Barbara King. Ms. King came to the rescue with an openness and willingness to share all the information she had on Becca. I must have called her 5 times a week with questions. If she wasn’t in when I called, she always got back with an answer.

As time passed, her ideas and suggestions became invaluable. Her continual networking and investigating of new programs and services for youth and parents seemed exhausting at times. She certainly wasn’t a “nine to five” gal. She was one of those “go ‘til the job gets done” people – and sometimes that meant working

the days and then the evening shift at the local truancy board hearings. I have always admired her dedication. When she was hired by the King County Court System as a Court Case Manager, we watched her continue to expand her ability to get to the real root of a family’s problems, her networking skills and knowledge of what’s available, and to work with families referred to her in the same tenacious dedication and desire to make something happen for that family that would give the youth some success to open the door to education. In watching her work, you can’t help but notice how well she connects with youth and families.

We are very lucky to have Ms. King working with our Federal Way youth. She is a wealth of information for those of us doing interventions with truant youth and her effectiveness in working with At-Risk-Youth, keeping kids in school and working with families who need assistance with working with the schools and services has been outstanding. Ms. King is proving that with a push in the right direction, sincere caring and knowledge, some of the truant youth in King County will become contributing members of our society. Thank you Barbara King – you make a difference in the lives of youth in King County.”

A Special Award Presented to Commissioner Sellers

By Bonnie Glenn, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney



Bonnie Glenn and Commissioner Marilyn Sellers



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Congratulations to Commissioner Marilyn Sellers for receiving a special award from her many colleagues and friends at Juvenile Court in recognition of her outstanding commitment and dedication to our Becca programs. Commissioner Sellers transitioned to another court in February and was presented this award at a farewell party in her honor. A warm welcome back to Commissioner Nancy Bradburn-Johnson as she rejoins our Becca Calendar! We are truly fortunate to have great Commissioners who care so much about our youth.

Greater King County Police Activities League – Off to a Great Start!

By Sergeant Reid Johnson

King County Sheriff's Office School Resource Officers have just started a Greater King County Police Activities League. Police Activity Leagues (PAL) are non-profit organizations whose roots span some 90 years of commitment and a network of over 360 chapters throughout the United States serving approximately 2 million youth, ages 5-18. It is the largest organization of law enforcement agencies utilizing athletics, recreational and educational activities to instill positive life principles and character building tools in a effort to deter juvenile crime and violence.

PAL is a volunteer-driven organization with an estimated 80,000 volunteers supporting PAL programs nationwide. PAL provides a host of after-school and summer physical activities including archery, baseball, basketball, bowling, boxing, flag football, golf, track and field, tennis, racquetball, camping, water sports, etc. In addition, PAL provides a wide range of activities in performing and creative arts. These programs include computer centers, mentoring, music, dance, drama, art crafts, photography, and other educational activities. Greater King County PAL is a separate entity from the King County Sheriff's Office. It receives no funding from the department will be dependent in large part on support from private sector individuals, business leaders,

corporations and foundations. Police Activity League programs are open to all youth-especially those who might have the financial resources to join other leagues. Officers and community volunteers are donating their time to coach teams, to organize leagues and activities.

Greater King County PAL hopes to have soccer, volleyball, boxing, outrigger canoeing, and after school tutoring programs organized by the fall. More activities and leagues are planned for the future. If you'd like more information on how to get involved, please contact Deputy Carlos Bratcher at Dimmitt Middle School in Skyway at (206) 391-8228 or visit their website at www.kingcountyPAL.com.

Did You Know?



*Research by Trish Wiegman-Lenz
U of W Law Student*

All Research Compiled from U.S.
Department of Education Sources
except where noted

- ✓ High rates of truancy are linked to high daytime burglary rates and high vandalism. According to the Los Angeles County Office of Education, truancy is the most powerful predictor of juvenile delinquent behavior. **"I've never seen a gang member who wasn't a truant first,"** says California District Attorney Kim Menninger. Consider the following:
- ✓ During a recent sample period in Miami more than 71 percent of 13 to 16 year-olds prosecuted for criminal violations had been truant.
- ✓ In Minneapolis, daytime crime dropped 68 percent after police began citing truant students.
- ✓ In San Diego, 44 percent of violent juvenile crime occurs between 8:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
- ✓ Students who become truant and eventually drop out of school put themselves at a long term disadvantage. For Example: High school



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graduates are less than half likely to be on welfare than high school dropouts and almost twice as likely to be employed. In addition, high school graduates earn much higher salaries than their dropout counterparts.

