

CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS WORKSHOP PACKAGE

*Attorney Ronald C. Harris
Janice Dinnall
Division of Legal and Governmental Affairs
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 2219
Hartford, CT 06145
(860) 713-6520*

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IT IS THE POLICY OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION THAT NO PERSON SHALL BE EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATION IN, DENIED THE BENEFITS OF, OR OTHERWISE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST UNDER ANY PROGRAM INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT, BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGIOUS CREED, SEX, AGE, NATIONAL ORIGIN, ANCESTRY, MARITAL STATUS, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, CRIMINAL RECORD, GENETICS, MENTAL RETARDATION AND PAST/PRESENT HISTORY OF MENTAL DISORDER, LEARNING DISABILITY AND PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

LEGAL AUTHORITY. ARTICLE XXI OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONNECTICUT STATE CONSTITUTIONS: CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES SECTION 4a-60, 46a-60, 46a-70, 46a-71, 46a-72, 46a-73, 46a-75 AND 46a-76.

Inquiries regarding this policy may be directed to:

Commissioner of Education
State Department of Education
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, CT 06106
(860) 713-6500

CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Division of Legal and Governmental Affairs
Hartford

TO: Superintendent of Schools

FROM: Attorney Karen M. Flanagan, Division Director
Attorney Ronald C. Harris, Staff Attorney

SUBJECT: School Accommodations, by Transportation or Otherwise
(Residency)

The Legislative Commissioner's Office has resumed the publication of Supplements to the General Statutes. The 2008 Supplement to the General Statutes incorporates the codified public acts enacted by the General Assembly during its January, June and September 2007 regular and special sessions, in effect on January 1, 2008. This 2008 Supplement is intended to be used in conjunction with the General Statutes revised to January 1, 2007. In order to correctly cite this new 2008 Supplement, reference to the "2008 Supplement to the General Statutes" should be used. Such references are contained in the workshop package. Finally, Public Acts enacted by the General Assembly during its January, February and June 2008 regular and special sessions are referenced as Public Act 08-xx. Therefore, you will notice references to the Connecticut General Statutes, 2008 Supplement to General Statutes and Public Acts enacted this year. Our publication has consolidated these references so that the reader may find the current law containing the appropriate citation. For example, Section 10-97 of the 2008 Supplement to the General Statutes, as amended by Public Acts 08-152 and 08-170.

The School Accommodations Workshop Package has been updated to assist local and regional boards of education to prepare for and respond to requests for hearings held pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 10-186. Note that the issue of residency, in addition to transportation, is addressed in the Workshop Package.

The use of this manual should prove to be beneficial when discharging your statutory duties. In addition to this publication, the Division of Legal and Governmental Affairs provide consultative services upon request. Please feel free to contact Attorney Ronald C. Harris or Janice Dinnall (860) 713-6520 if you would like any assistance.

KMF:RCH:jpd
October 2008

HOW TO USE

The School Accommodations Workshop Package is designed to assist boards of education in the development of a complete procedures manual.

The contents of the Package include the following:

1. All pertinent statutes and regulations concerning the duties of local or regional boards of education in providing school accommodations by transportation to regular day schools, Connecticut technical high schools, agricultural science and technology centers, regional educational service centers, charter schools, interdistrict magnet schools, cooperative arrangements, choice schools and private schools;
2. Summaries of the various laws relating to transportation;
3. A sample transportation policy;
4. Procedures and forms concerning the conduct of hearings;
5. Summary of the various laws concerning residency;
6. Compulsory school attendance law;
7. All pertinent statutes concerning the duties of local or regional board of education in providing access to school accommodations for students residing in the school district on a permanent or temporary basis;
8. Residency Issue Guidelines and
9. Reference to the website of the Department of Motor Vehicles to access its Regulations.

The Summary of Contents directs the reader to the appropriate area of interest. The reader should not rely solely upon a summary of a statute. The statute itself should be reviewed to ensure full compliance with the law.

Boards of education revising and updating their transportation policy should find the Sample Transportation Policy useful. The Sample makes reference to the age of the student, volume of vehicular traffic, distance to and from the school or bus stop, the presence or absence of sidewalks, etc. These considerations are among those most frequently omitted in transportation policies and may give rise to a request for a state hearing.

If petitioned by a parent or guardian for a hearing pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 10-186 concerning transportation or residency, the section of the Package entitled “Hearing Forms” contains working documents which can be used by the local or regional boards of education at such hearing.

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- Registration of Service Bus. C.G.S. Section 14-22.
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- Classification of Operators License. C.G.S. Section 14-36a of the 2008 Supplement as amended by P.A. 08-150(20).
- Special Licenses and Permits for the Operators of School Buses and Student Transportation Vehicles. C.G.S. Section 14-44 of the 2008 Supplement.
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3. Liability (see website at www.ct.gov)

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b) Regulations (Not Included in This Document— See website at www.ct.gov/dmv)

1. School Buses

- A. Mirror Assembly for School Buses. Regulations Sections 14-275-22, 14-275a-7, 14-275a-18, 14-275b-35 and 14-275b-104.
- B. Operation of School Buses. Regulations Section 14-275c-1 to 53, inclusive.
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2. Special Education

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I. Summaries

A. Public School Accommodations

In General

Pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 10-186 a parent, guardian, surrogate parent, emancipated minor or student of eligible age (18 years or older) is entitled to request a hearing before the local or regional board of education when a school accommodation is denied. Note that pursuant to Section 10-15b(b), the parent or guardian with whom the student does not primarily reside shall be provided with all school notices in the same manner that are provided to the other parent or guardian. The hearing before the local or regional board of education may be heard by either the majority of the board, a subcommittee of three board members or a local impartial hearing board established by the board of education. The decision of the board, subcommittee or local impartial hearing board is a final decision unless appealed to the State Board of Education within 20 days of mailing such findings to the aggrieved party.

Section 10-186 of the Connecticut General Statutes establishes two hearing categories and articulates additional responsibilities for both the local or regional boards of education and the parent, guardian, surrogate parent appointed pursuant to Section 10-94g emancipated minor or student eighteen years of age or older. The two basic hearing categories for most school accommodation cases are (1) transportation and (2) residency. In accordance with Section 10-220(a) a local or regional board of education shall provide for the transportation of children wherever transportation is reasonable and desirable, and for such purpose may make contracts covering periods of not more than five years. The provisions concerning residency allow for the retention of an enrolled student in school pending conduct of a hearing before the local or regional board of education and subsequent appellate hearing before the Impartial Hearing Board of the State Board of Education. Also, the Impartial Hearing Board of the State Board of Education may join as parties other local or regional boards of education at a state appellate hearing.

Board of Education Authority for Reenrollment of Student

The local or regional board of education maintains two statutory rights when reenrolling students who are bona fide residents. Pursuant to Section 10-186(d), whenever a student 16 years of age or older voluntarily terminates enrollment from school and subsequently seeks readmission, the

school district may deny school accommodations for up to 90 school days from the date of termination (half a school year). The question of whether the termination was voluntary may be reviewable in the form of a hearing under Section 10-186. Second, pursuant to Section 10-220(a), whenever a student 19 years of age or older re-enrolls in school and it is determined by the local or regional board of education that the student cannot acquire the sufficient number of credits for graduation by age 21, the board of education may place the student in an alternative school program instead of placing the student in the regular school program. The question of whether the student cannot acquire sufficient credits to graduate by age 21 may be reviewable under Section 10-186.

Compulsory School Attendance

Section 10-184 establishes obligations for both parents and boards of education concerning compulsory school attendance. Each parent or those who have the care of children five to eighteen years of ages shall cause them to attend public school or show that the children are elsewhere receiving the equivalent of instruction in the studies taught in the public schools. By law, each parent or other person who has care of a minor child may withhold (opt-out) their child from public school attendance at age five for one year and then again at age six for one year. At age seven, the child must be enrolled in an educational program as prescribed in Section 10-184.

The “opt-out” process prescribed in law imposes three conditions:

- The parent or person having control of the child must personally appear at the school district office;
- The school district shall provide the parent or person with information on the educational opportunities available in the school system; and
- The parent or person must sign an option form exempting their child from attendance at the public school.

Parents or those having control of a child sixteen or seventeen years of age may withdraw (opt-out) their child from school using the general opt-out procedure described above. At the time that the withdrawal form is signed, the school district must provide the parent or other person with information on the educational options available in the school system and in the community.

Innovative and Cooperative Schools and Grants for Transportation

Charter Schools

Section 10-66ee(f) concerning charter schools enables a local or regional board of education to receive a transportation reimbursement grant for the transportation of students to a charter school located in the school district. The board of education shall provide transportation services for students who are residents of the school district to a charter school located within the school district unless the charter school makes other arrangements for transportation. Any local or regional board of education may provide transportation services to a student attending a charter school outside of the district in which the student resides. Such board of education shall be reimbursed pursuant to Section 10-266m of the 2008 Supplement to the General Statutes, as amended by P.A. 08-170(12), for the reasonable and necessary costs of transportation. Any board providing transportation service under law, as amended, may suspend such transportation service to a student for improper conduct as permitted in Section 10-233c of the 2008 Supplement to the General Statutes, as amended by P.A. 08-160(2). Section 10-66ee(f) of the General Statutes, expressly provides that the parent or guardian of any student denied transportation services required by this section may appeal such denial in the manner provided in Sections 10-186 and 10-187. Note that the right of appeal is available only to students attending the charter school located within the local or regional school district.

In Hamden Board of Education v. State Board of Education Et Al. 278 Conn 326 (May, 2006), the Connecticut State Supreme Court held that preschool children attending Highville Mustard See Charter School, Hamden, are not entitled to the provision of transportation services by the Hamden Board of Education. The Court concluded that Section 10-66ee(f) regarding the provision of transportation services to charter schools pursuant to Section 10-273a cannot be read more broadly than Section 10-273a to require that local or regional boards of education provide transportation services to preschool children enrolled in charter schools. The legislature intended to limit transportation services to students by grade. Accordingly, the Court concluded that Section 10-66e(f) does not apply to preschool students and that local public schools are not required to provide transportation services to these students.

Cooperative Arrangements

Section 10-158a concerning cooperative arrangements permits any two or more boards of education to provide school accommodations to enable such boards to carry out the duties specified in the general statutes. Such arrangements are eligible to receive a reimbursement under Section 10-266m, as amended, for reasonable transportation expenses. The provision of transportation to and from a school under a cooperative arrangement is not required by express law. Furthermore, the law does not expressly grant a right to a hearing under Section 10-186. However, it is the position of the State Department of Education that a hearing opportunity must be provided and is appealable to the State.

Interdistrict Magnet Schools

Transportation Costs

Pursuant to Section 10-264i, as amended by P.A. 08-170(8), a local or regional board of education, a regional educational service center or a cooperative arrangement, pursuant to Section 10-158a, that voluntarily transports a student to a magnet school in a town other than the town in which the student resides shall be eligible for a grant under Section 10-264e for the reasonable costs of transporting the student. The amount of such grant shall not exceed the number of such children transported multiplied by one thousand three hundred dollars. Furthermore, nothing shall prevent a local or regional board of education, service center or cooperative arrangement from receiving a grant reimbursement under Section 10-266m for reasonable transportation expenses for which the board, service center or cooperative arrangement is not reimbursed pursuant to Section 10-264i. If the magnet school is located in the town or regional school district in which the student resides, the board of education must transport these students and may make application for reimbursement under Section 10-266m, as amended, for reasonable transportation expenses. Pursuant to Section 10-264l of the 2008 Supplement to the General Statutes, as amended by P.A. 08-153(2) and P.A. 08-170(7), (17) and (18), each local or regional school district in which an interdistrict magnet school is located shall provide the same kind of transportation services to its children enrolled in such school as it provides to other public school children in such local or regional school district. The parent or guardian of any student denied transportation services required by this section may appeal such denial in the manner provided in Sections 10-186 and 10-187. Note that the right of appeal is available only to its resident children transported to the school located within such local or regional school district.

Special Education Costs

In the case of a student identified as requiring special education, the school district in which the student resides shall hold the planning and placement team meeting and pay the interdistrict magnet school the difference between the reasonable costs of educating such student and the amount received by such school for such student paid from interdistrict magnet school funds and amounts received from other state, federal, local or private sources. If such student attends such school on a full-time basis, such school shall be responsible for assuring the implementation of the student's individualized education program.

OPEN Choice Schools

Section 10-266aa of the 2008 Supplement to the General Statutes, as amended by P.A. 08-170(6), provides for a statewide interdistrict public school program which is intended to improve academic achievement; reduce racial, ethnic and economic isolation; and provide a choice of educational programs for public school students.

The OPEN Choice program allows urban students to attend public schools in nearby suburban towns. It also allows suburban and rural students to attend public schools in a nearby urban center. Enrollments are offered by school districts on a space-available basis in Grades K-12. Lotteries are used to place students when there are more applicants than spaces available. The program began with Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven and their surrounding school districts and has expanded to include New London.

The law requires an assessment and restriction of non-minority students participating in the program. In Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven and New London, the proportion of students who are not minority students to the total number of students leaving these cities to participate in the program shall not be greater than the proportion of students who were not minority students in the prior year to the total number of students enrolled in such cities in the prior year. Furthermore, beginning with the 2003-04 school year, priority school districts other than those described in the above may operate a voluntary enrollment program in which students from districts in the geographic area of a priority school district may attend school in the priority school district under certain conditions.

Regarding transportation, the State Department of Education shall provide grants to regional educational service centers or local or regional boards of education for the reasonable cost of transporting students participating in the program in an amount not to exceed a statewide average of

\$3,250 for each student transported. The State Department of Education shall set reasonable limits for the transportation of students participating in this program. The provision of transportation to and from a choice school is not expressly required by law even though a grant is available to a regional educational service center or local or regional boards of education. However, reasonable transportation services shall be provided by a regional educational service center to high school students who wish to participate in supervised extracurricular activities.

School Privileges for Children in Various Placements and Residences

Section 10-253 prescribes the educational duties and fiscal responsibilities of local and regional boards of education, Department of Children and Families and other agencies when school age children are placed in certain facilities in a school district. Section 10-253 addresses the following categories:

- a) Children placed out by state agencies in various facilities and placements;
- b) Children whose legal residence is in another state;
- c) Children residing with relatives or nonrelatives; and children not requiring special education placed by a public agency in a facility or home; and
- d) Children living in temporary shelters.

Historically, subsection (d) of Section 10-253 concerning children residing with relatives or nonrelatives is the subject of many residency hearings. The statutory test is as follows:

The mutual intent of the relative or nonrelative and the child or the parent(s) or guardian(s) that the residence is to be (1) permanent, (2) provided without pay, and (3) not for the sole purpose of obtaining free school accommodations.

In order to determine if the statutory test has been met, the board of education, after providing a written statement specifying the reasons why it believes such child is not entitled to school accommodations, may require documentation from the parent, guardian, emancipated minor, or majority age pupil regarding the elements of the test.

Homeless Children and Youth

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act was reauthorized by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq. See Title X, Part C, Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program. It is the policy of Congress that students in homeless situations should have

access to the education and other services they need to ensure that they have an opportunity to meet the same challenging State student academic achievement standards to which all students are held.

Key provisions of the reauthorized Act requires school districts to remove barriers to their enrollment, attendance and success in school. The reauthorized Act establishes new duties for school districts and new rights and protections for homeless children. The definition of homeless children and youth include, among other things, children and youth who are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks or camping grounds or are living with a friend, relative or someone else because of loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason. School districts must, to the extent feasible, keep students in homeless situations in their school of origin unless it is against the parent's or guardian's wishes. This includes the provision of transportation services to and from the school of origin which may be shared by the school districts affected. If a student is sent to a school other than the school of origin or the school requested by a parent or guardian, the school district must provide a written explanation of its decision and the right to appeal.

Regarding enrollment, school districts must immediately enroll students in homeless situations, even if they do not have required documents (proof of residency, medical records, etc.). If student does not have immunizations or immunization or medical records, the designated homeless liaison of the school district must assist in obtaining the records and the student must be enrolled in school in the interim. Note that the U.S. Department of Education must publish school enrollment guidelines in the Federal Register. Also, said Federal Department must create a public notice of the educational rights of children and youth in homeless situations and disseminate such notice nationwide to other Federal agencies, programs and grantees.

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEIA) was enacted as Public Law 108-446. This newer version of IDEA impacts children and youth experiencing homelessness. The law contains a definition of homeless children that includes children and youth considered homeless under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The term unaccompanied youth includes a youth not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian. IDEIA requires the establishment of procedural safeguards by a local educational agency regarding the appointment of a surrogate for an unaccompanied homeless youth as defined in the McKinney-Vento Act. The individual assigned to act as a surrogate for the parents shall not be an employee of the local educational agency or any other agency that is involved in the education or care of the child

or youth. Finally, the law requires that all homeless children and youth under the provisions of IDEIA must receive initial evaluations within 60 days and be promptly provided special education services. Please refer to the law for details on school district procedures and rights of homeless children. Also, consult your local homeless liaison.

Regarding transportation, the homeless student must be provided with transportation to and from their school of origin. If the student is living outside of the school district of the school of origin, the school district where the student is living and the school district of origin must determine how to divide the responsibility and cost of providing transportation, or they must share the responsibility and cost equally.

Regarding local subgrants, the State is required to award competitive subgrants to school districts based in need and quality of the application submitted. In determining the quality of applications, the State must consider the applicant's need assessment; the types, intensity, and coordination of services; the involvement of parents or guardians; the integration of homeless children into the regular program; the quality of the applicants evaluation plan; coordination with other available services; and other measures.

B. Transportation Hearing and All Other Accommodations, Excluding Residency

Section 10-186 requires local and regional boards of education to perform the following duties when a parent or guardian of a student over five and under twenty-one years of age or an emancipated minor or student eighteen years of age or older who is not a graduate of a high school or a vocational school makes a written request for a hearing before the board of education regarding school accommodations:

1. The board of education shall hold a hearing within ten days of receipt of a written request by such person and the party claiming ineligibility for school accommodations shall have the burden of proving such ineligibility by a preponderance of the evidence;
2. The board of education shall make a stenographic record or tape recording of such hearing;
3. The board of education shall render a written finding within ten days after such hearing;
4. Such hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4-176e to 4-180a, inclusive, and 4-181a;

5. The board of education shall, upon request, provide such person with a transcript of the hearing within thirty days of such request and such person may take appeal within 20 days of the mailing of the findings of the board of education therefrom to the State Board of Education; and
6. The findings of the board of education shall be upheld by the State Board of Education unless it is determined that such findings were illegal, arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable.

C. Hearing on Residency or Homelessness

1. The board of education shall hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4-176e to 4-180a, inclusive, and 4-181a, and the party claiming eligibility for school accommodations shall have the burden of proving such eligibility by a preponderance of evidence;
2. The board of education which denied school accommodations based on an issue of residency or disputes the status of homeless children or youth, shall inform such person of his right to request a hearing before the board of education in accordance with Section 10-186. The homeless child or youth shall be enrolled immediately pending resolution of the dispute;
3. The board of education which denied school accommodations on the basis of residency shall advise the board of education under whose jurisdiction it claims the child should be attending school;
4. The board of education shall give such person a hearing within ten days of receipt of a written request;
5. The board of education shall make a stenographic record or tape recording of such hearing;
6. The board of education shall render a written finding within ten days of the hearing;
7. The board of education shall continue the attendance of the enrolled student in the school district at the request of such person pending the conduct of the hearing before the board of education. To reiterate, the homeless child or youth shall be enrolled immediately pending resolution of the dispute;
8. The board of education shall, upon request, provide such person with a transcript of the hearing within thirty days of such request and may take appeal therefrom to the State Board of Education. The board of education shall continue the attendance of the enrolled student at the request of such person pending the conduct of the hearing before the State Board of education.