- ✓ According to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Vancouver, WA, high school dropouts in the late 1990s earned an average of \$18,900 per year while high school graduates earned \$25,900. Through 30 years of working, that's \$210,000!

As the above information shows, the work you do everyday in Truancy Prevention makes a difference to our community and the many students and families in need! Thank You!!!

Seattle Police Department's YO SPD Program Honored

By Bonnie Glenn, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney



From L to R: Attorney Linda Lillivek, Award Winner Amanda Barker, Detective Bryan Clenna, Detective Kim Bogucki, Asst. Chief Harry Bailey, Asst. Chief Nick Metz, and Lt. John Hayes

Congratulations to the Seattle Police Department's Youth Outreach Unit for receiving a special award for their Ropes Program at this year's 2004 Truancy Awards. Under the leadership of Lt. John Hayes, the

Seattle Police Departments, YO SPD Unit continues to be a shining star of the Seattle Police Department. The Unit is specifically devoted to working with at-risk youth and families in need. This unit works to ensure that our youth have a chance at a brighter future. The Unit plans events for young people throughout the year, which focus on team building, leadership development, mentorship, crisis intervention, and helping to connect families to needed resources.

This last year, Detective Bryan Clenna put together a ropes course program which brought together students, police officers, prosecutors, and community members out to the WSU Ropes Course in Bonney Lake, Washington. As a group, we participated on the low course and the high course that took us 35 feet in the air. At times, we challenged each other and ourselves and accomplished more than many of us thought we could. The program turned out to be a wonderful experience for all of us. We all learned a lot about each other and ourselves in the process. The importance of trust, hard work, good communication, commitment, teamwork, fun and caring were just a few things that we took away from our time together. One of the young students said, as the saying goes....

"Together we can do anything - the sky's the Limit!!"

A Grateful Community Thanks You, SPD!

(A Video was made of the Ropes program - if you'd like copies please contact Mark Trimbell at County Television - mark.trimbell@metrokc.gov)

FERPA, Washington Law and Information Disclosure:

"Can We Talk?"

By Chuck Lind, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Information dissemination is a hot issue that can keep lawyers, school officials, health officials, doctors, etc., lying awake at night, concerned how disclosure of some piece of personal and protected information may



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fester into a lawsuit. Schools, especially, are regulated by federal statute as well as several state statutes. Law enforcement and prosecutors do not always understand the constraints on schools, which can create tension among people simply trying to do their job. Here is a brief summary of applicable laws of which everyone involved with school safety issues should be aware:

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

FERPA is a 1974 federal law codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, with controlling regulations at 34 C.F.R. § 99. The law restricts unauthorized disclosure of information from a student's "*education records*," which include records, files, documents, and other materials containing information directly related to a student AND are maintained by an "educational agency or institution" or by a person acting for the agency or institution. 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(A).

There is an important distinction between (a) information based on a student's education records and (b) information based upon personal knowledge, independent of education records. Personal knowledge information is *not* subject to FERPA restrictions. For example, a teacher's observation of a youth assaulting or threatening students/staff members or a principal's discovery of a weapon in a youth's backpack *would* be reportable observations and free of FERPA restrictions.

FERPA explicitly excludes some types of information from the definition of "education records," including (a) personnel records in the sole possession of the maker and not accessible or revealed to any other person except a substitute; (b) records created and maintained by the law enforcement unit of an educational institution for the purpose of law enforcement; (c) records made and maintained in the normal course of business relating to a school or district employee; and (d) records of a student 18 years of age or older who is attending an institution of postsecondary education made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other professional in connection with the provision of treatment to the

student. 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B). Some records—such as the treatment records mentioned above, drug and alcohol counseling activities, sexual counseling or services, etc.—may be protected under other federal or state provisions.