D. Appeal of Residency or Homeless Child or Youth to the State Board of Education

1. At the request of the aggrieved person, the board of education shall continue the attendance of the enrolled or homeless student in the school district pending the determination of such appeal;
2. The impartial hearing board established to conduct hearings and issue decisions on behalf of the State Board of Education may join any local or regional board of education, which may be responsible for providing education, as an interested party to the hearing procedure;
3. Within forty-five days of receipt of the written petition of appeal, the impartial hearing board shall render a determination of the student's residence or homelessness only as to the school districts who have been made a party to the proceeding; and
4. If the local or regional board of education prevails, it may assess tuition against such person in the amount of one one-hundred eightieth of the town's net current local educational expenditure per pupil multiplied by the number of days of school attendance of the child in the school district and may seek to recover the amount of the assessment through available civil remedies.

E. Suspension of Transportation

Sections 10-66ee of the 2008 Supplement to the General Statutes, as amended by P.A. 08-170(10), 10-97 of the 2008 Supplement to the General Statutes, as amended by P.A. 08-152(6) and P.A. 08-170(24), 10-186, 10-233a of the Supplement to the General Statutes, 10-233a of the 2008 Supplement as amended, and 10-281 of the 2008 Supplement, grant to local or regional boards of education the authority to suspend transportation services of any pupil whose conduct, while awaiting or receiving transportation to or from school, endangers persons or property or is violative of a publicized policy of such board. Suspension from transportation services for improper conduct is not reviewable under Section 10-186.

F. Emancipation

An emancipated minor possesses the statutory right to initiate a review concerning school accommodations. Emancipation occurs as a matter of law when the child reaches age 18, which is the age of majority, or the child may be adjudicated as emancipated by a court if a child is under 18 years of age. Any minor attempting to initiate a review should be asked to produce a court order stating that he or she has been found to be emancipated. Connecticut General Statutes Sections 46b-150a-e. The statutory test for determining emancipation by the court is the following:

1. Marriage, regardless of termination by dissolution;

2. Active duty with the armed forces of the United States;
3. Separate residence from parents, guardians, regardless of consent, and the minor manages his or her own affairs, regardless of the source of lawful income; or
4. Emancipation is in the best interests of the minor, any child of the minor or the parents or guardian of the minor.

If a minor fails to produce a court order, then the minor should not be allowed to initiate a review.

G. Technical High Schools

Connecticut Technical High School System

Section 10-97 of the 2008 Supplement, as amended by Public Act 08-152(6) and 08-170(24), requires the board of education of any town or, where boards of education of constituent towns have so agreed, any regional school district to perform the following services for any student under twenty-one years of age who is not a graduate of a high school or vocational school, who resides with their parents or guardian or belongs to such town, and who attends a state or state approved vocational school as a regular all day student or as a high school cooperative student:

1. Shall provide reasonable and necessary transportation;
2. If the student attends any such school in a town other than a town of their residence, provided that the cost of such transportation out-of-town would exceed the sum of two hundred dollars per year, said board of education may elect to maintain such student in the town where they attend such vocational school;
3. Expenditures in excess of eight hundred dollars per pupil shall be reimbursed by an additional twenty percentage points added to your regular transportation reimbursement rate;
4. Veterans who served in time of war, as defined in C.G.S. Section 27-103, without regard to age or whether or not they reside with their parent or guardian, come within the purview of this section; and
5. Eligible persons may appeal the denial of reasonable transportation service by a town or regional board of education in the same manner as is provided in C.G.S. Sections 10-186 and 10-187.

(Note that suspension from transportation service for improper conduct is not reviewable under Section 10-186).

Agricultural Science and Technology Education Center

Pursuant to Section 10-97(b), as amended, any local or regional board of education which does not furnish agricultural science and technology training approved by the State Board of Education, shall designate a school or schools having such a course approved by the State Board of Education. They shall pay the tuition and reasonable and necessary costs of transportation for any person who has completed the eighth grade and who is not a graduate of a high school or vocational school who is a resident of their school district. The reimbursement of transportation costs shall not exceed the state reimbursement for transportation services to the nearest vocational agricultural school.

Cap on Expenditures for Transportation

Pursuant to Section 10-97, as amended, a board of education is not required to expend for transportation of a student to a Connecticut technical high school or agricultural science and technology education center an amount greater than \$6,000 for school years ending 2008-2012. The questions of whether the board of education has made expenditures up to the foundational level for costs of transporting students or whether a student falls within the exception to this rule may be reviewable under Section 10-186.

H. Special Education

For children requiring special education, it is suggested that the child's Individualized Educational Plan expressly describe the necessity for transportation services to be provided to the student. For example, the board and the parent may agree to have the child walk to the bus stop and ride the regular school bus.

The Regulations Concerning Children Requiring Special Education state the following provisions for transportation service:

- a) Total travel time shall take into account the child's age and disability;
- b) Total travel time shall not exceed one hour each way; however, parents may consent to a greater travel time in writing, subject to approval of the State Board of Education;
- c) Operators of vehicles shall be given the necessary in-service training to acquaint them with the specific needs of the children under their care;
- d) Vehicles shall be properly equipped and registered;

- e) Transportation aides shall be used when necessary to ensure safe transportation; and
- f) Reimbursements to parents or guardians providing transportation may be provided. No parent may be required to provide transportation.

I. Transportation of Private School Students

Intra District

Section 10-281 of the 2008 Supplement, requires any school district or municipality to perform the following duties:

1. Shall provide the same kind of transportation services provided for its children attending private schools in the district as those attending the public schools so long as the private school is nonprofit and the majority of children attending the school are residents of the State of Connecticut;
2. Shall determine the pupil enrollment of each nonpublic school and whether a majority are residents of the State of Connecticut;
3. Residency means continuous and permanent physical presence within the State, except that temporary absences of short periods of time shall not affect the establishment of residency; and
4. If the per pupil transportation expenditure to any nonpublic school exceeds double the local per pupil transportation expenditure for public school during the prior year, then the Board of Education may:
 - a) Continue the provision of transportation service. (Note that the town or school district shall only be reimbursed for the costs of such transportation up to and including double the per pupil public expenditure of the prior year);
 - b) Pay its share of the allocation for transportation directly to the service provider on a monthly basis in lieu of providing any direct transportation services; or
 - c) Provide the transportation service until expenditures reach the cap and discontinue services for the remainder of the school year.

Interdistrict

C.G.S. Section 10-280a permits any local or regional board of education to perform the following actions:

1. Any local or regional board of education may provide transportation to a student attending an elementary or secondary nonpublic school located outside the school district wherein such student resides with a parent or guardian;
2. The nonpublic school shall not be conducted for profit and shall be located within the State of Connecticut; and
3. No grant shall be provided by the state to any local or regional board of education for any costs incurred for such transportation.

Suspension of Transportation Service to Private School

Section 10-281 of the 2008 Supplement, grants to local or regional boards of education the authority to suspend transportation services in accordance with the provisions of Section 10-233c, as amended, of any pupil attending private school whose conduct, while awaiting or receiving transportation to or from school, endangers persons or property or is violative of a publicized policy of such board. Suspension from transportation services for improper conduct is not reviewable under Section 10-186.

It is important to note that boards of education must give notice of its disciplinary policies and actions to all pupils receiving transportation services, provided by such board, while attending private nonprofit schools. The notice must be provided in accordance with Section 10-233e.

J. Transportation of Children Over Private Roads

Section 10-220c permits each town, or local or regional of education to transport children over private roads provided the owners give consent and the road is properly constructed and maintained. Such town, or local or regional board of education shall not be liable to any person for personal injuries received while being transported over private roads when the cause of such injuries resulted from the negligent construction or maintenance of such private road.

This statute was specifically designed to limit the liability of school buses traveling on roads at private schools, traveling on private roads through private housing developments and traveling on roads at private business concerns.

In order to limit liability, the following duties shall be performed:

1. Authorize the operator of any vehicle owned, leased or hired by or operated under contract with such town, local or regional board of education to travel on certain private roads;
2. Obtain from the owner or owners of the private road consent to travel on such roads; and

3. Obtain a statement from the chief executive officer or his or her designee of the municipality wherein the road is located indicating that such road(s) have been constructed and are maintained in accordance with the standards of construction or maintenance of similar roads of the municipality.

K. Voluntary Termination of Enrollment

Pursuant to Section 10-186(d), whenever a student 16 years of age or older voluntarily terminates enrollment from school and subsequently seeks readmission, the school district may deny school accommodations for up to 90 school days from the date of such termination (half a school year). The question of whether the termination was voluntary may be reviewable under Section 10-186.

L. Reenrollment of Older Student

Pursuant to Section 10-220, as amended by P.A. 08-153(6), whenever a student who is 19 years of age or older reenrolls in school and it is determined by the local or regional board of education that the student cannot acquire sufficient credits for graduation by age 21, the board of education may place the student in an alternative school program or other suitable educational program instead of placing the student in the regular school program. The question of whether the determination by the board of education that the student cannot acquire sufficient credits to graduate may be reviewable under Section 10-186.

M. Charter School

Pursuant to Section 10-66ee(f) a local or regional board of education in which the charter school is located shall provide transportation services for students who are residents of the school district unless the charter school makes other arrangements for transportation. Any local or regional board of education may provide transportation services to a student attending a charter school outside of the district in which the student resides. Such board of education shall be reimbursed pursuant to Section 10-266m, as amended, for the reasonable and necessary costs of transportation. Any board of education providing transportation service under the law, as amended, may suspend such transportation service to a student for improper conduct as permitted in Section 10-233c, as amended. The parent, guardian or student with legal standing may appeal the denial of required transportation services in the manner provided in Sections 10-186 and 10-187.

N. Interdistrict Magnet School

Pursuant to Section 10-264(i), as amended, a local or regional board of education, a regional educational service center cooperative arrangement pursuant to Section 10-158a that transports a student to a magnet school in a town other than the town in which the student resides shall be eligible for a grant for the reasonable costs of transporting the student. If the magnet school is located in the town or regional school district in which the student resides, the local or regional board of education may make application for reimbursement under Section 10-266m, as amended, for reasonable transportation expenses.

Pursuant to Section 10-264l, as amended, each local or regional board of education in which the magnet school is located shall provide the same kind of transportation services as it provides for other public school students. The parent, guardian or student with legal standing may appeal the denial of transportation services in the manner provided in Sections 10-186 and 10-187.

O. Cooperative Arrangements

Pursuant to Section 10-158a, any two or more boards of education may, in writing, agree to establish cooperative arrangements to provide school accommodations and other services to enable such boards to carry out the duties specified in the general statutes. Any cooperative arrangement or any local or regional board of education which is a member of such cooperative arrangement which transports students to a school operated by the cooperative arrangement shall be reimbursed for such transportation expenses in accordance with Section 10-266m, as amended.

P. Open Choice Schools

Section 10-266aa, as amended, provides for a statewide interdistrict public school attendance program. The law is intended to (1) improve academic achievement; (2) reduce racial, ethnic and economic isolation or preserve racial and ethnic balance; and (3) provide a choice of educational programs for students.

Students residing in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven or New London have the choice to attend school in another school district in the region and students residing in other districts have the choice to attend school in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven or New London. Each receiving school district shall receive an annual grant of \$2,500 for each participating student. Also, within

available appropriations, a voluntary enrollment program may be in operation in every priority school district in the State.

Regarding transportation, the State Department of Education shall provide grants to regional educational service centers, who assist in the operation of the program, or local or regional board of education for the reasonable cost of transporting students participating in the program at an amount not to exceed a statewide average of \$3,250 per student. The State Department of Education shall set reasonable limits for the transportation of students participating in this program. Reasonable transportation shall be provided for school sponsored extracurricular activities at the high school level.

II. SAMPLE TRANSPORTATION POLICY

Transportation Guidelines For Board Of Education

1. Definitions

- a) “Bus stop” means a geographical location designated by the board of education or school administration where pupils can safely wait for purposes of boarding or debarking a school bus.
- b) “Grade K” means kindergarten, or a school program appropriate to a beginning pupil.
- c) “Hazard” means a thing or condition, as prescribed in these guidelines, affecting the safety or pupils walking to and from school or the bus stop.
- d) “One mile walking distance” means a reasonable measurement of a route to be traversed extending from the point of measurement at least 5,280 feet, but not more than 5,380 feet.
- e) “Pupil” means any individual of school age enrolled in a public or nonprofit private school located within the school district or contiguous school district as the case may be.
- f) “Raised walk area or sidewalk” means a portion of the landscaped right of way at least three feet wide, usually parallel to the traffic lanes which may be paved or unpaved, distinguished by some elevation above the street pavement level and marked by curbing, drainage ditch, grass area, fencing; apart from and independent of any white line safety markings along the street pavement.
- g) “School transportation” means the procedure, program, or fully effective and implemented plan by which a pupil is conveyed to or from school from home or the bus stop at public expense, whether by use of publicly owned equipment or by contract. Such transportation shall be over public roads approved by the municipality or private roads approved pursuant to C.C.S. Section 10-220c.
- h) “Walking distance” means the linear measure of a prescribed or authorized pedestrian route between the pupil’s residence and his school from a point at the curb or edge of a public or private road nearest the pupil’s residence to a point at the entrance of the school, or a safe entrance to the school grounds located within one hundred feet of the school building entrance or the bus pick-up area, or the route from the point on the public thoroughfare nearest the residence to the school bus stop or vehicle embarkation point established by the board of education or school administration.

2. Hazardous Conditions

- a) The maximum walking distances from home to school or to a prescribed point of embarkation are the following: (1) pupils below the age of ten, or enrolled in grades K through 3, one mile; (2) pupils aged ten to fourteen, or enrolled in the equivalent of grades 4 through 8, at middle school or junior high school, one and one-half miles; and (3) pupils aged fourteen and over or enrolled in grades 9 through 12, two miles. Any walking route to either the bus stop or the school which is in excess of the above distances shall be hazardous.
- b) A street or road having an adjacent or parallel sidewalk or raised walk area shall be deemed hazardous when any one of the following conditions exists:
1. For pupils under age ten, or enrolled in grades K through 3, absence of pedestrian crossing light or crossing guard where three or more streets intersect, and at street crossings where there are no stop signs or crossing guards and the traffic count during the time that pupils are walking to or from school exceeds sixty vehicles per hour at the intersection;
 2. For pupils over age ten, or enrolled in grades 4 through 12, the absence of a traffic light or stop signs or crossing guard where three or more streets intersect and has a traffic count which exceeds ninety vehicles per hour during the time that pupils are walking to or from school;
 3. For all pupils, any street, road or highway with speed limits in excess of forty miles per hour which do not have pedestrian crossing lights or crossing guards or other safety provisions at points where pupils must cross when going to or from school or the bus stop; and
 4. For all pupils, the usual or frequent presence of any nuisance such as open man-holes, construction, snow plowed or piled on the walk area making walkways unusable, loading zones where delivery trucks are permitted to park on walkways, commercial entrances and exits where cars are crossing walking areas at speeds in excess of five miles per hour, and the like, including such nuisance which is hazardous or attractive to children.
- c. Any street, road or highway which has no sidewalks or raised walk areas shall be deemed hazardous if any one of the following conditions exist:
1. For pupils under age ten or enrolled in grades K through 3, any street, road or highway possessing a traffic count of sixty or more vehicle per hour at the time that pupils are walking to or from school;
 2. For all pupils, the presence of man-made hazards including attractive nuisances, as stated in number 4 above;

3. For all pupils, any roadway available to vehicles that does not have a minimum width of twenty-two feet;
 4. For all pupils, any roadway available to vehicles when plowed free of snow accumulations, does not have a minimum width of twenty feet; and
 5. For pupils under age ten, or enrolled in grades K through 3, any street, road or highway possessing a speed limit in excess of thirty miles per hour.
- d) Any street, road or highway which has no sidewalks or raised walk areas shall be deemed hazardous when the line-of-sight visibility together with posted speed limits do not permit vehicular braking/stopping in accordance with the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles, Connecticut Department of Transportation or other reasonable standard.
 - e) Any walkway, path or bridge in an area adjacent or parallel to railroad tracks shall be considered hazardous unless a suitable physical barrier along the entire pedestrian route is present and fixed between pupils and the track; and any crossing of railroad tracks that carry moving trains during hours that pupils are walking to or from school shall be deemed hazardous unless, (1) a crossing guard is present; or (2) an automatic control bar is present at crossings used by pupils under age ten, or, a bar or red flashing signal light is operational when the crossing is used by pupils over ten years of age.
 - f) A lake, pond, stream, culvert, waterway or bridge shall be deemed a hazard in the absence of a fence or other suitable barrier fixed between the pupil and the water for pupils in grades K through 4.
 - g) Any area adjacent to a roadway, walkway, sidewalk or bridge having a drop of three or more feet per four feet of travel length on either side of the established lanes, the absence of a fence or other suitable barrier shall be deemed hazardous for pupils in grades K through 4.
 - h) Any street, road, walkway, sidewalk or path designated as a walking route for all school pupils which passes through an area which has a history of aggressive acts of molestation resulting in actual or threatened physical harm or moral degradation during the hours when pupils ordinarily walk to or from school shall be deemed hazardous.
 - i) Walking to or from school or the bus stop at any time prior to one-half hour before sunrise or any time one-half hour after sunset shall be deemed hazardous for pupils in grades K through 8.
3. These guidelines are applicable to private roads approved for passage of school transportation vehicles in accordance with C.G.S. Section 10-220c.

4. Pupils possessing physical handicaps and/or health conditions rendering them unable to walk to either the bus stop or school, as determined by their physician and the school medical advisor, shall receive appropriate transportation.
5. Special education pupils shall be judged on an individual basis.
6. Exception:
The Board of Education may grant an exception to any provision of this guidelines wherein a peculiar condition or combination of conditions renders such condition(s) a hazard based upon reasonable judgment.

Note: Please feel free to add, delete or amend any or all of the guidelines to better meet the needs of your school district.

III.

RESIDENCY ISSUE GUIDELINES

**AS PROMULGATED BY THE COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE ISSUES
OF RESIDENCY FOR PURPOSES OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE**

I. PERMANENT RESIDENCE

1. A “permanent resident” shall be defined as one who resides in a district and who has a present intention to remain within the district; however, it may not be for the sole purpose of obtaining an education within the district as provided in Section 10-253, as amended.
2. There are a number of factors enumerated in court cases that boards may consider relevant to a determination of residency. These and other factors may be used as evidence of permanency and residency or the lack thereof. These may include, among others:
 - a) Where the majority of the student’s clothing and personal possessions are located;
 - b) Address listed on the student’s driver’s license;
 - c) Town of issue of library card;
 - d) Where the student attends church;
 - e) Place of club affiliations, e.g. cub scouts, boy scouts, etc.;
 - f) Residence of child’s immediate family;
 - g) Where student spends substantial time when school is not in session;
 - h) Age and emancipation status of child;
 - i) As evidence of permanent residency, a district may request, but not require, as an indicator, that the person with whom the child resides has primary and direct responsibility over such child’s daily and general affairs (e.g. ability to consent to school trips and medical treatment, attend parent-teacher conferences, receive report cards, etc.);
 - j) Number of days the child is actually in residence in the district.
3. Please note, however, the amended language of Section 10-253(d) which provides in part:

A local or regional board of education may require documentation from the parent or guardian, the relative or nonrelative, emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older that the residence is to be permanent, provided without pay and not for the sole purpose of obtaining school accommodations provided by the school district.

Such documentation may include affidavit, provided that prior to any request for documentation of a child's residency from the child's parent or guardian, relative or nonrelative, or emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older with a written statement specifying the basis upon which the board has reason to believe that such child, emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older is not entitled to school accommodations.

II. PROVIDED WITHOUT PAY

1. Pay does not include the maintenance by a parent of his or her child on a health insurance policy.
2. Pay does not include the claiming of a child as a dependent for income tax purposes by his or her parent.
3. Pay does not include support payments pursuant to a court order.
4. Pay shall include any monetary remuneration from a parent or legal guardian for the support of a child either to the relative or non-relative or to the child. It shall not include gifts to the child for purposes other than support.