FERPA also contains exceptions to the prior consent requirement for the disclosure of education records. The law permits disclosure, for example, to other school officials, teachers, or school districts, where the staff has a "legitimate educational interest" in the child. The school may also disclose information where the child has been transferred to another school, and/or where disciplinary records may demonstrate a student poses a significant risk to the safety or well-being of members of the school community in the other school. See 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(1), § 99.34, and § 99.36.

The exception that arises most often with law enforcement and prosecutors is where a school or district releases information to comply with a lawfully ordered judicial order or subpoena. The school should make a reasonable effort *before* disclosure to notify the parent or student of the court order or subpoena to afford the parent or student the opportunity to object to disclosure. The 1994 amendments to FERPA removed the notification requirements when a court or other agency issues a subpoena for a law enforcement purpose and the court or agency has ordered the school not to disclose the existence of the subpoena or order. 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(9).

Washington Law

RCW 28A.600.475.

Several Washington provisions cover students, juveniles, and the release of records or information. RCW 28A.600.475 permits school districts to exchange information with law enforcement and juvenile court officials to the extent permitted by FERPA. That section also states: "When directed by court order or pursuant to any lawfully issued subpoena, a school district shall make student records and information available to law enforcement officials, probation officers, court personnel, and others legally entitled to the information.



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Except as provided in RCW 13.40480 [discussed below], parents and students shall be notified by the school district of all such orders or subpoenas in advance of compliance with them.”

Important: Court orders or subpoenas allow for the dissemination of information under this section *only* to law enforcement, probation, court personnel, and “others legally entitled to the information.” If schools receive a subpoena from someone outside the specified categories, a careful inquiry should be made prior to disclosure as to whether the requester is truly “legally entitled” to the student’s school records. For example, defense attorneys may subpoena records of a witness or victim of a crime—not their own client—to gather information to use against that person in court, or to fish for personal information that might lead to other avenues of impeachment.

When school officials receive a subpoena from someone other than law enforcement, probation, or court personnel, their natural reaction is to cooperate. However, when someone outside these parameters demands disclosure of a student’s records, schools should be cautious about simply turning over records without first considering who issued the subpoena, under what authority, and for what purpose. The school should also consider asking a court or—in a juvenile or adult criminal matter—the prosecutor for assistance in determining whether the issuing party is legally entitled to the information. Due process may certainly require that certain records of a third-party student be released to an attorney preparing a case, however, the proper course may be to ask the court for a preliminary *in camera* review, i.e., a review of the records by the judge in chambers after which the court can determine the best way to balance due process and privacy concerns.

RCW 13.40.480

RCW 13.40.480 allows a school to disclose information in three situations. First, the school may disclose information to the extent permitted by FERPA and 28A.600.475 to serve the juvenile while in detention and to prepare any post-conviction services. This

request must be honored within three working days. Second, where a juvenile has one or more prior convictions, the school may disclose records prior to the trial that have been requested by the prosecutor or probation department pursuant to a subpoena. Third, if a juvenile has no prior conviction, a request to release records may be honored pursuant to a subpoena following the youth’s conviction. The court may order the school not to provide notice to the juvenile or his family of a request made under this section.

RCW 13.50

While at first glance this chapter doesn’t seem to be relevant to schools or education records, the wording of the law seems to make it applicable to that type of situation as well. RCW 13.50 is titled “Keeping and Release of Records by Juvenile Justice or Care Agencies.” In this chapter, “juvenile justice or care agencies” include *schools*, as well as law enforcement agencies, courts and attorneys, among others. See RCW 13.50.010(1)(a) for a full listing.

“Records” under this chapter “means the official juvenile court file, the social file, and *records of any other juvenile justice or care agency in the case.*” RCW 13.50.010(1)(c). Do “records” of a “juvenile justice or care agency” as used in RCW 13.50 include educational records created by a school? If so, do the provisions of RCW 13.50 provide a method of disclosure separate from RCW 28A.600.475, provided that the records are being shared with other persons or entities that constitute juvenile justice or care agencies?