IV. Worksheet Notes

TRANSPORTATION WORKSHEET NOTES

Transportation Hearing in the Town of _____

Date _____ Petitioner _____

1. Approximate number of children walking route _____
2. Ages of children _____
3. Grades of children _____
4. Number going to school simultaneously _____
5. Time of day _____ Amount of traffic per time period _____
6. Topography (Describe in express terms) _____

7. Dead ends _____, hidden drives _____, blind entrances _____, visibility restrictions _____, other _____

8. Description of walkways and/or path (widths) _____
9. Description of sidewalks _____
10. Width of traveled highway _____ width of shoulders _____
11. Description of walkways/sidewalks in snow/rain _____

1. Measure of distance (how measured) _____

2. Alternate routes or short cuts _____

3. Speed of traffic _____

4. Regulatory signs (number and placement) _____ Traffic lights _____

5. Crossing guards _____ Business along route _____, Industry _____, Trucking _____

6. Walking instructions to children by school - designated walking routes

7. Current school board policy _____

8. Appraisals by other town or state agencies _____

9. Accident statistics _____

10. Previous transportation (provision made) _____

11. If dropped, justification _____

12. Other _____

PLEASE NOTE THAT THESE GUIDELINES ARE INTENDED TO ASSIST SUPERINTENDENTS AND ADMINISTRATORS. THE GUIDELINES ARE NOT REQUIRED BY LAW TO BE FOLLOWED; HOWEVER, IN THE INTEREST OF UNIFORMITY, WE WOULD HOPE THAT ALL DISTRICTS ADOPT AND USE IT.

Club Affiliations _____
Town _____ Duration _____

Place of Worship _____
Town _____ Duration _____

Name _____
Town _____

10. If child lives with relative or nonrelative

Monetary contribution given for child for rent \$ _____

Monetary contribution given for child for transportation \$ _____

Monetary contribution given for child for food \$ _____

Monetary contribution given for child for other support \$ _____

11. Surveillance

Investigator _____

Dates of Surveillance _____

Summary of report _____

12. Affidavits

List _____

13. Other _____

V. NOTICE OF HEARING*

In accordance with Section 10-186 of the Connecticut General Statutes, a hearing requested by the Complainant from the action(s) of the _____ Board of Education regarding school accommodations, by transportation or otherwise, is scheduled as follows:

COMPLAINANT:

BOARD OF EDUCATION:

DATE:

TIME:

PLACE:

THE FOLLOWING IS ALLEGED:

(restate the complaint verbatim)

*Note that pursuant to Section 10-15b(b) the parent or guardian with whom the student does not primarily reside shall be provided with all school notices in the same manner that are provided to the other parent or guardian.

_____ SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION HEARING
_____ DATE

PLEASE PRINT

NAME

POSITION

School Accommodations Hearing
Transportation

The hearing will come to order.

My name is _____, Chairperson of the _____ Board of Education.

We are here today to hear the request/complaint of _____ Complainant(s) from the actions of this board of education regarding the provision of school accommodations, by transportation or otherwise, in accordance with Section 10-186 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Pursuant to Section 10-186, any town or regional board of education shall give a parent or guardian a hearing within ten days after receipt of the written request, shall make a stenographic record or tape recording of such hearing and shall make a finding within ten days after such hearing. This hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of Sections 4-176e to 4-180a, inclusive, and 4-181a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

The purpose of this hearing is to obtain as many facts as possible and to give all officially interested persons an opportunity to speak. We shall hear first from the Complainant and later from the representatives of the board of education. All persons giving testimony will be asked to do so under oath or affirmation. If necessary, the board of education shall go over the route(s) involved, and at that time invite a representative of both parties to accompany us.

I will now ask everyone here who expects to speak to stand, and take the oath or affirmation, so that we can save time during the proceedings.

Please raise your right hand.

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT THE EVIDENCE YOU ARE TO PRESENT CONCERNING THE CASE IN QUESTION SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP YOU GOD?

OR

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR AND SINCERELY AFFIRM AND DECLARE, THAT THE EVIDENCE YOU ARE TO PRESENT CONCERNING THE CASE IN QUESTION SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, UPON THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF PERJURY OR FALSE STATEMENT?

Please say I do. Please be seated.

I will ask that you identify yourself by name and speak clearly in order that your statements may be recorded. In order to maintain an orderly proceeding, I request that all parties refrain from speaking out of turn unless the party is objecting to evidence offered into the record or the party has been given permission to speak from this chair. Anyone speaking out of turn may be ruled out of order.

As I stated previously, we shall hear first from the Complainant. I understand that _____ will be spokesperson(s) for _____. You may proceed.

Before closing, I would like to state that should the complainants be aggrieved by the findings of this board of education, which shall be made in writing within ten (10 days), an appeal may be made to the State Board of Education within 20 days of mailing the finding to the aggrieved party.

The hearing is now closed.

School Accommodations Hearing

Residency

The hearing will please come to order.

My name is _____, Chairperson of the _____ Board of Education.

We are here today to hear the complaint of _____ Board of Education regarding the denial of school accommodations, based on residency, pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 10-186, and in accordance with Sections 4-176e to 4-180a and 4-181a, inclusive, of the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act.

Pursuant to Section 10-186, the party claiming eligibility for school accommodations shall have the burden of proving such eligibility by a preponderance of evidence. A preponderance of evidence is sufficient if the evidence presented establishes circumstances from which logical and reasonable inferences of other material facts can be fairly drawn. It is also sufficient if the evidence induces in the mind of the trier of fact a reasonable belief that it is more probable than not that the fact in issue is true.

All officially interested persons will be given an opportunity to speak – the appellants as well as representatives of this board of education and town officials. We shall hear first from representatives of the _____ Board of Education and later from the appellants. Before the end of the hearing, an opportunity will be given to either of the principal parties to make summations. All persons giving testimony will be asked to do so under oath or affirmation.

The evidence received today shall be thoroughly reviewed. Thereafter, in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Section 4-180, the _____ Board of Education shall render a final decision. Each party shall be notified in writing of my findings.

We will now ask everyone here who expects to speak to stand, and take the oath or affirmation, so that we can save time during the proceedings. Please raise your right hand.

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT THE EVIDENCE YOU ARE TO PRESENT CONCERNING THE CASE IN QUESTION SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP YOU GOD?

OR

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR AND SINCERELY AFFIRM AND DECLARE, THAT THE EVIDENCE YOU ARE TO PRESENT CONCERNING THE CASE IN QUESTION SHALL BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, UPON THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF PERJURY OR FALSE STATEMENT?

Please be seated.

We will ask that you identify yourself by name and speak clearly in order that the tape recording of this proceeding is audible.

As we stated previously, we will begin with the presentation of the board of education.

Before closing, I would like to state that should the complainants be aggrieved by the written findings of this board of education, an appeal may be made to the State Board of Education within twenty (20) days.

The hearing is closed.

EXHIBIT LIST

HEARING: _____

DATE: _____

LOCATION: _____

Complainant

Exhibits

- A. (Complainant's complaint/request for a hearing)
- B.
- C.
- D.

Respondent - Board of Education

Exhibits

- 1. (Transportation Policy and Guidelines)
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

FINDINGS OF FACT

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS BY TRANSPORTATION

Mr. and Mrs. _____ vs. _____ Board of Education. On _____, the _____ Board of Education conducted a hearing pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 10-186 and in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Sections 4-176e to 4-180a, inclusive, and 4-181a upon the written request of Mr. and Mrs. _____, _____, _____, Connecticut.

Name _____ Address _____

The Complainants alleged the following:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The Complainants contended and testified that the route in question is hazardous for the following reasons:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The Office of the Superintendent contended and testified that the route in question is not hazardous for the following reasons:

- 1.
- 2.

After reviewing all of the exhibits and hearing the testimony, the Board of Education finds the following:

1. The student(s) in question are _____ and are enrolled in the _____ school.

2. The walking route in question concerns student(s) walking along _____

3. The relevant portions of the Transportation Policy (Guidelines) state the following:
(VERBATIM)

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15. Therefore, the _____ Board of Education concludes that

**VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF OPTION TO EXEMPT ATTENDANCE
OF CHILD FIVE OR SIX YEARS OF AGE FROM SCHOOL**

Pursuant to Section 10-184 of the Connecticut General Statutes,

I _____, of _____,

Name of Parent, Guardian or Other

Address

the parent, guardian or other person charged with the care of the following minor child

_____ of _____ who was

Name of Child

Address

born on _____ do hereby choose not to send my child to public

Date

school during the _____.

School Year

Furthermore, before signing this form, a representative of the

_____ school district met with me and provided me with

Name of District

information concerning the educational opportunities and school accommodations available in the school system.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

Signature of Parent, Guardian or Other

Date

**VII: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF OPTION TO WITHDRAW
CHILD SIXTEEN OR SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE FROM SCHOOL**

Pursuant to Section 10-184 of the Connecticut General Statutes,

I _____, of _____,

Name of Parent, Guardian or Other

Address

the parent, guardian or other person charged with the care of the following minor child

_____ of _____ who was

Name of Child

Address

born on _____ do hereby elect to withdraw my child from public school.

Date

Furthermore, before signing this form, a representative of the

_____ school district met with me and provided me with

Name of District

information concerning the educational opportunities and school accommodations available in the school system.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

Signature of Parent, Guardian or Other

Date

Sec. 10-15b (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Access of parent or guardian to student's records. Inspection and subpoena of school or student records. (a) Either parent or legal guardian of a minor student shall, upon written request to a local or regional board of education and within a reasonable time, be entitled to knowledge of and access to all educational, medical, or similar records maintained in such student's cumulative record, except that no parent or legal guardian shall be entitled to information considered privileged under section 10-154a.

(b) The parent or legal guardian with whom the student does not primarily reside shall be provided with all school notices that are provided to the parent or legal guardian with whom the student primarily resides. Such notices shall be mailed to the parent or legal guardian requesting them at the same time they are provided to the parent or legal guardian with whom the child primarily resides. Such requests shall be effective for as long as the child remains in the school the child is attending at the time of the request.

(c) If any private or public school is served with a subpoena issued by competent authority directing the production of school or student records in connection with any proceedings in any court, the school upon which such subpoena is served may deliver such record or at its option a copy thereof to the clerk of such court. Such clerk shall give a receipt for the same, shall be responsible for the safekeeping thereof, shall not permit the same to be removed from the premises of the court and shall notify the school to call for the same when it is no longer needed for use in court. Any such record or copy so delivered to such clerk shall be sealed in an envelope which shall indicate the name of the school or student, the name of the attorney subpoenaing the same and the title of the case referred to in the subpoena. No such record or copy shall be open to inspection by any person except upon the order of a judge of the court concerned, and any such record or copy shall at all times be subject to the order of such judge. Any and all parts of any such record or copy, if not otherwise inadmissible, shall be admitted in evidence without any preliminary testimony, if there is attached thereto the certification in affidavit form of the person in charge of such records indicating that such record or copy is the original record or a copy thereof, made in the regular course of the business of the school, and that it was the regular course of such business to make such record at the time of the transactions, occurrences or events recorded therein or within a reasonable time thereafter. A subpoena directing production of such school or student records shall be served not less than

eighteen hours before the time for production, provided such subpoena shall be valid if served less than eighteen hours before the time of production if written notice of intent to serve such subpoena has been delivered to the person in charge of such records not less than eighteen hours or more than two weeks before such time for production.

Sec. 10-33. Tuition in towns in which no high school is maintained. Any local board of education which does not maintain a high school shall designate a high school approved by the State Board of Education as the school which any child may attend who has completed an elementary school course, and such board of education shall pay the tuition of such child residing with a parent or guardian in such school district and attending such high school.

Sec. 10-34. Approval by state board of incorporated or endowed high school or academy. The State Board of Education may examine any incorporated or endowed high school or academy in this state and, if it appears that such school or academy meets the requirements of the State Board of Education for the approval of public high schools, said board may approve such school or academy under the provisions of this part, and any town in which a high school is not maintained shall pay the whole of the tuition fees of pupils attending such school or academy, except if it is a school under ecclesiastical control.

Sec. 10-35. Notice of discontinuance of high school service to nonresidents. (a) A board of education which is providing educational facilities for nonresident high school students and which desires to discontinue furnishing such service to nonresident students shall notify the board of education of the school district wherein such pupils reside that such facilities will not be so furnished, such notice to be given not less than one year prior to the time when such facilities will cease to be so furnished, provided the board of education not maintaining a high school may enter into an agreement with another board of education to provide such facilities for a period not exceeding ten years, in which event the time agreed upon shall not be changed except by agreement between the parties.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, boards of education which enter into a cooperative arrangement pursuant to section 10-158a, as amended by section 15 of this act, for the purpose of a school building project for school accommodations for students residing within

the school districts that are members of such cooperative arrangement, may enter into agreements to provide such school accommodations for a period of not less than twenty years.

Sec. 10-54. Transportation grants. Any local or regional school district which transports pupils to a regional school and any regional school district which transports pupils attending any other school in lieu of that provided by such district in accordance with approval by the regional board of education pursuant to section 10-55 shall be reimbursed by the state for such pupil transportation in accordance with the provisions of sections 10-97 and 10-266m. At the close of each school year any local or regional board of education which provides such transportation shall file an application for such reimbursement on a form to be provided by the State Board of Education. Payments shall be made as soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year.

(Amended) Sec. 10-66ee (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Charter school funding. Special education students. Transportation. Contracts. (a) For the purposes of education equalization aid under section 10-262h a student enrolled (1) in a local charter school shall be considered a student enrolled in the school district in which such student resides, and (2) in a state charter school shall not be considered a student enrolled in the school district in which such student resides.

(b) The local board of education of the school district in which a student enrolled in a local charter school resides shall pay, annually, in accordance with its charter, to the fiscal authority for the charter school for each such student the amount specified in its charter, including the reasonable special education costs of students requiring special education. The board of education shall be eligible for reimbursement for such special education costs pursuant to section 10-76g.

(c) (1) The state shall pay in accordance with this subsection, to the fiscal authority for a state charter school for each student enrolled in such school, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, seven thousand six hundred twenty-five dollars, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, eight thousand dollars, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, eight thousand six hundred fifty dollars, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, nine thousand three hundred dollars. Such payments shall be made as follows: Twenty-five per cent of the amount not later than July

fifteenth and September fifteenth based on estimated student enrollment on May first, and twenty-five per cent of the amount not later than January fifteenth and the remaining amount not later than April fifteenth, each based on student enrollment on October first. If the total amount appropriated for grants pursuant to this subdivision exceeds eight thousand six hundred fifty dollars per student for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, and exceeds nine thousand three hundred dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, the amount of such grants payable per student shall be increased proportionately, except that such per student increase shall not exceed seventy dollars. Any amount of such appropriation remaining after such per student increase may be used by the Department of Education for supplemental grants to interdistrict magnet schools pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (c) of section 10-264*l* to pay for a portion of the audit required pursuant to section 10-66*ll*, to pay for expenses incurred by the Department of Education to ensure the continuity of a charter school where required by a court of competent jurisdiction and, in consultation with the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, to pay expenses incurred in the creation of a school pursuant to section 10-74*g*. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, such increase shall be limited to one hundred ten dollars per student. (2) In the case of a student identified as requiring special education, the school district in which the student resides shall: (A) Hold the planning and placement team meeting for such student and shall invite representatives from the charter school to participate in such meeting; and (B) pay the state charter school, on a quarterly basis, an amount equal to the difference between the reasonable cost of educating such student and the sum of the amount received by the state charter school for such student pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection and amounts received from other state, federal, local or private sources calculated on a per pupil basis. Such school district shall be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to section 10-76*g*. The charter school a student requiring special education attends shall be responsible for ensuring that such student receives the services mandated by the student's individualized education program whether such services are provided by the charter school or by the school district in which the student resides.

(d) On or before October fifteenth of the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002, the Commissioner of Education shall determine if the enrollment in the program for the fiscal year is below the number of students for which funds were appropriated. If the commissioner determines that the enrollment is below such number, the additional funds shall not lapse but shall be used by the commissioner for (1) grants for interdistrict cooperative programs pursuant

to section 10-74d, (2) grants for open choice programs pursuant to section 10-266aa, or (3) grants for interdistrict magnet schools pursuant to section 10-264l.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes to the contrary, if at the end of a fiscal year amounts received by a state charter school, pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of this section, are unexpended, the charter school (1) may use, for the expenses of the charter school for the following fiscal year, up to ten per cent of such amounts, and (2) may (A) create a reserve fund to finance a specific capital or equipment purchase or another specified project as may be approved by the commissioner, and (B) deposit into such fund up to five per cent of such amounts.

(f) The local or regional board of education of the school district in which the charter school is located shall provide transportation services for students of the charter school who reside in such school district pursuant to section 10-273a unless the charter school makes other arrangements for such transportation. Any local or regional board of education may provide transportation services to a student attending a charter school outside of the district in which the student resides and, if it elects to provide such transportation, shall be reimbursed pursuant to section 10-266m for the reasonable costs of such transportation. Any local or regional board of education providing transportation services under this subsection may suspend such services in accordance with the provisions of section 10-233c. The parent or guardian of any student denied the transportation services required to be provided pursuant to this subsection may appeal such denial in the manner provided in sections 10-186 and 10-187.

(g) Charter schools shall be eligible to the same extent as boards of education for any grant for special education, competitive state grants and grants pursuant to sections 10-17g and 10-266w.

(h) If the commissioner finds that any charter school uses a grant under this section for a purpose that is inconsistent with the provisions of this part, the commissioner may require repayment of such grant to the state.

(i) Charter schools shall receive, in accordance with federal law and regulations, any federal funds available for the education of any pupils attending public schools.

(j) The governing council of a charter school may (1) contract or enter into other agreements for purposes of administrative or other support services, transportation, plant services or leasing facilities or equipment, and (2) receive and expend private funds or public funds, including funds from local or regional boards of education and funds received by local charter schools for out-of-

district students, for school purposes.

(k) If in any fiscal year, more than one new state charter school is approved pursuant to section 10-66bb and is awaiting funding pursuant to the provisions of this section, the State Board of Education shall determine which school is funded first based on a consideration of the following factors in order of importance as follows: (1) Whether the applicant has a demonstrated record of academic success by students, (2) whether the school is located in a school district with a demonstrated need for student improvement, and (3) whether the applicant has plans concerning the preparedness of facilities, staffing and outreach to students.

(NEW) (l) Within available appropriations, the state may provide a grant in an amount not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars to any newly approved state charter school that assists the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as determined by the Commissioner of Education, for start-up costs associated with the new charter school program.

Sec. 10-76d (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Duties and powers of boards of education to provide special education programs and services. Determination of eligibility for Medicaid. State agency placements; apportionment of costs. Relationship of insurance to special education costs. (a)(1) In accordance with the regulations and procedures established by the Commissioner of Education and approved by the State Board of Education, each local or regional board of education shall provide the professional services requisite to identification of children requiring special education, identify each such child within its jurisdiction, determine the eligibility of such children for special education pursuant to sections 10-76a to 10-76h, inclusive, prescribe appropriate educational programs for eligible children, maintain a record thereof and make such reports as the commissioner may require. No child may be required to obtain a prescription for a substance covered by the Controlled Substances Act, 21 USC 801 et seq., as amended from time to time, as a condition of attending school, receiving an evaluation under section 10-76ff or receiving services pursuant to sections 10-76a to 10-76h, inclusive, or the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 USC 1400 et seq., as amended from time to time.

(2) Any local or regional board of education, through the planning and placement team

established in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Board of Education under this section, may determine a child's Medicaid enrollment status. In determining Medicaid enrollment status, the planning and placement team shall: (A) Inquire of the parents or guardians of each such child whether the child is enrolled in or may be eligible for Medicaid; and (B) if the child may be eligible for Medicaid, request that the parent or guardian of the child apply for Medicaid. For the purpose of determining Medicaid rates for Medicaid eligible special education and related services based on a representative cost sampling method, the board of education shall make available documentation of the provision and costs of Medicaid eligible special education and related services for any students receiving such services, regardless of an individual student's Medicaid enrollment status, to the Commissioner of Social Services or to the commissioner's authorized agent at such time and in such manner as prescribed. For the purpose of determining Medicaid rates for Medicaid eligible special education and related services based on an actual cost method, the local or regional board of education shall submit documentation of the costs and utilization of Medicaid eligible special education and related services for all students receiving such services to the Commissioner of Social Services or to the commissioner's authorized agent at such time and in such manner as prescribed. The commissioner or such agent may use information received from local or regional boards of education for the purposes of (i) ascertaining students' Medicaid eligibility status, (ii) submitting Medicaid claims, (iii) complying with state and federal audit requirements and (iv) determining Medicaid rates for Medicaid eligible special education and related services. No child shall be denied special education and related services in the event the parent or guardian refuses to apply for Medicaid.

(3) Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004, the Commissioner of Social Services shall make grant payments to local or regional boards of education in amounts representing fifty per cent of the federal portion of Medicaid claims processed for Medicaid eligible special education and related services provided to Medicaid eligible students in the school district. Such grant payments shall be made on at least a quarterly basis and may represent estimates of amounts due to local or regional boards of education. Any grant payments made on an estimated basis, including payments made by the Department of Education for the fiscal years prior to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2000, shall be subsequently reconciled to grant amounts due based upon filed and accepted Medicaid claims and Medicaid rates. If, upon review, it is determined that a grant payment or portion of a grant payment was made for ineligible or disallowed

Medicaid claims, the local or regional board of education shall reimburse the Department of Social Services for any grant payment amount received based upon ineligible or disallowed Medicaid claims.

(4) Pursuant to federal law, the Commissioner of Social Services, as the state's Medicaid agent, shall determine rates for Medicaid eligible special education and related services pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection. The Commissioner of Social Services may request and the Commissioner of Education and towns and regional school districts shall provide information as may be necessary to set such rates.

(5) Based on school district special education and related services expenditures, the state's Medicaid agent shall report and certify to the federal Medicaid authority the state match required by federal law to obtain Medicaid reimbursement of eligible special education and related services costs.

(6) Payments received pursuant to this section shall be paid to the local or regional board of education which has incurred such costs in addition to the funds appropriated by the town to such board for the current fiscal year.

(7) The planning and placement team shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, 20 USC 1400, et seq., as amended from time to time, develop and update annually a statement of transition service needs for each child requiring special education.

(8) (A) Each local and regional board of education shall notify the parent or guardian of a child who requires or who may require special education, a pupil if such pupil is an emancipated minor or eighteen years of age or older who requires or who may require special education or a surrogate parent appointed pursuant to section 10-94g, in writing, at least five school days before such board proposes to, or refuses to, initiate or change the child's or pupil's identification, evaluation or educational placement or the provision of a free appropriate public education to the child or pupil. Such parent, guardian, pupil or surrogate parent shall be given at least five school days' prior notice of any planning and placement team meeting conducted for such child or pupil and shall have the right to be present at and participate in and to have advisors of such person's own choosing and at such person's own expense to be present at and to participate in all portions of such meeting at which an educational program for such child or pupil is developed, reviewed or revised. Immediately upon the formal identification of any child as a child requiring special

education and at each planning and placement team meeting for such child, the responsible local or regional board of education shall inform the parent or guardian of such child or surrogate parent or, in the case of a pupil who is an emancipated minor or eighteen years of age or older, the pupil of the laws relating to special education and the rights of such parent, guardian, surrogate parent or pupil under such laws and the regulations adopted by the State Board of Education relating to special education. If such parent, guardian, surrogate parent or pupil does not attend a planning and placement team meeting, the responsible local or regional board of education shall mail such information to such person. Each board shall have in effect at the beginning of each school year an educational program for each child who has been identified as eligible for special education. (B) At each initial planning and placement team meeting for a child, the responsible local or regional board of education shall inform the parent, guardian, surrogate parent or pupil of the laws relating to physical restraint and seclusion pursuant to chapter 814e and the rights of such parent, guardian, surrogate parent or pupil under such laws and the regulations adopted by the State Board of Education relating to physical restraint and seclusion.

(9) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, for purposes of Medicaid reimbursement, when recommended by the planning and placement team and specified on the individualized education program, a service eligible for reimbursement under the Medicaid program shall be deemed to be authorized by a practitioner of the healing arts under 42 CFR 440.130, provided such service is recommended by an appropriately licensed or certified individual and is within the individual's scope of practice. Certain items of durable medical equipment, recommended pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision, may be subject to prior authorization requirements established by the Commissioner of Social Services. Diagnostic and evaluation services eligible for reimbursement under the Medicaid program and recommended by the planning and placement team shall also be deemed to be authorized by a practitioner of the healing arts under 42 CFR 440.130 provided such services are recommended by an appropriately licensed or certified individual and are within the individual's scope of practice.

(10) The Commissioner of Social Services shall implement the policies and procedures necessary for the purposes of this subsection while in the process of adopting such policies and procedures in regulation form, provided notice of intent to adopt the regulations is published in the Connecticut Law Journal within twenty days of implementing the policies and procedures.

Such policies and procedures shall be valid until the time final regulations are effective. (b) In accordance with the regulations of the State Board of Education, each local and regional board of education shall: (1) Provide special education for school-age children requiring special education who are described in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (5) of section 10-76a. The obligation of the school district under this subsection shall terminate when such child is graduated from high school or reaches age twenty-one, whichever occurs first; and (2) provide special education for children requiring special education who are described in subparagraph (A) or (C) of subdivision (5) of section 10-76a. The State Board of Education shall define the criteria by which each local or regional board of education shall determine whether a given child is eligible for special education pursuant to this subdivision, and such determination shall be made by the board of education when requested by a parent or guardian, or upon referral by a physician, clinic or social worker, provided the parent or guardian so permits. To meet its obligations under this subdivision, each local or regional board of education may, with the approval of the State Board of Education, make agreements with any private school, agency or institution to provide the necessary preschool special education program, provided such private facility has an existing program which adequately meets the special education needs, according to standards established by the State Board of Education, of the preschool children for whom such local or regional board of education is required to provide such an education and provided such district does not have such an existing program in its public schools. Such private school, agency or institution may be a facility which has not been approved by the Commissioner of Education for special education, provided such private facility is approved by the commissioner as an independent school or licensed by the Department of Public Health as a day care or nursery facility or be both approved and licensed. (c) Each local or regional board of education may provide special education for children requiring it who are described by subparagraph (B) of subdivision (5) of section 10-76a and for other exceptional children for whom provision of special education is not required by law. (d) To meet its obligations under sections 10-76a to 10-76g, inclusive, any local or regional board of education may make agreements with another such board or subject to the consent of the parent or guardian of any child affected thereby, make agreements with any private school or with any public or private agency or institution, including a group home to provide the necessary programs or services, but no expenditures made pursuant to a contract with a private school, agency or institution for such special education shall be paid under the provisions of section 10-

76g, unless (1) such contract includes a description of the educational program and other treatment the child is to receive, a statement of minimal goals and objectives which it is anticipated such child will achieve and an estimated time schedule for returning the child to the community or transferring such child to another appropriate facility, (2) subject to the provisions of this subsection, the educational needs of the child for whom such special education is being provided cannot be met by public school arrangements in the opinion of the commissioner who, before granting approval of such contract for purposes of payment, shall consider such factors as the particular needs of the child, the appropriateness and efficacy of the program offered by such private school, agency or institution, and the economic feasibility of comparable alternatives, and (3) commencing with the 1987-1988 school year and for each school year thereafter, each such private school, agency or institution has been approved for special education by the Commissioner of Education or by the appropriate agency for facilities located out of state, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection or any regulations adopted by the State Board of Education setting placement priorities, placements pursuant to this section and payments under section 10-76g may be made pursuant to such a contract if the public arrangements are more costly than the private school, institution or agency, provided the private school, institution or agency meets the educational needs of the child and its program is appropriate and efficacious. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection to the contrary, nothing in this subsection shall (A) require the removal of a child from a nonapproved facility if the child was placed there prior to July 7, 1987, pursuant to the determination of a planning and placement team that such a placement was appropriate and such placement was approved by the Commissioner of Education, or (B) prohibit the placement of a child at a nonapproved facility if a planning and placement team determines prior to July 7, 1987, that the child be placed in a nonapproved facility for the 1987-1988 school year. Each child placed in a nonapproved facility as described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subdivision (3) of this subsection may continue at the facility provided the planning and placement team or hearing officer appointed pursuant to section 10-76h determines that the placement is appropriate. Expenditures incurred by any local or regional board of education to maintain children in nonapproved facilities as described in said subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be paid pursuant to the provisions of section 10-76g. Any local or regional board of education may enter into a contract with the owners or operators of any sheltered workshop or

rehabilitation center for provision of an education occupational training program for children requiring special education who are at least sixteen years of age, provided such workshop or institution shall have been approved by the appropriate state agency. Whenever any child is identified by a local or regional board of education as a child requiring special education and said board of education determines that the requirements for special education could be met by a program provided within the district or by agreement with another board of education except for the child's need for services other than educational services such as medical, psychiatric or institutional care or services, said board may meet its obligation to furnish special education for such child by paying the reasonable cost of special education instruction in a private school, hospital or other institution provided said board or the commissioner concurs that placement in such institution is necessary and proper and no state institution is available to meet such child's needs. (e) (1) Any local or regional board of education which provides special education pursuant to any mandates in this section shall provide transportation, to and from, but not beyond the curb of, the residence of the child, unless otherwise agreed upon by the board and the parent or guardian of the child, tuition, room and board and other items necessary to the provision of such special education except for children who are placed in a residential facility because they need services other than educational services, in which case the financial responsibility of the school district and payment to such district shall be limited to the reasonable costs of special education instruction as defined in the regulations of the State Board of Education. If a hearing board, pursuant to subsection (d) of section 10-76h, rejects the educational program prescribed by the local or regional board of education and determines that a placement by a parent or guardian was appropriate, the local or regional board of education shall reimburse the parent or guardian for the reasonable costs incurred for the provision of special education pursuant to this section from the initiation of review procedures as provided by said section 10-76h. (2) For purposes of this subdivision, "public agency" includes the offices of a government of a federally recognized Native American tribe. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the general statutes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987, and each fiscal year thereafter, whenever a public agency, other than a local or regional board of education, the State Board of Education or the Superior Court acting pursuant to section 10-76h, places a child in a foster home, group home, hospital, state institution, receiving home, custodial institution or any other residential or day treatment facility, and such child requires special education, the local or regional board of

education under whose jurisdiction the child would otherwise be attending school or, if no such board can be identified, the local or regional board of education of the town where the child is placed, shall provide the requisite special education and related services to such child in accordance with the provisions of this section. Within one business day of such a placement by the Department of Children and Families or offices of a government of a federally recognized Native American tribe, said department or offices shall orally notify the local or regional board of education responsible for providing special education and related services to such child of such placement. The department or offices shall provide written notification to such board of such placement within two business days of the placement. Such local or regional board of education shall convene a planning and placement team meeting for such child within thirty days of the placement and shall invite a representative of the Department of Children and Families or offices of a government of a federally recognized Native American tribe to participate in such meeting. (A) The local or regional board of education under whose jurisdiction such child would otherwise be attending school shall be financially responsible for the reasonable costs of such special education and related services in an amount equal to the lesser of one hundred per cent of the costs of such education or the average per pupil educational costs of such board of education for the prior fiscal year, determined in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 10-76f. The State Board of Education shall pay on a current basis, except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, any costs in excess of such local or regional board's basic contributions paid by such board of education in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. (B) Whenever a child is placed pursuant to this subdivision, on or after July 1, 1995, by the Department of Children and Families and the local or regional board of education under whose jurisdiction such child would otherwise be attending school cannot be identified, the local or regional board of education under whose jurisdiction the child attended school or in whose district the child resided at the time of removal from the home by said department shall be responsible for the reasonable costs of special education and related services provided to such child, for one calendar year or until the child is committed to the state pursuant to section 46b-129 or 46b-140 or is returned to the child's parent or guardian, whichever is earlier. If the child remains in such placement beyond one calendar year the Department of Children and Families shall be responsible for such costs. During the period the local or regional board of education is responsible for the reasonable cost of special education and related services pursuant to this

subparagraph, the board shall be responsible for such costs in an amount equal to the lesser of one hundred per cent of the costs of such education and related services or the average per pupil educational costs of such board of education for the prior fiscal year, determined in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 10-76f. The State Board of Education shall pay on a current basis, except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, any costs in excess of such local or regional board's basic contributions paid by such board of education in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. The costs for services other than educational shall be paid by the state agency which placed the child. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the school districts established within the Department of Children and Families, pursuant to section 17a-37, the Department of Correction, pursuant to section 18-99a, or the Department of Developmental Services, pursuant to section 17a-240, provided in any case in which special education is being provided at a private residential institution, including the residential components of regional educational service centers, to a child for whom no local or regional board of education can be found responsible under subsection (b) of this section, Unified School District #2 shall provide the special education and related services and be financially responsible for the reasonable costs of such special education instruction for such children. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2004, to June 30, 2007, inclusive, the amount of the grants payable to local or regional boards of education in accordance with this subdivision shall be reduced proportionately if the total of such grants in such year exceeds the amount appropriated for the purposes of this subdivision for such year. (3) Payment for children who require special education and who reside on state-owned or leased property or in permanent family residences as defined in section 17a-154, and who are not the educational responsibility of the unified school districts established pursuant to section 17a-37, section 17a-240 or section 18-99a, shall be made in the following manner: The State Board of Education shall pay to the school district which is responsible for providing instruction for each such child pursuant to the provisions of this subsection one hundred per cent of the reasonable costs of such instruction. In the fiscal year following such payment, the State Board of Education shall deduct from the special education grant due the local or regional board of education under whose jurisdiction the child would otherwise be attending school, where such board has been identified, the amount for which such board would otherwise have been financially responsible pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection. No such

deduction shall be made for any school district which is responsible for providing special education instruction for children whose parents or legal guardians do not reside within such district. The amount deducted shall be included as a net cost of special education by the Department of Education for purposes of the state's special education grant calculated pursuant to section 10-76g. A school district otherwise eligible for reimbursement under the provisions of this subdivision for the costs of education of a child residing in a permanent family residence shall continue to be so eligible in the event that a person providing foster care in such residence adopts the child. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2004, and June 30, 2005, the amount of the grants payable to local or regional boards of education in accordance with this subdivision shall be reduced proportionately if the total of such grants in such year exceeds the amount appropriated for the purposes of this subdivision for such year. (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services shall provide regular education and special education and related services to eligible residents in facilities operated by the department who are eighteen to twenty-one years of age. In the case of a resident who requires special education, the department shall provide the requisite identification and evaluation of such resident in accordance with the provisions of this section. The department shall be financially responsible for the provision of educational services to eligible residents. The Departments of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Children and Families and Education shall develop and implement an interagency agreement which specifies the role of each agency in ensuring the provision of appropriate education services to eligible residents in accordance with this section. The State Board of Education shall pay to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services one hundred per cent of the reasonable costs of such educational services provided to eligible residents of such facilities. Payment shall be made by the board as follows: Eighty-five per cent of the estimated cost in July and the adjusted balance in May. (5) Application for the grant to be paid by the state for costs in excess of the local or regional board of education's basic contribution shall be made by such board of education by filing with the State Board of Education, in such manner as prescribed by the Commissioner of Education, annually on or before December first a statement of the cost of providing special education, as defined in subdivision (2) of this subsection, for a child of the board placed by a state agency in accordance with the provisions of said subdivision or, where appropriate, a statement of the cost of providing educational services other than special

educational services pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 10-253, provided a board of education may submit, not later than March first, claims for additional children or costs not included in the December filing. Payment by the state for such excess costs shall be made to the local or regional board of education as follows: Seventy-five per cent of the cost in February and the balance in May. The amount due each town pursuant to the provisions of this subsection and the amount due to each town as tuition from other towns pursuant to this section shall be paid to the treasurer of each town entitled to such aid, provided the treasurer shall treat such grant or tuition received, or a portion of such grant or tuition, which relates to special education expenditures incurred pursuant to subdivisions (2) and (3) of this subsection in excess of such board's budgeted estimate of such expenditures, as a reduction in expenditures by crediting such expenditure account, rather than town revenue. The state shall notify the local or regional board of education when payments are made to the treasurer of the town pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) No children placed out primarily for special education services shall be placed in a private school, agency or institution outside of the state, except when in the opinion of the Commissioner of Education it is determined that: (1) No public or approved private facility which can reasonably provide appropriate special education programs for such children is available in the state; (2) no public or approved private facility which can reasonably provide appropriate special education programs for such children is available in the state and the out-of-state placement is required for a period of time not to exceed two years, during which time the local or regional board of education responsible for providing such children with a special education shall develop an appropriate special education program or cause such program to be developed within the state; or (3) an out-of-state placement is more economically feasible than an existing special education program in the state or any such program that could be developed within the state within a reasonable period of time. No placement in an out-of-state private special education school, agency or facility shall be approved unless such school, agency or facility first agrees in writing to submit to the state Department of Education any such financial program and student progress reports as the commissioner may require for the purpose of making an annual determination as to the economic feasibility and program adequacy of the special education program provided. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to children placed out primarily for services other than educational services as described in subsection (d) of this section. (g) (1) Each local or regional board of education shall review annually and make a

report as to the progress of each child for whom such board is obligated to provide a special education and who receives special education services in any private school, agency or institution and shall, upon request of the commissioner, submit such reports to the State Board of Education. (2) Whenever a local or regional board of education determines that a child who has for three years received special education services in private facilities pursuant to subsection (d) of section 10-76d must receive such services from private facilities for an additional period of time, the State Board of Education, shall annually thereafter review the progress of such child prior to approving or disapproving for purposes of reimbursement, pursuant to subsection (d) of section 10-76d, any continuation of private placement, considering such factors as the educational and other needs of the child. (h) The provisions of this section and sections 10-76a, 10-76b, 10-76c, 10-76f and 10-76g shall not be construed to relieve any insurer or provider of health or welfare benefits from paying any otherwise valid claim.

(Amended) Sec. 10-97 (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Transportation to vocational schools. (a) The board of education of any town or, where the boards of education of constituent towns have so agreed, any regional school district shall provide the reasonable and necessary transportation, except as provided in section 10-233c of the 2008 supplement to the general statutes, for any student under twenty-one years of age who is not a graduate of a high school or vocational school and who resides with a parent or guardian in such town or regional school district or who belongs to such town, and who attends a state or state-approved vocational secondary school within such local or regional school district as a regular all-day student or as a high school cooperative student, and for any such student who attends any such school in a town other than the town of his residence. When the cost of such transportation out-of-town would exceed the sum of two hundred dollars per year, said board of education may elect to maintain such student in the town where he or she attends such vocational school and for the cost of such maintenance the local or regional school district shall be reimbursed in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of payment for transportation. Each such board's reimbursement percentage pursuant to section 10-266m of the 2008 supplement to the general statutes, for expenditures in excess of eight hundred dollars per pupil incurred in

the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, and in each fiscal year thereafter, shall be increased by an additional twenty percentage points.

(b) Any local or regional board of education which does not furnish [vocational agricultural training] agricultural science and technology education approved by the State Board of Education shall designate a school or schools having such a course approved by the State Board of Education as the school which any person may attend who has completed an elementary school course through the eighth grade. The board of education shall pay the tuition and reasonable and necessary cost of transportation of any person under twenty-one years of age who is not a graduate of a high school or vocational school and who attends the designated school, provided transportation services may be suspended in accordance with the provisions of section 10-233c of the 2008 supplement to the general statutes. Each such board's reimbursement percentage pursuant to section 10-266m for expenditures in excess of eight hundred dollars per pupil incurred in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987, and in each fiscal year thereafter, shall be increased by an additional twenty percentage points.