In “Information Sharing Permitted by the Federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and Washington State Law ” published by the Office of the Washington State Attorney General (http://www.wa.gov/ago/ourschool/3_info/share.htm), the AGO remarks that RCW 13.50.100(3) “arguably permit[s] re-disclosure to other participants in the ‘juvenile justice or care agency’ system that are investigating or assigned the responsibility for supervising a juvenile.” (at page 6). This position highlights the difficulty in clearly and definitively



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interpreting the Legislature's intent in enacting RCW 13.50, which makes no reference to the seemingly more restrictive procedural requirements for disclosure contained in RCW 28A.600.475.

RCW 13.50.050

The first section of this chapter, .050, "governs records relating to the commission of juvenile offenses, including records relating to diversion." RCW 13.50.050(1). This seems to limit the types of records to which section .050 is applicable, e.g., police reports, referral information, witness statements, diversion agreements, etc.

Subsection (2) of RCW 13.50.050 highlights a unique aspect of Washington law. Unlike many states, the official juvenile court file of any alleged or proven juvenile offender is *open to public inspection*, unless the record has been sealed. [For sealing requirements, see subsections (11) and (12)]. Subsection (3) points out that all information about juvenile offenses other than the official juvenile court file are confidential, and can only be released pursuant to RCW 13.50.050's restrictions.

Subsection (4) permits disclosure between any two juvenile justice or care agencies when (a) an investigation or case involving the juvenile in question is being pursued by one of the parties, or (b) when one of the parties is assigned the responsibility for supervising the juvenile. Some have interpreted this section to include any *educational record*--thereby bypassing the subpoena or court order requirements of FERPA and RCW 28A.600 475--since the statute refers to "*records retained or produced by any juvenile justice or care agency*" and does not exclude educational records. However, viewed in context, this provision does not appear to apply to educational records. Remember, subsection (1) says that section .050 governs *records related to the commission of a juvenile offense*.

Subsection (7) allows for disclosure of otherwise confidential records by *law enforcement or the prosecutor* to the schools when a youth has been arrested

or law enforcement has made the decision to arrest the youth. This includes information pertaining to the investigation, diversion, and/or prosecution of a juvenile attending the school. Police incident reports may be released to the school unless releasing the records would jeopardize the investigation or prosecution or endanger witnesses. The purpose of this section--added in a 1999 amendment--is to protect other students, staff, and school property.

Under subsection (9), information about a juvenile offense may also be disclosed to the victim of a crime or the victim's immediate family pursuant to their request. The victim or family member may be told: the identification of the offender; the identification of the offender's parent, guardian, or custodian; and the circumstances of the alleged or proven crime.

Public information officers and other people who deal with the press or the general release of information should note two particularly relevant provisions of RCW 13.50.050. The first, in subsection(5), permits release of information to the public only when the information could not reasonably be expected to identify the juvenile or the juvenile's family. It is not unusual, for example, when a firearm is used on campus to have the media descend upon the school grounds. Provision of a yearbook or school ID photo or other information that identifies the offending student--even if the media does not disseminate it further--is in violation of this provision.

The second provision of concern is subsection (24), which prohibits disclosure to the press or public without the victim's permission any information identifying a child under age 18 who is the victim of sexual assault by a juvenile offender. "Identifying information includes the child victim's name, addresses, location, photographs, and *in cases which the child victim is a relative of the alleged perpetrator, identification of the relationship between the child and the alleged perpetrator.*" This limitation does not apply to information that might otherwise be disclosed to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, or



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private or government agencies that provide services to the children who are victims of sexual assault.