(c) Any local or regional board of education which transports students to a state or state-approved vocational secondary school, or school furnishing [vocational agricultural training] agricultural science and technology education shall be reimbursed for a portion of such pupil transportation annually in accordance with the provisions of section 10-266m of the 2008 supplement to the general statutes, and the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section relating to reimbursement percentages, provided the reimbursement for transportation costs to a school furnishing vocational agricultural training shall not exceed an amount equal to such reimbursement of the costs of transporting such pupils to the school furnishing a full program of vocational agricultural training nearest to the sending school district at the time of the pupil's initial enrollment in the program. Application for such reimbursement shall be made by the board of education to the State Board of Education at such time and in such manner as said state board prescribes. The provisions of this section shall apply to a veteran who served in time of war, as defined by section 27-103, without regard to age or whether or not such veteran resides with a parent or guardian provided such veteran is attending a state or state-approved vocational secondary school.

(d) The parents or guardian of any student or any veteran over twenty-one who is denied the reasonable and necessary transportation required in this section may appeal such lack of transportation in the same manner as is provided in sections 10-186 and 10-187.

(e) For purposes of this section, a local or regional board of education shall not be required to expend for transporting a student to a regional vocational-technical school or [a vocational-agriculture] an agricultural science and technology education center an amount greater than six thousand dollars, except that a board of education shall continue to pay the reasonable and necessary costs of transporting a student who is enrolled in such a school or center on July 1, 1996, until such student completes the program at such school or center.

Sec. 10-158a. Cooperative arrangements among towns. School building projects. Student transportation. (a) Any two or more boards of education may, in writing, agree to establish cooperative arrangements to provide school accommodations services, programs or activities to enable such boards to carry out the duties specified in the general statutes. Such arrangements may include the establishment of a committee to supervise such programs, the membership of the committee to be determined by the agreement of the cooperating boards. Such committee shall have the power, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, to (1) apply for, receive directly and expend on behalf of the school districts which have designated the committee an agent for such purpose any state or federal grants which may be allocated to school districts for specified programs, the supervision of which has been delegated to such committee, provided such grants are payable before implementation of any such program or are to reimburse the committee pursuant to subsection (d) of this section for transportation provided to a school operated by a cooperative arrangement; (2) receive and disburse funds appropriated to the use of such committee by the cooperating school districts, the state or the United States, or given to the committee by individuals or private corporations; (3) hold title to real or personal property in trust, or as otherwise agreed to by the parties, for the appointing boards; (4) employ personnel; (5) enter into contracts, and (6) otherwise provide the specified programs, services and activities. Teachers employed by any such committee shall be subject to the provisions of the general statutes applicable to teachers employed by the board of education of any town or regional school district. For purposes of this section, the term "teacher" shall include each professional employee of a committee below the rank of

superintendent who holds a regular certificate issued by the State Board of Education and who is in a position requiring such certification. (b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section, any board of education may withdraw from any agreement entered into under subsection (a) if, at least one year prior to the date of the proposed withdrawal, it gives written notice of its intent to do so to each of the other boards. Upon withdrawal by one or more boards of education, two or more boards of education may continue their commitment to the agreement. If two or more boards of education continue the arrangement, then such committee established within the arrangement may continue to hold title to any real or personal property given to or purchased by the committee in trust for all the boards of education which entered the agreement, unless otherwise provided in the agreement or by law or by the grantor or donor of such property. Upon dissolution of the committee, any property held in trust shall be distributed in accordance with the agreement, if such distribution is not contrary to law. (c) If a cooperative arrangement receives a grant for a school building project pursuant to chapter 173, the cooperative arrangement shall use the building for which the grant was provided for a period of not less than twenty years after completion of such project. If the cooperative arrangement ceases to use the building for the purpose for which the grant was provided, the Commissioner of Education shall determine whether (1) title to the building and any legal interest in appurtenant land reverts to the state or (2) the cooperative arrangement reimburses the state an amount equal to ten per cent of the eligible school building project costs of the project. (d) Any cooperative arrangement established pursuant to this section, or any local or regional board of education which is a member of such a cooperative arrangement which transports students to a school operated by such cooperative arrangement shall be reimbursed in accordance with the provisions of section 10-266m. At the end of each school year, any such cooperative arrangement or local or regional board of education which provides such transportation shall file an application for reimbursement on a form provided by the Department of Education.

Sec. 10-184. Duties of parents. School attendance age requirements. All parents and those who have the care of children shall bring them up in some lawful and honest employment and instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic and United States history and in citizenship, including a study of the town, state and federal governments. Subject to the provisions of this section and section 10-15c, each parent or other person having control of a child five years of age and over and under eighteen years of age shall cause such child to attend a public school regularly during the hours and terms the public

school in the district in which such child resides is in session, unless such child is a high school graduate or the parent or person having control of such child is able to show that the child is elsewhere receiving equivalent instruction in the studies taught in the public schools. The parent or person having control of a child sixteen or seventeen years of age may consent, as provided in this section, to such child's withdrawal from school. Such parent or person shall personally appear at the school district office and sign a withdrawal form. The school district shall provide such parent or person with information on the educational options available in the school system and in the community. The parent or person having control of a child five years of age shall have the option of not sending the child to school until the child is six years of age and the parent or person having control of a child six years of age shall have the option of not sending the child to school until the child is seven years of age. The parent or person shall exercise such option by personally appearing at the school district office and signing an option form. The school district shall provide the parent or person with information on the educational opportunities available in the school system.

Sec. 10-186. Duties of local and regional boards of education re school attendance. Hearings.

Appeals to state board. Establishment of hearing board. (a) Each local or regional board of education shall furnish, by transportation or otherwise, school accommodations so that each child five years of age and over and under twenty-one years of age who is not a graduate of a high school or vocational school may attend public school, except as provided in section 10-233c, and subsection (d) of section 10-233d. Any board of education which denies school accommodations, including a denial based on an issue of residency, to any such child shall inform the parent or guardian of such child or the child, in the case of an emancipated minor or a pupil eighteen years of age or older, of his right to request a hearing by the board of education in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section. A board of education which has denied school accommodations shall advise the board of education under whose jurisdiction it claims such child should be attending school of the denial. For purposes of this section, (1) a "parent or guardian" shall include a surrogate parent appointed pursuant to section 10-94g and (2) a child residing in a dwelling located in more than one town in this state shall be considered a resident of each town in which the dwelling is located and may attend school in any one of such towns. For purposes of this subsection, "dwelling" means a single, two or three family house or a condominium unit.

(b) (1) If any board of education denies such accommodations, the parent or guardian of any child who is denied schooling, or an emancipated minor or a pupil eighteen years of age or older who is denied schooling, or an agent or officer charged with the enforcement of the laws concerning attendance at school, may, in writing, request a hearing by the board of education. The board of education may (A) conduct the hearing, (B) designate a subcommittee of the board composed of three board members to conduct the hearing or (C) establish a local impartial hearing board of one or more persons not members of the board of education to conduct the hearing. The board, subcommittee or local impartial hearing board shall give such person a hearing within ten days after receipt of the written request, make a stenographic record or tape recording of the hearing and make a finding within ten days after the hearing. Hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of sections 4-176e to 4-180a, inclusive, and section 4-181a. Any child, emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older who is denied accommodations on the basis of residency may continue in attendance in the school district at the request of the parent or guardian of such child or emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older, pending a hearing pursuant to this subdivision. The party claiming ineligibility for school accommodations shall have the burden of proving such ineligibility by a preponderance of the evidence, except in cases of denial of schooling based on residency, the party denied schooling shall have the burden of proving residency by a preponderance of the evidence. (2) Any such parent, guardian, emancipated minor, pupil eighteen years of age or older, or agent or officer, aggrieved by the finding shall, upon request, be provided with a transcript of the hearing within thirty days after such request and may take an appeal from the finding to the State Board of Education. A copy of each notice of appeal shall be filed simultaneously with the local or regional board of education and the State Board of Education. Any child, emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older who is denied accommodations by a board of education as the result of a determination by such board, or a subcommittee of the board or local impartial hearing board, that the child is not a resident of the school district and therefore is not entitled to school accommodations in the district may continue in attendance in the school district at the request of the parent or guardian of such child or such minor or pupil, pending a determination of such appeal. If an appeal is not taken to the State Board of Education within twenty days of the mailing of the finding to the aggrieved party, the decision of the board, subcommittee or local impartial hearing board shall be final. The local

or regional board of education shall, within ten days after receipt of notice of an appeal, forward the record of the hearing to the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education shall, on receipt of a written request for a hearing made in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, establish an impartial hearing board of one or more persons to hold a public hearing in the local or regional school district in which the cause of the complaint arises. Members of the hearing board may be employees of the [state] Department of Education or may be qualified persons from outside the department. No member of the board of education under review nor any employee of such board of education shall be a member of the hearing board. Members of the hearing board, other than those employed by the [state of Connecticut] Department of Education, shall be paid reasonable fees and expenses as established by the State Board of Education within the limits of available appropriations. Such hearing board may examine witnesses and shall maintain a verbatim record of all formal sessions of the hearing. Either party to the hearing may request that the hearing board join all interested parties to the hearing, or the hearing board may join any interested party on its own motion. The hearing board shall have no authority to make a determination of the rights and responsibilities of a board of education if such board is not a party to the hearing. The hearing board may render a determination of actual residence of any child, emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older where residency is at issue. (3) The hearing board shall render its decision within forty-five days after receipt of the notice of appeal except that an extension may be granted by the Commissioner of Education upon an application by a party or the hearing board describing circumstances related to the hearing which require an extension. (4) If, after the hearing, the hearing board finds that any child is illegally or unreasonably denied schooling, the hearing board shall order the board of education under whose jurisdiction it has been found such child should be attending school to make arrangements to enable the child to attend public school. Except in the case of a residency determination, the finding of the local or regional board of education, subcommittee of such board or a local impartial hearing board shall be upheld unless it is determined by the hearing board that the finding was arbitrary, capricious or unreasonable. If such school officers fail to take action upon such order in any case in which such child is currently denied schooling and no suitable provision is made for such child within fifteen days after receipt of the order and in all other cases, within thirty days after receipt of the order, there shall be a forfeiture of the money appropriated by the state for the support of schools amounting to fifty dollars for each child for

each day such child is denied schooling. If the hearing board makes a determination that the child was not a resident of the school district and therefore not entitled to school accommodations from such district, the board of education may assess tuition against the parent or guardian of the child or the emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older based on the following: One one- hundred-eightieth of the town's net current local educational expenditure, as defined in section 10-261, per pupil multiplied by the number of days of school attendance of the child in the district while not entitled to school accommodations provided by that district. The local board of education may seek to recover the amount of the assessment through available civil remedies.

(c) In the event of an appeal pursuant to section 10-187 from a decision of a hearing board established pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, upon request, the State Board of Education shall supply for the fee per page specified in section 1-212, a copy of the transcript of the formal sessions of the hearing board to the parent or guardian or emancipated minor or a pupil eighteen years of age or older and to the local or regional board of education.

(d) If a child sixteen years of age or older voluntarily terminates enrollment in a school district and subsequently seeks readmission, the local or regional board of education for the school district may deny school accommodations to such child for up to ninety school days from the date of such termination.

Sec. 10-220. Duties of boards of education. (a) Each local or regional board of education shall maintain good public elementary and secondary schools, implement the educational interests of the state as defined in section 10-4a and provide such other educational activities as in its judgment will best serve the interests of the school district; provided any board of education may secure such opportunities in another school district in accordance with provisions of the general statutes and shall give all the children of the school district as nearly equal advantages as may be practicable; shall provide an appropriate learning environment for its students which includes (1) adequate instructional books, supplies, materials, equipment, staffing, facilities and technology, (2) equitable allocation of resources among its schools, (3) proper maintenance of facilities, and (4) a safe school setting; shall have charge of the schools of its respective school district; shall make a continuing study of the need for school facilities and of a long-term school building program and from time to time make recommendations based on such study to the town; shall

adopt and implement an indoor air quality program that provides for ongoing maintenance and facility reviews necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the indoor air quality of its facilities; shall report [annually] biennially to the Commissioner of Education on the condition of its facilities and the action taken to implement its long-term school building program and indoor air quality program, which report the Commissioner of Education shall use to prepare [an annual] a biennial report that said commissioner shall submit in accordance with section 11-4a to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to education; shall advise the Commissioner of Education of the relationship between any individual school building project pursuant to chapter 173 and such long-term school building program; shall have the care, maintenance and operation of buildings, lands, apparatus and other property used for school purposes and at all times shall insure all such buildings and all capital equipment contained therein against loss in an amount not less than eighty per cent of replacement cost; shall determine the number, age and qualifications of the pupils to be admitted into each school; shall develop and implement a written plan for minority staff recruitment for purposes of subdivision (3) of section 10-4a; shall employ and dismiss the teachers of the schools of such district subject to the provisions of sections 10-151 and 10-158a; shall designate the schools which shall be attended by the various children within the school district; shall make such provisions as will enable each child of school age, residing in the district to attend some public day school for the period required by law and provide for the transportation of children wherever transportation is reasonable and desirable, and for such purpose may make contracts covering periods of not more than five years; may place in an alternative school program or other suitable educational program a pupil enrolling in school who is nineteen years of age or older and cannot acquire a sufficient number of credits for graduation by age twenty-one; may arrange with the board of education of an adjacent town for the instruction therein of such children as can attend school in such adjacent town more conveniently; shall cause each child five years of age and over and under eighteen years of age who is not a high school graduate and is living in the school district to attend school in accordance with the provisions of section 10-184, and shall perform all acts required of it by the town or necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties imposed by law. (b) The board of education of each local or regional school district shall, with the participation of parents, students, school administrators, teachers, citizens, local elected officials and any other individuals or groups such board shall deem appropriate, prepare a

statement of educational goals for such local or regional school district. The statement of goals shall be consistent with state-wide goals pursuant to subsection (c) of section 10-4. Each local or regional board of education shall develop student objectives which relate directly to the statement of educational goals prepared pursuant to this subsection and which identify specific expectations for students in terms of skills, knowledge and competence.

(c) Annually, each local and regional board of education shall submit to the Commissioner of Education a strategic school profile report for each school under its jurisdiction and for the school district as a whole. The superintendent of each local and regional school district shall present the profile report at the next regularly scheduled public meeting of the board of education after each November first. The profile report shall provide information on measures of (1) student needs, (2) school resources, including technological resources and utilization of such resources and infrastructure, (3) student and school performance, (4) equitable allocation of resources among its schools, (5) reduction of racial, ethnic and economic isolation, and (6) special education. For purposes of this subsection, measures of special education include (A) special education identification rates by disability, (B) rates at which special education students are exempted from mastery testing pursuant to section 10-14q, (C) expenditures for special education, including such expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures, (D) achievement data for special education students, (E) rates at which students identified as requiring special education are no longer identified as requiring special education, (F) the availability of supplemental educational services for students lacking basic educational skills, (G) the amount of special education student instructional time with nondisabled peers, (H) the number of students placed out-of-district, and (I) the actions taken by the school district to improve special education programs, as indicated by analyses of the local data provided in subparagraphs (A) to (H), inclusive, of this subdivision.

(d) Prior to January 1, 2008, and every five years thereafter, for every school building that is or has been constructed, extended, renovated or replaced on or after January 1, 2003, a local or regional board of education shall provide for a uniform inspection and evaluation program of the indoor air quality within such buildings, such as the Environmental Protection Agency's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Program. The inspection and evaluation program shall include, but not be limited to, a review, inspection or evaluation of the following: (1) The heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems; (2) radon levels in the water and the air; (3) potential for exposure

to microbiological airborne particles, including, but not limited to, fungi, mold and bacteria; (4) chemical compounds of concern to indoor air quality including, but not limited to, volatile organic compounds; (5) the degree of pest infestation, including, but not limited to, [insect] insects and rodents; (6) the degree of pesticide usage; (7) the presence of and the plans for removal of any hazardous substances that are contained on the list prepared pursuant to Section 302 of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 USC 9601 et seq. ; (8) ventilation systems; (9) plumbing, including water distribution systems, drainage systems and fixtures; (10) moisture incursion; (11) the overall cleanliness of the facilities; (12) building structural elements, including, but not limited to, roofing, basements or slabs; (13) the use of space, particularly areas that were designed to be unoccupied; and (14) the provision of indoor air quality maintenance training for building staff. Local and regional boards of education conducting evaluations pursuant to this subsection shall make available for public inspection the results of the inspection and evaluation at a regularly scheduled board of education meeting.

(NEW) (e) Each local and regional board of education shall establish a school district curriculum committee. The committee shall recommend, develop, review and approve all curriculum for the local or regional school district.

Sec. 10-220c. Transportation of children over private roads. Immunity from liability. (a)

Each town, or local or regional board of education may when providing for the transportation of children to and from school or school activities, in accordance with the provisions of sections 10-47 or 10-220, authorize the operator of any vehicle owned, leased or hired by or operated under contract with such town, local or regional board of education to travel on any private road, provided the owner or owners thereof consent to such travel and such roads have been constructed and are maintained in accordance with the standards for the construction and maintenance of similar roads of the municipality wherein such private road lies, as determined by the chief executive officer of such municipality or his designee.

(b) No town, or local or regional board of education or member thereof nor the school bus owner or operator authorized thereby shall be liable to any person for personal injuries received while being transported to or from school or school activities on a private road in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, provided the proximate cause of such injuries was the negligent construction or maintenance of such private road.

Sec. 10-221c. Development of policy for reporting complaints re school transportation safety.

Reporting of accidents at school bus stops. (a) The superintendent of schools of each local or regional school district and the supervisory agent of each nonpublic school shall develop and implement a policy for the reporting of all complaints relative to school transportation safety, and shall cause to be maintained a written record of all such complaints received. Each such superintendent of schools and each such supervisory agent shall, annually, within thirty days after the end of the school year, provide the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles with a copy of the written record of complaints received for the previous twelve-month period. (b) The superintendent of schools of each local or regional school district and the supervisory agent of each nonpublic school shall make a written report of the circumstances of any accident within his jurisdiction and knowledge, involving a motor vehicle and any pedestrian who is a student, which occurs at a designated school bus stop or in the immediate vicinity thereof, to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles within ten days thereafter on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

(Amended) Sec. 10-233a (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Definitions. Whenever used in sections 10-233a to 10-233g, inclusive: (a) "Exclusion" means any denial of public school privileges to a pupil for disciplinary purposes.

(b) "Removal" means an exclusion from a classroom for all or part of a single class period, provided such exclusion shall not extend beyond ninety minutes.

(c) "In-school suspension" means an exclusion from regular classroom activity for no more than ten consecutive school days, but not exclusion from school, provided such exclusion shall not extend beyond the end of the school year in which such in-school suspension was imposed."

(d) "Suspension" means an exclusion from school privileges or from transportation services only for no more than ten consecutive school days, provided such exclusion shall not extend beyond the end of the school year in which such suspension was imposed.

(e) "Expulsion" means an exclusion from school privileges for more than ten consecutive school days and shall be deemed to include, but not be limited to, exclusion from the school to which such pupil was assigned at the time such disciplinary action was taken, provided such exclusion shall not extend beyond a period of one calendar year.

(f) "Emergency" means a situation under which the continued presence of the pupil in school poses such a danger to persons or property or such a disruption of the educational process that a hearing may be delayed until a time as soon after the exclusion of such pupil as possible.

(g) "School" means any school under the direction of a local or regional board of education or any school for which one or more such boards of education pays eighty per cent or more of the tuition costs for students enrolled in such school.

(h) "School-sponsored activity" means any activity sponsored, recognized or authorized by a board of education and includes activities conducted on or off school property.

(Amended) Sec. 10-233c (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Suspension of pupils.

(a) Any local or regional board of education may authorize the administration of the schools under its direction to suspend from school privileges any pupil whose conduct on school grounds or at a school sponsored activity is violative of a publicized policy of such board or is seriously disruptive of the educational process or endangers persons or property or whose conduct off school grounds is violative of such policy and is seriously disruptive of the educational process. In making a determination as to whether conduct is seriously disruptive of the educational process, the administration may consider, but such consideration shall not be limited to: (1) Whether the incident occurred within close proximity of a school; (2) whether other students from the school were involved or whether there was any gang involvement; (3) whether the conduct involved violence, threats of violence or the unlawful use of a weapon, as defined in section 29-38, and whether any injuries occurred; and (4) whether the conduct involved the use of alcohol. Any such board may authorize the administration to suspend transportation services for any pupil whose conduct while awaiting or receiving transportation to and from school endangers persons or property or is violative of a publicized policy of such board. Unless an emergency exists, no pupil shall be suspended without an informal hearing by the administration, at which such pupil shall be informed of the reasons for the disciplinary action and given an opportunity to explain the situation, provided nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a more formal hearing from being held if the circumstances surrounding the incident so require, and further provided no pupil shall be suspended more than ten times or a total of fifty days in one school year, whichever results in fewer days of exclusion, unless such pupil is granted a formal hearing pursuant to sections 4-176e to 4-180a, inclusive, and section 4-181a. If an emergency

situation exists, such hearing shall be held as soon after the suspension as possible.

(b) In determining the length of a suspension period, the administration may receive and consider evidence of past disciplinary problems which have led to removal from a classroom, suspension or expulsion of such pupil.

(c) Whenever any administration suspends a pupil, such administration shall not later than twenty-four hours after the suspension notify the superintendent or such superintendent's designee as to the name of the pupil against whom such disciplinary action was taken and the reason therefor.

(d) Any pupil who is suspended shall be given an opportunity to complete any classwork including, but not limited to, examinations which such pupil missed during the period of suspension.

(e) For any pupil who is suspended for the first time pursuant to this section and who has never been expelled pursuant to section 10-233d, the administration may shorten the length of or waive the suspension period if the pupil successfully completes an administration-specified program and meets any other conditions required by the administration. Such administration-specified program shall not require the pupil or the parent or guardian of the pupil to pay for participation in the program.

(f) Whenever a pupil is suspended pursuant to the provisions of this section, notice of the suspension and the conduct for which the pupil was suspended shall be included on the pupil's cumulative educational record. Such notice shall be expunged from the cumulative educational record by the local or regional board of education if a pupil graduates from high school, or in the case of a suspension of a pupil for which the length of the suspension period is shortened or the suspension period is waived pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, such notice shall be expunged from the cumulative educational record by the local or regional board of education (1) if the pupil graduates from high school, or (2) if the administration so chooses, at the time the pupil completes the administration-specified program and meets any other conditions required by the administration pursuant to said subsection (e), whichever is earlier.

NEW (g) On and after July 1, 2009, suspensions pursuant to this section shall be in-school suspensions, unless during the hearing held pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the administration determines that the pupil being suspended poses such a danger to persons or property or such a disruption of the educational process that the pupil shall be excluded

from school during the period of suspension. An in-school suspension may be served in the school that the pupil attends, or in any school building under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education, as determined by such board.

Sec. 10-253. School privileges for children in certain placements, nonresident children and children in temporary shelters. (a) Children placed out by the Commissioner of Children and Families or by other agencies or persons, including offices of a government of a federally recognized Native American tribe, private child-caring or child-placing agencies licensed by the Department of Children and Families, and eligible residents of facilities operated by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services or by the Department of Public Health who are eighteen to twenty-one years of age, shall be entitled to all free school privileges of the school district where they then reside as a result of such placement, except as provided in subdivision (4) of subsection (e) of section 10-76d. Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section and subdivision (4) of subsection (e) of section 10-76d, payment for such education shall be made by the board of education of the school district under whose jurisdiction such child would otherwise be attending school where such a school district is identified.

(b) The board of education of the school district under whose jurisdiction a child would otherwise be attending school shall be financially responsible for the reasonable costs of education for a child placed out by the Commissioner of Children and Families or by other agencies, including, but not limited to, offices of a government of a federally recognized Native American tribe, in a private residential facility when such child requires educational services other than special education services. Such financial responsibility shall be the lesser of one hundred per cent of the costs of such education or the average per pupil educational costs of such board of education for the prior fiscal year, determined in accordance with subsection (a) of section 10-76f. Any costs in excess of the boards' basic contribution shall be paid by the State Board of Education on a current basis. The costs for services other than educational shall be paid by the state agency which placed the child. Application for the grant to be paid by the state for costs in excess of the local or regional board of education's basic contribution shall be made in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection (e) of section 10-76d. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2004, to

June 30, 2007, inclusive, the amount of the grants payable to local or regional boards of education in accordance with this subsection shall be reduced proportionately if the total of such grants in such year exceeds the amount appropriated for the purposes of this subsection for such year.

(c) No board of education shall be required to provide school accommodations for any child whose legal residence is in another state unless the board has entered into an agreement concerning the provision of educational services and programs with the state or local educational agency of such state responsible for educating the child, the facility where the child is placed or the parent or guardian placing such child, and provided that a bond, in a sum equal to the tuition payable for such child, issued by a surety company authorized to do business in this state and conditioned upon the payment of tuition at the rate established by the board, shall be filed with the treasurer of the school district in which such child is attending school by the parent or guardian or other person or organization in control of such child.

(d) Children residing with relatives or nonrelatives, when it is the intention of such relatives or nonrelatives and of the children or their parents or guardians that such residence is to be permanent, provided without pay and not for the sole purpose of obtaining school accommodations, and, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1981, and each fiscal year thereafter, children not requiring special education who are residing in any facility or home as a result of a placement by a public agency, including, but not limited to, offices of a government of a federally recognized Native American tribe, other than a local or regional board of education, and except as provided by subsection (b) of this section, shall be entitled to all free school privileges accorded to resident children of the school district in which they then reside. A local or regional board of education may require documentation from the parent or guardian, the relative or nonrelative, emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older that the residence is to be permanent, provided without pay and not for the sole purpose of obtaining school accommodations provided by the school district. Such documentation may include affidavits, provided that prior to any request for documentation of a child's residency from the child's parent or guardian, relative or nonrelative, or emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older, the board of education shall provide the parent or guardian, relative or nonrelative, emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older with a written statement

specifying the basis upon which the board has reason to believe that such child, emancipated minor or pupil eighteen years of age or older is not entitled to school accommodations.

(e) (1) For purposes of this subsection: (A) "Temporary shelters" means facilities which provide emergency shelter for a specified, limited period of time, and (B) "Educational costs" means the reasonable costs of providing regular or, except as otherwise provided, special education, but in no event shall such costs exceed the average per pupil cost for regular education students or the actual cost of providing special education for special education students. (2) Children in temporary shelters shall be entitled to free school privileges from either the school district in which the shelter is located or the school district in which the child would otherwise reside, if not for the need for temporary shelter. Upon notification from the school district in which the temporary shelter is located, the school district in which the child would otherwise reside, if identified, shall either pay tuition to the school district in which the temporary shelter is located for the child to attend school in that district or shall continue to provide educational services, including transportation, to such child. If the school district where the child would otherwise reside cannot be identified, the school district in which the temporary shelter is located shall be financially responsible for the educational costs for such child, except that in the case of a child who requires special education and related services and is placed by the Department of Children and Families in a temporary shelter on or after July 1, 1995, the school district in which the child resided immediately prior to such placement or the Department of Children and Families shall be responsible for the cost of such special education and related services, to the extent such board or department is responsible for such costs under subparagraph (B) of subdivision (2) of subsection (e) of section 10-76d. If the school district where the child would otherwise reside declines to provide free school privileges, the school district where the temporary shelter is located shall provide free school privileges and may recover tuition from the school district where the child would otherwise reside. In the case of children requiring special education who have been placed in out-of-district programs by either a board of education or state agency, the school district in which the child would otherwise reside shall continue to be responsible for the child's education until such time as a new residence is established, notwithstanding the fact that the child or child's family resides in a temporary shelter.

(f) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, educational services shall be provided by each local and regional board of education to homeless children and youths in accordance with the provisions of 42 USC 11431, et seq., as amended from time to time.

Sec. 10-262f (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Definitions. Whenever used in this section and sections 10-262h to 10-262j, inclusive:

(1) "Adjusted equalized net grand list" means the equalized net grand list of a town multiplied by its income adjustment factor.

(2) "Base aid ratio" means one minus the ratio of a town's wealth to the state guaranteed wealth level, provided no town's aid ratio shall be less than nine one-hundredths, except for towns which rank from one to twenty when all towns are ranked in descending order from one to one hundred sixty-nine based on the ratio of the number of children below poverty to the number of children age five to seventeen, inclusive, the town's aid ratio shall not be less than thirteen one-hundredths when based on data used to determine the grants pursuant to section 10-262h for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

(3) "Income adjustment factor" means the average of a town's per capita income divided by the per capita income of the town with the highest per capita income in the state and a town's median household income divided by the median household income of the town with the highest median household income in the state.

(4) "Median household income" for each town means that enumerated in the most recent federal decennial census of population or that enumerated in the current population report series issued by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, whichever is more recent and available on January first of the fiscal year two years prior to the fiscal year in which payment is to be made pursuant to section 10-262i.

(5) "Supplemental aid factor" means for each town the average of its percentage of children eligible under the temporary family assistance program and its grant mastery percentage.

(6) "Percentage of children eligible under the temporary family assistance program" means the town's number of children under the temporary family assistance program divided by the number of children age five to seventeen, inclusive, in the town.

(7) "Average mastery percentage" means for each school year the average of the three most recent mastery percentages available on December first of the school year.

(8) "Equalized net grand list", for purposes of calculating the amount of grant to which any town is entitled in accordance with section 10-262h, means the average of the net grand lists of the town upon which taxes were levied for the general expenses of the town two, three and four years prior to the fiscal year in which such grant is to be paid, provided such net grand lists are equalized in accordance with section 10-261a.

(9) "Foundation" means (A) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, three thousand nine hundred eighteen dollars, (B) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991, four thousand one hundred ninety-two dollars, (C) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1992, four thousand four hundred eighty-six dollars, (D) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1993, June 30, 1994, and June 30, 1995, four thousand eight hundred dollars, (E) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1996, June 30, 1997, and June 30, 1998, five thousand seven hundred eleven dollars, (F) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1999, five thousand seven hundred seventy-five dollars, (G) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2000, to June 30, 2007, inclusive, five thousand eight hundred ninety-one dollars, and (H) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, to June 30, 2012, inclusive, nine thousand six hundred eighty-seven dollars.

(10) "Number of children age five to seventeen, inclusive" means that enumerated in the most recent federal decennial census of population or enumerated in the current population report series issued by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, whichever is more recent and available on January first of the fiscal year two years prior to the fiscal year in which payment is to be made pursuant to section 10-262i.

(11) "Supplemental aid ratio" means .04 times the supplemental aid factor of a town divided by the highest supplemental aid factor when all towns are ranked from low to high, provided any town whose percentage of children eligible under the temporary family assistance program exceeds twenty-five shall have a supplemental aid ratio of .04.

(12) "Grant mastery percentage" means (A) for the school year ending June 30, 1989, average mastery percentage, and (B) for the school years ending June 30, 1990, through the school year ending June 30, 1995, the average mastery percentage plus the mastery improvement bonus, and (C) for each school year thereafter, the average mastery percentage.

(13) "Mastery count" of a town means for each school year the grant mastery percentage of the town multiplied by the number of resident students.

(14) "Mastery improvement bonus" means for each school year through the school year ending

June 30, 1995, seventy-five per cent of the difference between (A) the grant mastery percentage for the previous school year, and (B) the average mastery percentage for the school year, but not less than zero.

(15) "Mastery percentage" of a town for any school year means, using the mastery test data of record for the examination administered in such year, the number obtained by dividing (A) the total number of valid tests with scores below the state-wide standard for remedial assistance as determined by the Department of Education in each subject of the examinations pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 10-14n taken by resident students, by (B) the total number of such valid tests taken by such students.

(16) "Mastery test data of record" means (A) for any examination administered prior to the 2005-2006 school year, the data of record on the April thirtieth subsequent to the administration of the examinations pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 10-14n, except that school districts may, not later than the March first following the administration of an examination, file a request with the Department of Education for an adjustment of the mastery test data from such examination, and (B) for examinations administered in the 2005-2006 school year and each school year thereafter, the data of record on the December thirty-first subsequent to the administration of the examinations pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection (c) of section 10-14n, or such data adjusted by the Department of Education pursuant to a request by a local or regional board of education for an adjustment of the mastery test data from such examination filed with the department not later than the November thirtieth following the administration of the examination.

(17) "Number of children under the temporary family assistance program" means the number obtained by adding together the unduplicated aggregate number of children five to eighteen years of age eligible to receive benefits under the temporary family assistance program or its predecessor federal program, as appropriate, in October and May of each fiscal year, and dividing by two, such number to be certified and submitted annually, no later than the first day of July of the succeeding fiscal year, to the Commissioner of Education by the Commissioner of Social Services.

(18) "Per capita income" for each town means that enumerated in the most recent federal decennial census of population or that enumerated in the current population report series issued by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, whichever is more recent

and available on January first of the fiscal year two years prior to the fiscal year in which payment is to be made pursuant to section 10-262i.

(19) "Regional bonus" means, for any town which is a member of a regional school district and has students who attend such regional school district, an amount equal to one hundred dollars for each such student enrolled in the regional school district on October first or the full school day immediately preceding such date for the school year prior to the fiscal year in which the grant is to be paid multiplied by the ratio of the number of grades, kindergarten to grade twelve, inclusive, in the regional school district to thirteen.

(20) "Regular program expenditures" means (A) total current educational expenditures less (B) expenditures for (i) special education programs pursuant to subsection (h) of section 10-76f, (ii) pupil transportation eligible for reimbursement pursuant to section 10-266m, (iii) land and capital building expenditures, and equipment otherwise supported by a state grant pursuant to chapter 173, including debt service, provided, with respect to debt service, the principal amount of any debt incurred to pay an expense otherwise includable in regular program expenditures may be included as part of regular program expenditures in annual installments in accordance with a schedule approved by the Department of Education based upon substantially equal principal payments over the life of the debt, (iv) health services for nonpublic school children, (v) adult education, (C) expenditures directly attributable to (i) state grants received by or on behalf of school districts except grants for the categories of expenditures listed in subparagraphs (B)(i) to (B)(v), inclusive, of this subdivision and except grants received pursuant to section 10-262i and section 10-262c of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 1987, and except grants received pursuant to chapter 173, (ii) federal grants received by or on behalf of school districts except for adult education and federal impact aid, and (iii) receipts from the operation of child nutrition services and student activities services, (D) expenditures of funds from private and other sources, and (E) tuition received on account of nonresident students. The town of Woodstock may include as part of the current expenses of its public schools for each school year the amount expended for current expenses in that year by Woodstock Academy from income from its endowment funds upon receipt from said academy of a certified statement of such current expenses. The town of Winchester may include as part of the current expenses of its public school for each school year the amount expended for current expenses in that year by the Gilbert School from income from its endowment funds upon receipt from said school of a

certified statement of such current expenses.

(21) "Regular program expenditures per need student" means, in any year, the regular program expenditures of a town for such year divided by the number of total need students in the town for such school year, provided for towns which are members of a kindergarten to grade twelve, inclusive, regional school district and for such regional school district, "regular program expenditures per need student" means, in any year, the regular program expenditures of such regional school district divided by the sum of the number of total need students in all such member towns.

(22) "Resident students" means the number of pupils of the town enrolled in public schools at the expense of the town on October first or the full school day immediately preceding such date, provided the number shall be decreased by the Department of Education for failure to comply with the provisions of section 10-16 and shall be increased by one one-hundred-eightieth for each full-time equivalent school day in the school year immediately preceding such date of at least five hours of actual school work in excess of one hundred eighty days and nine hundred hours of actual school work and be increased by the full-time equivalent number of such pupils attending the summer sessions immediately preceding such date at the expense of the town; "enrolled" shall include pupils who are scheduled for vacation on the above date and who are expected to return to school as scheduled. Pupils participating in the program established pursuant to section 10-266aa shall be counted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (h) of section 10-266aa.

(23) "Schools" means nursery schools, kindergarten and grades one to twelve, inclusive.

(24) "State guaranteed wealth level" means (A) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, 1.8335 times the town wealth of the town with the median wealth as calculated using the data of record on December first of the fiscal year prior to the year in which the grant is to be paid pursuant to section 10-262i, (B) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1991, and 1992, 1.6651 times the town wealth of the town with such median wealth, (C) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1993, June 30, 1994, and June 30, 1995, 1.5361 times the town wealth of the town with the median wealth, (D) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1996, to June 30, 2007, inclusive, 1.55 times the town wealth of the town with the median wealth, and (E) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, and each fiscal year thereafter, 1.75 times the town wealth of the town with the median wealth.

(25) "Total need students" means the sum of (A) the number of resident students of the town for

the school year, except that for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2008, such number shall be reduced by one-quarter of the number resident students of the town for the school year enrolled in full-time approved interdistrict magnet school programs pursuant to section 10-264l, (B) (i) for any school year commencing prior to July 1, 1998, one-quarter the number of children under the temporary family assistance program for the prior fiscal year, and (ii) for the school years commencing July 1, 1998, to July 1, 2006, inclusive, one-quarter the number of children under the temporary family assistance program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1997, (C) for school years commencing July 1, 1995, to July 1, 2006, inclusive, one-quarter of the mastery count for the school year, (D) for school years commencing July 1, 1995, to July 1, 2006, inclusive, ten per cent of the number of eligible children, as defined in subdivision (1) of section 10-17e, for whom the board of education is not required to provide a program pursuant to section 10-17f, (E) for the school year commencing July 1, 2007, and each school year thereafter, fifteen per cent of the number of eligible students, as defined in subdivision (1) of section 10-17e, for whom the board of education is not required to provide a program pursuant to section 10-17f, and (F) for the school year commencing July 1, 2007, and each school year thereafter, thirty-three per cent of the number of children below the level of poverty.

(26) "Town wealth" means the average of a town's adjusted equalized net grand list divided by its total need students for the fiscal year prior to the year in which the grant is to be paid and its adjusted equalized net grand list divided by its population.

(27) "Population" of a town means that enumerated in the most recent federal decennial census of population or that enumerated in the current population report series issued by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census available on January first of the fiscal year two years prior to the fiscal year in which a grant is to be paid, whichever is most recent; except that any town whose enumerated population residing in state and federal institutions within such town and attributed to such town by the census exceeds forty per cent of such "population" shall have its population adjusted as follows: Persons who are incarcerated or in custodial situations, including, but not limited to jails, prisons, hospitals or training schools or persons who reside in dormitory facilities in schools, colleges, universities or on military bases shall not be counted in the "population" of a town.

(28) "Base revenue" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1995, means the sum of the grant entitlements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1995, of a town pursuant to section 10-262h and

subsection (a) of section 10-76g, including its proportional share, based on enrollment, of the revenue paid pursuant to section 10-76g, to the regional district of which the town is a member, and for each fiscal year thereafter means the amount of each town's entitlement pursuant to section 10-262h minus its density supplement, as determined pursuant to subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of section 10-262h, except that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003, each town's entitlement shall be determined without using the adjustments made to the previous year's grant pursuant to subparagraph (M) of subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of section 10-262h, except that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004, each town's entitlement shall be determined without using the adjustments made to the previous year's grant pursuant to subparagraph (N) of subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of section 10-262h.

(29) "Density" means the population of a town divided by the square miles of a town.

(30) "Density aid ratio" means the product of (A) the density of a town divided by the density of the town in the state with the highest density, and (B) .006273.

(31) "Mastery goal improvement count" means the product of (A) the difference between the percentage of state-wide mastery examination scores, pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of section 10-14n, at or above the mastery goal level for the most recently completed school year and the percentage of such scores for the prior school year, and (B) the resident students of the town, or zero, whichever is greater.