RCW 13.50.100

Section .100 governs any records of juvenile justice or care agencies *not covered by section .050*, i.e., anything other than records related to the commission of juvenile offenses. In relevant part, subsection (3) states simply: "Records retained or produced by *any* juvenile justice or care agency may be released to other participants in the juvenile justice or care system only when an investigation or case involving the juvenile in question is being pursued by the other participant or when that other participant is assigned the responsibility of supervising the juvenile...." Strangely, this provision makes no reference to FERPA, RCW 28A.600.475, or RCW 13.40.480, which specifically deal with schools releasing educational records. Could it be argued that RCW 13.50.100(3) provides an alternative authorization for disclosing the records, as suggested by the Attorney General's outline on information dissemination, when an investigation or case is being pursued by law enforcement or the prosecutor? Or was this provision intended to refer to records other than the educational records, which are controlled elsewhere? Or can FERPA, RCW 28A.600.475, 13.40.480, and 13.50.100(3) be read in harmony?

One possible solution is that 13.50.100(3) relates to *when and to whom* records—including educational records—can be released in a specific situation, while FERPA, 28A.600.475 and 13.40.480 likewise relate to when and to whom, but, more importantly, *what procedure must be followed* to secure those records which may be disclosed. This is not entirely clear, but law enforcement and prosecutors are probably always safer in obtaining a subpoena or court order for requested materials.

Most districts have firm procedures and policies in place to address the exchange of information. If you have any doubt or question about releasing information pursuant to a request, check with your district or legal counsel as to how these provisions are interpreted.

If you have questions, comments or suggestions regarding this article, please feel free to contact me at chuck.lind@metrokc.gov.

Of National Note ...



Research by Trish Wiegman-Lenz
U of W Law Student

- ✓ The Department of Justice has selected Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Richmond, and Miami Beach to receive a \$2.5 million grant for a program designed to reduce gang activity. **The program focuses on truancy and drop-out prevention as a means of reducing gang activity in high-risk areas.** A central part of the program is the creation of a one-stop center, which provides services such as prenatal and infancy support, after-school and summer programs, and counseling – all of which help kids stay in school. Source: Los Angeles City News Service, May 20, 2004.
- ✓ Boston is seeking a \$100,000 grant from the State of Massachusetts in hope of expanding the city's successful truancy-prevention program to target the district's 400 students in fifth through ninth grade at the city's middle schools. The program piloted in 2001 at the City Magnet School. By the end of the 2002-2003 school year, the program produced a **70 percent reduction** in the number of students who missed 16 or more days of school during the year. The program relies on a School Tardiness and Attendance Review Team (START), made up of the school principal, school guidance counselor or a social worker, a juvenile court probation officer, and school resource officers. The team



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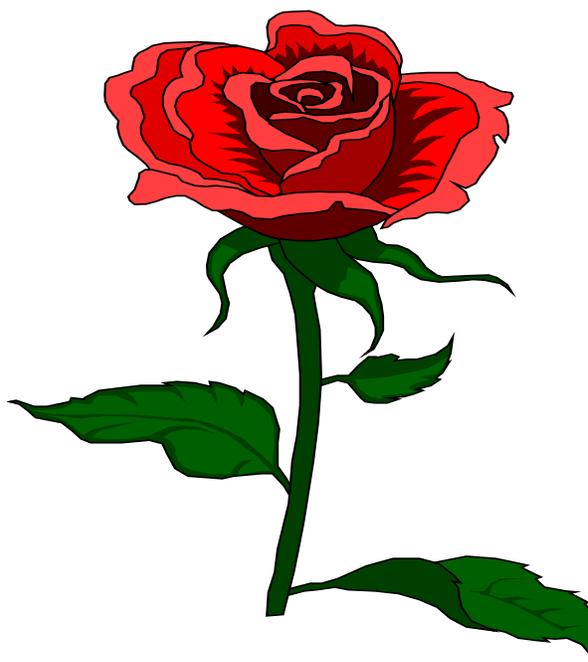
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meets regularly to examine data and plan intervention, including letters, calls, home visits, and meets with at least six families each month to identify and remove obstacles to regular attendance. Source: Lowell Sun (Lowell, MA), Apr 29, 2004.