(32) "Target aid" means the sum of (A) the product of a town's base aid ratio, the foundation level and the town's total need students for the fiscal year prior to the year in which the grant is to be paid, (B) the product of a town's supplemental aid ratio, the foundation level and the sum of the portion of its total need students count described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subdivision (25) of this section for the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which the grant is to be paid, and the adjustments to its resident student count described in subdivision (22) of this section relative to length of school year and summer school sessions, and (C) the town's regional bonus.

(33) "Fully funded grant" means the sum of (A) the product of a town's base aid ratio, the foundation level and the town's total need students for the fiscal year prior to the year in which the grant is to be paid, and (B) the town's regional bonus.

(34) "Number of children below the level of poverty" means the number of children, ages five to seventeen, inclusive, in families in poverty, as determined under Part A of Title I of the No Child Left Behind Act, P.L. 107-110. The count for member towns of regional school districts shall be

the sum of towns' initial determination under Title I and the proportionate share of the regional districts determination based member enrollment in the regional district.

(35) "Current program expenditures" means (A) total current educational expenditures less (B) expenditures for (i) land and capital building expenditures, and equipment otherwise supported by a state grant pursuant to chapter 173, including debt service, provided, with respect to debt service, the principal amount of any debt incurred to pay an expense otherwise includable in current program expenditures may be included as part of current program expenditures in annual installments in accordance with a schedule approved by the Department of Education based upon substantially equal principal payments over the life of the debt, (ii) health services for nonpublic school children, and (iii) adult education, (C) expenditures directly attributable to (i) state grants received by or on behalf of school districts except grants for the categories of expenditures listed in subparagraphs (B)(i) to (B)(iii), inclusive, of this subdivision and except grants received pursuant to section 10-262i and section 10-262c of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 1987, and except grants received pursuant to chapter 173, (ii) federal grants received by or on behalf of school districts except for adult education and federal impact aid, and (iii) receipts from the operation of child nutrition services and student activities services, (D) expenditures of funds from private and other sources, and (E) tuition received on account of nonresident students. The town of Woodstock may include as part of the current expenses of its public schools for each school year the amount expended for current expenses in that year by Woodstock Academy from income from its endowment funds upon receipt from said academy of a certified statement of such current expenses. The town of Winchester may include as part of the current expenses of its public school for each school year the amount expended for current expenses in that year by the Gilbert School from income from its endowment funds upon receipt from said school of a certified statement of such current expenses.

(36) "Current program expenditures per resident student" means, in any year, the current program expenditures of a town for such year divided by the number of resident students in the town for such school year.

(37) "Base aid" means the amount of the grant pursuant to section 10-262h that a town was eligible to receive for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007.

(Amended) Sec. 10-264i. Transportation grants for interdistrict magnet school programs.

(a) (1) A local or regional board of education, (2) regional educational service center, (3) the Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges on behalf of [Manchester] Quinebaug Valley Community College, [or] (4) cooperative arrangement pursuant to section 10-158a, or (5) to assist the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as determined by the Commissioner of Education, (A) the Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges on behalf of a regional community-technical college, (B) the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University System on behalf of a state university, (C) the Board of Trustees for The University of Connecticut on behalf of the university, (D) the board of governors for an independent college or university, as defined in section 10a-37, or the equivalent of such a board, on behalf of the independent college or university, and (E) any other third-party not-for-profit corporation approved by the commissioner which transports a child to an interdistrict magnet school program, as defined in section 10-264l of the 2008 supplement to the general statutes, in a town other than the town in which the child resides shall be eligible pursuant to section 10-264e to receive a grant for the cost of transporting such child in accordance with this section. The amount of such grant shall not exceed an amount equal to the number of such children transported multiplied by one thousand three hundred dollars. The Department of Education shall provide such grants within available appropriations. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent a local or regional board of education, regional educational service center or cooperative arrangement from receiving reimbursement under section 10-266m of the 2008 supplement to the general statutes for reasonable transportation expenses for which such board, service center or cooperative arrangement is not reimbursed pursuant to this section.

(b) Grants under this section shall be contingent on documented costs of providing such transportation. Eligible local and regional boards of education, regional educational service centers and cooperative arrangements shall submit applications for grants under this section to the Commissioner of Education in such form and at such times as he prescribes. Grants pursuant to this section shall be paid as follows: In October one-half of the estimated eligible transportation costs and the balance of such costs in May.

(c) Each local and regional board of education, regional educational service center and cooperative arrangement participating in the grant program shall prepare a financial statement of expenditures which shall be submitted to the Department of Education on or before September first of the fiscal year immediately following each fiscal year in which the school district, regional educational service center or cooperative arrangement participates in the grant program. Based on such statement, any underpayment or overpayment may be calculated and adjusted by the Department of Education in the grant for any subsequent year.

[(d) The Department of Education may retain up to one per cent of the amount appropriated pursuant to this section for program evaluation and administration.]

(Amended) Sec. 10-264l (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Grants for the operation of interdistrict magnet school programs. Transportation. Special education. (a) The Department of Education shall, within available appropriations, establish a grant program (1) to assist (A) local and regional boards of education, (B) regional educational service centers, (C) the Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges on behalf of [Manchester] Quinebaug Valley Community College, and (D) cooperative arrangements pursuant to section 10-158a, and (2) in assisting the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as determined by the Commissioner of Education, to assist (A) the Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges on behalf of a regional community-technical college, (B) the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University System on behalf of a state university, (D) the Board of Trustees for The University of Connecticut on behalf of the university, (D) the board of governors for an independent college or university, as defined in section 10a-37, or the equivalent of such a board, on behalf of the independent college or university, and (E) any other third-party not-for-profit corporation approved by the commissioner with the operation of interdistrict magnet school programs. All interdistrict magnet schools shall be operated in conformance with the same laws and regulations applicable to public schools. For the purposes of this section "an interdistrict magnet school program" means a program which [(1)] (i) supports racial, ethnic and economic diversity, [(2)] (ii) offers a special and high quality curriculum, and [(3)] (iii) requires students who are enrolled to

attend at least half-time. An interdistrict magnet school program does not include a regional [vocational agriculture] agricultural science and technology school, a regional vocational-technical school or a regional special education center. On and after July 1, 2000, the governing authority for each interdistrict magnet school program that is in operation prior to July 1, 2005, shall restrict the number of students that may enroll in the program from a participating district to eighty per cent of the total enrollment of the program. The governing authority for each interdistrict magnet school program that begins operations on or after July 1, 2005, shall [(A)] restrict the number of students that may enroll in the program from a participating district to seventy-five per cent of the total enrollment of the program, and [(B)] maintain such a school enrollment that at least twenty-five per cent but not more than seventy-five per cent of the students enrolled are pupils of racial minorities, as defined in section 10-226a.

(b) Applications for interdistrict magnet school program operating grants awarded pursuant to this section shall be submitted annually to the Commissioner of Education at such time and in such manner as the commissioner prescribes. In determining whether an application shall be approved and funds awarded pursuant to this section, the commissioner shall consider, but such consideration shall not be limited to: (1) Whether the program offered by the school is likely to increase student achievement; (2) whether the program is likely to reduce racial, ethnic and economic isolation; (3) the percentage of the student enrollment in the program from each participating district; and (4) the proposed operating budget and the sources of funding for the interdistrict magnet school. In the case of an interdistrict magnet school that will assist the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as determined by the commissioner, the commissioner shall also consider whether the school is meeting the desegregation standards set forth in said stipulation and order. If such school has not met the desegregation standards by the second year of operation, it shall not be entitled to receive a grant pursuant to this section unless the commissioner finds that it is appropriate to award a grant for an additional year or years for purposes of compliance with said stipulation and order. If requested by the commissioner, the applicant shall meet with the commissioner or the commissioner's designee to discuss the budget and sources of funding. [The] Except as provided in this section, the commissioner shall not award a grant to a

program that is in operation prior to July 1, 2005, if more than eighty per cent of its total enrollment is from one school district, except that the commissioner may award a grant for good cause, for any one year, on behalf of an otherwise eligible magnet school program, if more than eighty per cent of the total enrollment is from one district. The commissioner shall not award a grant to a program that begins operations on or after July 1, 2005, if more than seventy-five per cent of its total enrollment is from one school district or if less than twenty-five or more than seventy-five per cent of the students enrolled are pupils of racial minorities, as defined in section 10-226a, except that the commissioner may award a grant for good cause, for one year, on behalf of an otherwise eligible interdistrict magnet school program, if more than seventy-five per cent of the total enrollment is from one district or less than twenty-five or more than seventy-five per cent of the students enrolled are pupils of racial minorities. The commissioner may not award grants pursuant to such an exception for a second consecutive year except as provided for in the 2008 stipulation for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neil, et al., as determined by the commissioner.

(c) (1) The maximum amount each interdistrict magnet school program, except those described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subdivision (3) of this subsection, shall be eligible to receive per enrolled student who is not a resident of the town operating the magnet school shall be (A) six thousand sixteen dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, (B) six thousand seven hundred thirty dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, (C) seven thousand four hundred forty dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and (D) eight thousand one hundred fifty-eight dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. The per pupil grant for each enrolled student who is a resident of the town operating the magnet school program shall be three thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, and each fiscal year thereafter. (2) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003, and each fiscal year thereafter, the commissioner may, within available appropriations, provide supplemental grants for the purposes of enhancing educational programs in such interdistrict magnet schools, as the commissioner determines. Such grants shall be made after the commissioner has reviewed and approved the total operating budget for such schools, including all revenue and expenditure estimates. (3) (A) Each interdistrict magnet school operated by a regional educational service center that enrolls less than fifty-five per cent of the school's students from a single town, or a regional

educational service center that enrolls less than sixty per cent of its students from Hartford pursuant to the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., shall receive a per pupil grant in the amount of (i) six thousand two hundred fifty dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, (ii) six thousand five hundred dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, (iii) seven thousand sixty dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, (iv) seven thousand six hundred twenty dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, (v) eight thousand one hundred eighty dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and (vi) eight thousand seven hundred forty-one dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. (B) Each interdistrict magnet school operated by a regional educational service center that enrolls at least fifty-five per cent of the school's students from a single town, or a regional educational service center that enrolls at least sixty per cent of its students from Hartford pursuant to the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., shall receive a per pupil grant for each enrolled student who is not a resident of the district that enrolls at least fifty-five per cent of the school's students in the amount of (i) six thousand sixteen dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, (ii) six thousand seven hundred thirty dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, (iii) seven thousand four hundred forty dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and (iv) eight thousand one hundred fifty-eight dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. The per pupil grant for each enrolled student who is a resident of the district that enrolls at least fifty-five per cent of the school's students shall be three thousand dollars. (C) Each interdistrict magnet school operated by a regional educational service center that enrolls at least fifty-five per cent of the school's students from a single town shall receive a per pupil grant in an amount that is at least three thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, and for each fiscal year thereafter. (4) The amounts of the grants determined pursuant to this subsection shall be proportionately adjusted, if necessary, within available appropriations, and in no case shall any grant pursuant to this section exceed the reasonable operating budget of the interdistrict magnet school program, less revenues from other sources. Any interdistrict magnet school program operating less than full-time, but at least half-time, shall be eligible to receive a grant equal to sixty-five per cent of the grant amount determined pursuant to this subsection. (5) Within available appropriations, the commissioner may make grants to [regional educational service centers] the following

entities that operate an interdistrict magnet school that assists the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as determined by the commissioner and that provide academic support programs and summer school educational programs approved by the commissioner to students participating in [the] such interdistrict magnet school program: (A) Regional educational service centers, (B) local and regional boards of education, (C) the Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges on behalf of a regional community-technical college, (D) the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University System on behalf of a state university, (E) the Board of Trustees for The University of Connecticut on behalf of the university, (F) the board of governors for an independent college or university, as defined in section 10a-37, or the equivalent of such a board, on behalf of the independent college or university, (G) cooperative arrangements pursuant to section 10-158a, and (H) any other third-party not-for-profit corporation approved by the commissioner. (6) Within available appropriations, the Commissioner of Education may make grants, in an amount not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars, for start-up costs associated with the development of new interdistrict magnet school programs that assist the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as determined by the commissioner, to the following entities that develop such a program: (A) Regional educational service centers, (B) local and regional boards of education, (C) the Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges on behalf of a regional community-technical college, (D) the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University System on behalf of a state university, (E) the Board of Trustees for The University of Connecticut on behalf of the university, (F) the board of governors for an independent college or university, as defined in section 10a-37, or the equivalent of such a board, on behalf of the independent college or university, (G) cooperative arrangements pursuant to section 10-158a, and (H) any other third-party not-for-profit corporation approved by the commissioner.

(d) Grants made pursuant to this section, except those made pursuant to subdivision (6) of subsection (c) of this section, shall be paid as follows: Fifty per cent by September first and the balance by January first of each fiscal year. The January first payment shall be adjusted to reflect actual interdistrict magnet school program enrollment as of the

preceding October first, if the actual level of enrollment is lower than the projected enrollment stated in the approved grant application.

(e) The Department of Education may retain up to one-half of one per cent of the amount appropriated for purposes of this section for program evaluation and administration.

(f) Each local or regional school district in which an interdistrict magnet school is located shall provide the same kind of transportation to its children enrolled in such interdistrict magnet school as it provides to its children enrolled in other public schools in such local or regional school district. The parent or guardian of a child denied the transportation services required to be provided pursuant to this subsection may appeal such denial in the manner provided in sections 10-186 and 10-187.

(g) On or before October fifteenth of each year, the Commissioner of Education shall determine if interdistrict magnet school enrollment is below the number of students for which funds were appropriated. If the commissioner determines that the enrollment is below such number, the additional funds shall not lapse but shall be used by the commissioner for grants for interdistrict cooperative programs pursuant to section 10-74d.

(h) In the case of a student identified as requiring special education, the school district in which the student resides shall: (1) Hold the planning and placement team meeting for such student and shall invite representatives from the interdistrict magnet school to participate in such meeting; and (2) pay the interdistrict magnet school an amount equal to the difference between the reasonable cost of educating such student and the sum of the amount received by the interdistrict magnet school for such student pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and amounts received from other state, federal, local or private sources calculated on a per pupil basis. Such school district shall be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to section 10-76g. If a student requiring special education attends an interdistrict magnet school on a full-time basis, such interdistrict magnet school shall be responsible for ensuring that such student receives the services mandated by the student's individualized education program whether such services are provided by the interdistrict magnet school or by the school district in which the student resides.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the enrollment of nonpublic school students in an interdistrict magnet school program that operates less than full-time, provided (1) such students constitute no more than five per cent of the full-time equivalent enrollment in such magnet school program, and (2) such students are not counted for purposes of determining the

amount of grants pursuant to this section and section 10-264i.

(j) **(1) After accommodating students from participating districts in accordance with [the] an approved enrollment agreement, an interdistrict magnet school operator that has unused student capacity may enroll directly into its program any interested student. A student from a district that is not participating in [the] an interdistrict magnet school or the interdistrict student attendance program pursuant to section 10-266aa of the 2008 supplement to the general statutes, as amended by this act, to an extent determined by the Commissioner of Education shall be given preference. The local or regional board of education otherwise responsible for educating such student shall contribute funds to support the operation of the interdistrict magnet school in an amount equal to the per student tuition, if any, charged to participating districts. (2) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, [such tuition shall be in an amount that is equal to seventy-five per cent of the difference between the average per pupil expenditure of the magnet school for the prior fiscal year and the amount of any per pupil state subsidy calculated under subsection (c) of this section. If any such board of education fails to pay such tuition, the commissioner may withhold from such school district a sum payable under section 10-262h in an amount not to exceed the amount of the unpaid tuition to the magnet school and transfer such money to the fiscal agent for the interdistrict magnet school as a supplementary grant for the operation of the interdistrict magnet school program. For purposes of calculating grants pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, "participating district" includes districts whose students enroll directly in interdistrict magnet schools pursuant to this subsection] any tuition charged to a local or regional board of education by a regional educational service center operating an interdistrict magnet school shall be in an amount equal to at least seventy-five per cent of the difference between (A) the average per pupil expenditure of the magnet school for the prior fiscal year, and (B) the amount of any per pupil state subsidy calculated under subsection (c) of this section plus any revenue from other sources calculated on a per pupil basis, provided no increase in tuition charged on a per pupil basis shall be more than ten per cent of that charged for the previous fiscal year. If any such board of education fails to pay such tuition, the commissioner may withhold from such board's town or towns a sum payable under section 10-262i of the 2008 supplement to the general statutes in an amount not to exceed the amount of the unpaid tuition to the magnet**

school and pay such money to the fiscal agent for the magnet school as a supplementary grant for the operation of the interdistrict magnet school program. (3) A participating district shall provide opportunities for its students to attend an interdistrict magnet school in a number that is at least equal to the number specified in any written agreement with an interdistrict magnet school operator or in a number that is at least equal to the average number of students that the participating district enrolled in such magnet school during the previous three school years.

(k) (1) Each interdistrict magnet school operated by a regional educational service center shall annually file with the Commissioner of Education a financial audit in such form as prescribed by the commissioner. (2) Annually, the commissioner shall randomly select one interdistrict magnet school operated by a regional educational service center to be subject to a comprehensive financial audit conducted by an auditor selected by the commissioner. The regional educational service center shall be responsible for all costs associated with the audit conducted pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision.

(Amended) Sec. 10-266m (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Transportation

grants. (a) A local or regional board of education providing transportation in accordance with the provisions of sections 10-54, 10-66ee, 10-97, 10-158a, 10-273a, 10-277 and 10-281 shall be reimbursed for a percentage of such transportation costs as follows:

(1) The percentage of pupil transportation costs reimbursed to a local board of education shall be determined by (A) ranking each town in the state in descending order from one to one hundred sixty-nine according to such town's adjusted equalized net grand list per capita, as defined in section 10-261; (B) based upon such ranking, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 2-32a, (i) except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, a percentage of zero shall be assigned to towns ranked from one to thirteen and a percentage of not less than zero nor more than sixty shall be determined for the towns ranked from fourteen to one hundred sixty-nine on a continuous scale, except that any such percentage shall be increased by twenty percentage points in accordance with section 10-97, where applicable and (ii) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1997, and for each fiscal year thereafter, a percentage of zero shall be assigned to towns ranked from one to seventeen and a percentage of not less than zero nor more than sixty shall be determined for the towns ranked from eighteen to one hundred sixty-nine on a continuous scale.

(2) The percentage of pupil transportation costs reimbursed to a regional board of education shall be determined by its ranking. Such ranking shall be determined by (A) multiplying the total population, as defined in section 10-261, of each town in the district by such town's ranking, as determined in subdivision (1) of this section, (B) adding together the figures determined under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, and (C) dividing the total computed under subparagraph (B) of this subdivision by the total population of all towns in the district. The ranking of each regional board of education shall be rounded to the next higher whole number and each such board shall receive the same reimbursement percentage as would a town with the same rank, provided such percentage shall be increased in the case of a secondary regional school district by an additional five percentage points and, in the case of any other regional school district by an additional ten percentage points.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions (1) and (2) of this section, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1997, and for each fiscal year thereafter, no local or regional board of education shall receive a grant of less than one thousand dollars.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2004, to June 30, 2009, inclusive, the amount of transportation grants payable to local or regional boards of education shall be reduced proportionately if the total of such grants in such year exceeds the amount appropriated for such grants for such year.

(b) A cooperative arrangement established pursuant to section 10-158a which provides transportation in accordance with said section shall be reimbursed for a percentage of such transportation costs in accordance with its ranking pursuant to this subsection. The ranking shall be determined by (1) multiplying the total population, as defined in section 10-261, of each town in the cooperative arrangement by such town's ranking as determined pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, (2) adding such products, and (3) dividing such sum by the total population of all towns in the cooperative arrangement. The ranking of each cooperative arrangement shall be rounded to the next higher whole number and each cooperative arrangement shall receive the same reimbursement percentage as a town with the same rank.