- ✓ Des Moines, Iowa has started using a computerized attendance system called Phone Master to make sure parents know when their children are missing school. In addition to placing an automatic call home if a student misses one or more classes, the system will send an e-mail to parents who provide an e-mail address. The e-mail is sent to a private account of the parent's choosing, so students can't intercept the message. New software upgrades also allow schools to communicate with non-English speaking parents in their native language. While it is yet unclear whether the system has helped reduce truancy, the Vice Principal of Lincoln High School credits the system with increasing the level of communication between educators and parents. Source: Des Moines Register, Mar 30, 2004.

addition, 1st year U of W law student, Laura Sherman, and 2nd year U of W law student, Leila Cummings, assisted with our truancy awards. From helping set up our awards ceremony, to assisting with certificates and awards, both of these talented ladies added that extra touch to make sure our awards were a success. Thanks so much to all of you for your assistance! This summer, Leila Cummings will serve as an extern in our office in Truancy Prevention and our MDOP Unit. Leila has just received her graduate degree in education and served as a kindergarten teacher this past year. Leila will return in the fall as a 2nd year law student. Needless to say, Leila must have, or at least had... nerves of steel! We look forward to having her work with us this summer.

Thank you again - with sincere gratitude!



Volunteers & Externs Helping Keep our Kids in School!

By Bonnie Glenn, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

I want to thank this year's law students for their volunteer work with our truancy prevention program. Without your assistance, we could not do the work that we do. You are a valuable part of helping this office reach out to students and families who are in need. Special thank you to 1st year U of W law student, Trish Wiegman-Lenz. Trish helped to put together this newsletter and assisted with our Truancy Award Judge's packets this last semester. Trish is a mom, wife, law student, and serves in the U.S. Military. How she managed to squeeze us in, I'll never know. Thank you so much, Trish! In



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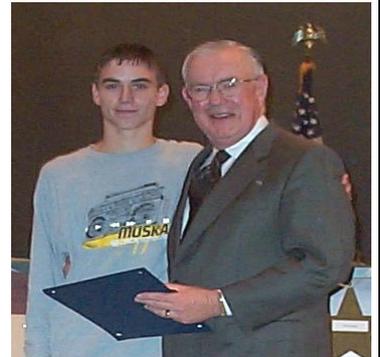
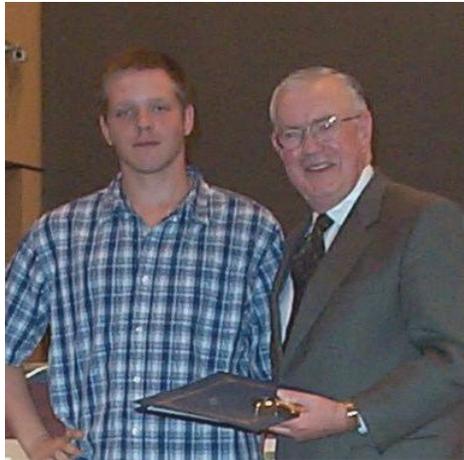
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Congratulations to the 2004 Truancy Award Winners! Here are just a few of our award winners for 2004

2004 Winners:

Kerensa Umipeg, Seattle School District; Megan Merryman, Kent School District; Sophal Eng, Lake Washington School District; Teresa Briggs, Kent School District; Jason Chilson, Tahoma School District; Lauren Hunter, Kent School District; Levi Johnson, North Shore School District; Amanda Barker, Seattle School District; Aprie Wells, Renton School District; Brianna McLynne, Highline School District; Daniel Sousa, Bellevue School District; Herbert Brown, Highline School District; Angel Award Winner – Grandmother Lillian Gordon, YO SPD Unit, Seattle Police Department.





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Photo Captions from Left
to Right:

*(L) Kaki Dimock and
Amanda Rankin – a candid
moment from the Truancy
Awards program.*

*(R) Susie Bridges Weber at
a Truancy Brown Bag
Luncheon.*



*(L) Deirdre Dolan, Renton
School District and (R)
Erin Grotting, Kent School
District truancy
representative, having fun
at a Truancy Brown Bag!*



*(L) Karen Adler – Renton
School District and
(R) Adam Myers and
Matthew David hard at
work on behalf of our
youth!*