(NEW) (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the Commissioner of Education may provide grants, within available appropriations, in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars per pupil, to local and regional boards of education and regional educational service centers that transport Hartford students out-of-district to a regional

vocational-technical school or a regional agricultural science and technology education center to assist the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as determined by the commissioner, for the costs associated with such transportation.

(Amended) Sec. 10-266aa (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). State-wide interdistrict public school attendance program. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Receiving district" means any school district that accepts students under the program established pursuant to this section;

(2) "Sending district" means any school district that sends students it would otherwise be legally responsible for educating to another school district under the program; and

(3) "Minority students" means students who are "pupils of racial minorities", as defined in section 10-226a.

(b) There is established, within available appropriations, an interdistrict public school attendance program. The purpose of the program shall be to: (1) Improve academic achievement; (2) reduce racial, ethnic and economic isolation or preserve racial and ethnic balance; and (3) provide a choice of educational programs for students enrolled in the public schools. The Department of Education shall provide oversight for the program, including the setting of reasonable limits for the transportation of students participating in the program, and may provide for the incremental expansion of the program for the school year commencing in 2000 for each town required to participate in the program pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

(c) The program shall be phased in as provided in this subsection. (1) For the school year commencing in 1998, and for each school year thereafter, the program shall be in operation in the Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport regions. The Hartford program shall operate as a continuation of the program described in section 10-266j. Students who reside in Hartford, New Haven or Bridgeport may attend school in another school district in the region and students who reside in such other school districts may attend school in Hartford, New Haven or Bridgeport, provided, beginning with the 2001-2002 school year, the proportion of students who are not minority students to the total number of students leaving Hartford, Bridgeport or New Haven to participate in the program shall not be greater than the proportion of students who were not minority students in the prior school year to the total number of students enrolled in Hartford,

Bridgeport or New Haven in the prior school year. The regional educational service center operating the program shall make program participation decisions in accordance with the requirements of this subdivision. (2) For the school year commencing in 2000, and for each school year thereafter, the program shall be in operation in New London, provided beginning with the 2001-2002 school year, the proportion of students who are not minority students to the total number of students leaving New London to participate in the program shall not be greater than the proportion of students who were not minority students in the prior year to the total number of students enrolled in New London in the prior school year. The regional educational service center operating the program shall make program participation decisions in accordance with this subdivision. (3) The Department of Education may provide, within available appropriations, grants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003, to the remaining regional educational service centers to assist school districts in planning for a voluntary program of student enrollment in every priority school district, pursuant to section 10-266p, which is interested in participating in accordance with this subdivision. For the school year commencing in 2003, and for each school year thereafter, the voluntary enrollment program may be in operation in every priority school district in the state. Students from other school districts in the area of a priority school district, as determined by the regional educational service center pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, may attend school in the priority school district, provided such students bring racial, ethnic and economic diversity to the priority school district and do not increase the racial, ethnic and economic isolation in the priority school district.

(d) School districts which received students from New London under the program during the 2000-2001 school year shall allow such students to attend school in the district until they graduate from high school. The attendance of such students in such program shall not be supported by grants pursuant to subsections (f) and (g) of this section but shall be supported, in the same amounts as provided for in said subsections, by interdistrict cooperative grants pursuant to section 10-74d to the regional educational service centers operating such programs.

(e) Once the program is in operation in the region served by a regional educational service center pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, the Department of Education shall provide an annual grant to such regional educational service center to assist school districts in its area in administering the program and to provide staff to assist students participating in the program to make the transition to a new school and to act as a liaison between the parents of such students

and the new school district. Each regional educational service center shall determine which school districts in its area are located close enough to a priority school district to make participation in the program feasible in terms of student transportation pursuant to subsection (f) of this section, provided any student participating in the program prior to July 1, 1999, shall be allowed to continue to attend the same school such student attended prior to said date in the receiving district until the student completes the highest grade in such school. Each regional educational service center shall convene, annually, a meeting of representatives of such school districts in order for such school districts to report, by March thirty-first, the number of spaces available for the following school year for out-of-district students under the program. Annually, each regional educational service center shall provide a count of such spaces to the Department of Education by April fifteenth. If there are more students who seek to attend school in a receiving district than there are spaces available, the regional educational service center shall assist the school district in determining attendance by the use of a lottery or lotteries designed to preserve or increase racial, ethnic and economic diversity, except that the regional educational service center shall give preference to siblings and to students who would otherwise attend a school that has lost its accreditation by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges or has been identified as in need of improvement pursuant to the No Child Left Behind Act, P.L. 107-110. The admission policies shall be consistent with section 10-15c and this section. No receiving district shall recruit students under the program for athletic or extracurricular purposes. Each receiving district shall allow out-of-district students it accepts to attend school in the district until they graduate from high school.

(f) The Department of Education shall provide grants to regional educational service centers or local or regional boards of education for the reasonable cost of transportation for students participating in the program. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003, and each fiscal year thereafter, the department shall provide such grants within available appropriations, provided the state-wide average of such grants does not exceed an amount equal to three thousand two hundred fifty dollars for each student transported, except that the Commissioner of Education may grant to regional educational service centers additional sums from funds remaining in the appropriation for such transportation services if needed to offset transportation costs that exceed such maximum amount. The regional educational service centers shall provide reasonable transportation services to high school students who wish to participate in supervised

extracurricular activities. For purposes of this section, the number of students transported shall be determined on September first of each fiscal year.

(g) The Department of Education shall provide, within available appropriations, an annual grant to the local or regional board of education for each receiving district in an amount not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for each out-of-district student who attends school in the receiving district under the program. Each town which receives funds pursuant to this subsection shall make such funds available to its local or regional board of education in supplement to any other local appropriation, other state or federal grant or other revenue to which the local or regional board of education is entitled.

(h) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, each sending district and each receiving district shall divide the number of children participating in the program who reside in such district or attend school in such district by two for purposes of the counts for subdivision (22) of section 10-262f and subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 10-261.

(i) In the case of an out-of-district student who requires special education and related services, the sending district shall pay the receiving district an amount equal to the difference between the reasonable cost of providing such special education and related services to such student and the amount received by the receiving district pursuant to subsection (g) of this section and in the case of students participating pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, the per pupil amount received pursuant to section 10-74d. The sending district shall be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to section 10-76g.

(j) Nothing in this section shall prohibit school districts from charging tuition to other school districts that do not have a high school pursuant to section 10-33.

(k) On or before October fifteenth of each year, the Commissioner of Education shall determine if the enrollment in the program pursuant to subsection (c) of this section for the fiscal year is below the number of students for which funds were appropriated. If the commissioner determines that the enrollment is below such number, the additional funds shall not lapse but shall be used by the commissioner in accordance with this subsection. (1) Any amount up to five hundred thousand dollars of such nonlapsing funds shall be used for supplemental grants to receiving districts on a pro rata basis for each out-of-district student in the program pursuant to subsection (c) of this section who attends the same school in the receiving district as at least nine other such out-of-district students, not to exceed one thousand dollars per student. (2) Any

remaining nonlapsing funds shall be used for interdistrict cooperative grants pursuant to section 10-74d.

(l) For purposes of the state-wide mastery examinations under section 10-14n, students participating in the program established pursuant to this section shall be considered residents of the school district in which they attend school.

(m) Within available appropriations, the commissioner may make grants to regional education service centers which provide summer school educational programs approved by the commissioner to students participating in the program.

(n) The Commissioner of Education may provide grants for children in the Hartford program described in this section to participate in [an] preschool and all day kindergarten [program] programs. In addition to the subsidy provided to the receiving district for educational services, such grants may be used for the provision of before and after-school care and remedial services for the preschool and kindergarten students participating in the program.

[(o) Within available appropriations, the commissioner may make grants for kindergarten and preschool programs in the Sheff region which are approved by the commissioner for students participating in the program pursuant to this section.]

[(p)] (o) Within available appropriations, the commissioner may make grants for academic student support for programs pursuant to this section [in the Sheff region approved by the Commissioner of Education] that assist the state in meeting the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as determined by the commissioner.

[(q) For purposes of this section, "Sheff region" means the school districts for the towns of Avon, Bloomfield, Canton, East Granby, East Hartford, East Windsor, Ellington, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Manchester, Newington, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, South Windsor, Suffield, Vernon, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor and Windsor Locks.]

Sec. 10-273a. Reimbursement for transportation to and from elementary and secondary schools. Any town transporting children to and from any public elementary school, including kindergartens, or to and from any public secondary school within said town shall be reimbursed for

the cost of such pupil transportation annually in accordance with the provisions of sections 10-97 and 10-266m.

Sec. 10-277. Reimbursement for transportation of high school pupils from towns or regional school districts not maintaining high schools. Transportation to nonpublic schools. (a) For the purposes of this section, "high school" means any public high school or public junior high school approved by the State Board of Education.

(b) Any town or regional school district which does not maintain a high school shall pay the reasonable and necessary cost of transportation of any pupil under twenty-one years of age who resides with such pupil's parents or guardian in such school district and who, with the written consent of the board of education, attends any high school approved by the State Board of Education. The town or regional board of education may, upon request, enter into a written agreement with the parents of any high school pupil permitting such pupil to attend an approved public high school other than that to which transportation is furnished by the school district and each may pay such costs of transportation as may be agreed upon. Such necessary and reasonable cost of transportation shall be paid by the town treasurer or the regional school district treasurer upon order of the superintendent of schools, as authorized by the board of education. The board of education may also, at its discretion, provide additional transportation for any pupil attending such high school to and from the point of embarkation in the town in which the pupil resides. Annually, on or before September first, the superintendent of schools of each school district so transporting pupils to high school shall certify under oath to the State Board of Education the names of the towns to which such pupils were transported together with the total cost to the town of such transportation. Upon application to the State Board of Education, any town or regional school district which so provides transportation for high school pupils enrolled in a school not maintained by such district pursuant to this section shall, annually, be reimbursed by the state for such transportation in accordance with the provisions of sections 10-97 and 10-266m.

(c) Any town or regional school district which is transporting students to a high school, shall have the authority, at its discretion, to furnish similar transportation to nonpublic high schools or junior high schools located within the same town to which the town or regional school district is transporting students in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, or to nonpublic high schools or junior high schools located in a town adjacent to the transporting town or regional school district, or to a town adjacent to the town in which is located the public high school or junior high school to

which the students are transported. If such town or regional school district does provide such transportation, it shall be reimbursed in the same manner and amounts as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(d) Any town or regional school district which provides transportation services pursuant to the provisions of this section may suspend such services in accordance with the provisions of section 10-233c.

Sec. 10-280a. Transportation for pupils in nonprofit private schools outside school district.

Any local or regional board of education may provide transportation to a student attending an elementary or secondary nonpublic school, not conducted for profit and approved by the State Board of Education, outside the school district wherein such student resides with a parent or guardian, provided such elementary or secondary nonpublic school is located within the state of Connecticut. Any local or regional board of education which provides transportation services pursuant to this section may suspend such services in accordance with the provisions of section 10-233c.

Sec. 10-281 (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes). Transportation for pupils in

nonprofit private schools within school district. (a) Any municipality or school district shall provide, for its children enrolled in any grade, from kindergarten to twelve, inclusive, attending nonpublic nonprofit schools therein, the same kind of transportation services provided for its children in such grades attending public schools when a majority of the children attending such a nonpublic school are residents of the state of Connecticut. Such determination shall be based on the ratio of pupils who are residents to all pupils enrolled in each such school on October first or the full school day immediately preceding such date, during the school year next preceding that in which the transportation services are to be provided. For purposes of this section, residency means continuous and permanent physical presence within the state, except that temporary absences for short periods of time shall not affect the establishment of residency. In no case shall a municipality or school district be required to expend for transportation to any nonpublic school, in any one school year, a per pupil transportation expenditure greater than an amount double the local per pupil expenditure for public school transportation during the last completed school year. In the event that such per pupil expenditure for transportation to a nonprofit

nonpublic school may exceed double the local per pupil expenditure, the municipality or school district may allocate its share of said transportation on a per pupil, per school basis and may pay, at its option, its share of said transportation directly to the provider of the transportation services on a monthly basis over the period such service is provided or provide such service for a period of time which constitutes less than the entire school year. Any such municipality or school district providing transportation services under this section may suspend such services in accordance with the provisions of section 10-233c. Any such municipality or school district providing transportation under this section shall be reimbursed only for the cost of such transportation as is required by this section upon the same basis and in the same manner as such municipality or school district is reimbursed for transporting children attending its public schools. The parent or guardian of any student who is denied the kind of transportation services required to be provided by this section may seek a remedy in the same manner as is provided for parents of public school children in section 10-186 and section 10-187. (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2004, to June 30, 2009, inclusive, the amount of the grants payable to local or regional boards of education in accordance with this section shall be reduced proportionately if the total of such grants in such year exceeds the amount appropriated for purposes of this section.

Sec. 14-275a. Use of standard school bus required, when. Use of mass transportation permitted, when. Use of certain motor vehicles prohibited.

(a) No town or regional school district shall transport or enter into a contract for the transportation of students under the age of twenty-one years to and from school in any motor vehicle accommodating more than fifteen students other than a school bus conforming to the provisions of section 14-275.

(b) On and after July 1, 1990, no motor vehicle with a seating capacity of more than ten passengers other than a school bus conforming to the provisions of section 14-275 may be initially registered for use in this state for the transportation of students under the age of twenty-one years to and from school. On and after July 1, 1994, no motor vehicle with a seating capacity of more than ten passengers other than a school bus conforming to the provisions of section 14-275 may be used for the transportation of such students to and from school.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, a town, regional school district, public, private or religious school may use the services of any mass transportation system to transport such students to and from school.

(d) No motor vehicle having (1) on and after July 1, 1992, a wheel base of less than one hundred and one inches, or (2) on and after July 1, 1991, a convertible top or an open body may be used by a carrier for the transportation of students under the age of twenty-one years to and from school.

Sec. 14-275b. Transportation of mobility impaired students. The provisions of section 14-275 and subsection (b) of section 14-275a shall not apply to any motor vehicle when used exclusively for the transportation of mobility impaired students under the age of twenty-one, provided such motor vehicle has been approved for such purpose by the commissioner.

Sec. 14-275c. Regulations re school buses and motor vehicles used to transport special education students. Operators age seventy or older. (a) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, make, alter or repeal regulations governing the inspection, registration, operation and maintenance of school buses and the licensing of the operators of such vehicles. Such regulations shall incorporate the requirements of 49 CFR 383.123 regarding the qualifications of each applicant for an endorsement to operate a school bus, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 14-44, as amended by this act.

(b) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, governing (1) the inspection, registration, operation and maintenance of motor vehicles used by any carrier to transport children requiring special education, and (2) the licensing of operators of such vehicles. A person who has attained the age of seventy shall be allowed to hold a license endorsement for the purpose of operating a motor vehicle to transport children requiring special education provided he meets the minimum physical requirements set by the commissioner and agrees to submit to a physical examination at least twice a year or when requested to do so by the superintendent of the school system in which he intends to operate such vehicle.

Sec. 14-281d. Duties of operators of student transportation vehicles re receipt or discharge of school children. No operator of a student transportation vehicle, as defined in section 14-212, while engaged in the transportation of school children to and from school or school activities may

receive or discharge any child in a location where such child may cross any highway to board the vehicle or to reach his residence or other destination, except as approved by the Commissioner of Education.

Sec. 14-296aa. Use of hand-held mobile telephones and mobile electronic devices by motor vehicle operators and school bus drivers, prohibited or restricted, when. Penalties.

(a) For purposes of this subsection and subsections (b), (c) and (d) of this section, the following terms have the following meanings: (1) "Mobile telephone" means a cellular, analog, wireless or digital telephone capable of sending or receiving telephone communications without an access line for service. (2) "Using" or "use" means holding a hand-held mobile telephone to, or in the immediate proximity of, the user's ear. (3) "Hand-held mobile telephone" means a mobile telephone with which a user engages in a call using at least one hand. (4) "Hands-free accessory" means an attachment, add-on, built-in feature, or addition to a mobile telephone, whether or not permanently installed in a motor vehicle, that, when used, allows the vehicle operator to maintain both hands on the steering wheel. (5) "Hands-free mobile telephone" means a hand-held mobile telephone that has an internal feature or function, or that is equipped with an attachment or addition, whether or not permanently part of such hand-held mobile telephone, by which a user engages in a call without the use of either hand, whether or not the use of either hand is necessary to activate, deactivate or initiate a function of such telephone. (6) "Engage in a call" means talking into or listening on a hand-held mobile telephone, but does not include holding a hand-held mobile telephone to activate, deactivate or initiate a function of such telephone. (7) "Immediate proximity" means the distance that permits the operator of a hand-held mobile telephone to hear telecommunications transmitted over such hand-held mobile telephone, but does not require physical contact with such operator's ear. (8) "Mobile electronic device" means any hand-held or other portable electronic equipment capable of providing data communication between two or more persons, including a text messaging device, a paging device, a personal digital assistant, a laptop computer, equipment that is capable of playing a video game or a digital video disk, or equipment on which digital photographs are taken or transmitted, or any combination thereof, but does not include any audio equipment or any equipment installed in a motor vehicle for the purpose of providing navigation, emergency

assistance to the operator of such motor vehicle or video entertainment to the passengers in the rear seats of such motor vehicle.

(b) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subsections (a), (c) and (d) of this section, no person shall operate a motor vehicle upon a highway, as defined in subsection (a) of section 14-1, while using a hand-held mobile telephone to engage in a call or while using a mobile electronic device while such vehicle is in motion. (2) An operator of a motor vehicle who holds a hand-held mobile telephone to, or in the immediate proximity of, his or her ear while such vehicle is in motion is presumed to be engaging in a call within the meaning of this section. The presumption established by this subdivision is rebuttable by evidence tending to show that the operator was not engaged in a call. (3) The provisions of this subsection and subsection (a) of this section shall not be construed as authorizing the seizure or forfeiture of a hand-held mobile telephone or a mobile electronic device, unless otherwise provided by law. (4) Subdivision (1) of this subsection does not apply to: (A) The use of a hand-held mobile telephone for the sole purpose of communicating with any of the following regarding an emergency situation: An emergency response operator; a hospital, physician's office or health clinic; an ambulance company; a fire department; or a police department, or (B) any of the following persons while in the performance of his or her official duties and within the scope of his or her employment: A peace officer, as defined in subdivision (9) of section 53a-3, a firefighter or an operator of an ambulance or authorized emergency vehicle, as defined in subsection (a) of section 14-1, or (C) the use of a hands-free mobile telephone.

(c) No person shall use a hand-held mobile telephone or other electronic device, including those with hands-free accessories, or a mobile electronic device while operating a moving school bus that is carrying passengers, except that this subsection does not apply to (1) a school bus driver who places an emergency call to school officials, or (2) the use of a hand-held mobile telephone as provided in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of this section.

(d) No person under eighteen years of age shall use any hand-held mobile telephone, including one with a hands-free accessory, or a mobile electronic device while operating a moving motor vehicle on a public highway except as provided in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of this section.

(e) Except as provided in subsections (a) to (d), inclusive, of this section, no person shall engage in any activity not related to the actual operation of a motor vehicle in a manner that interferes with the safe operation of such vehicle on any highway, as defined in subsection (a) of section 14-1.

(f) Any law enforcement officer who issues a summons for a violation of subsections (a), (b), (c), (d) or (i) of this section shall record, on any summons form issued in connection with the matter, the specific nature of any distracted driving behavior observed by such officer that contributed to the issuance of such summons.

(g) Any person who violates subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, except that the fine shall be suspended for a first time violator who provides proof of acquisition of a hands-free accessory subsequent to the violation but prior to the imposition of a fine.

(h) Any person who violates subsection (c) or (d) of this section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

(i) An operator of a motor vehicle who commits a moving violation, as defined in subsection (a) of section 14-111g, while engaged in any activity prohibited under subsection (e) of this section shall be fined one hundred dollars in addition to any penalty or fine imposed for the moving violation.

(AMENDED) Section 46b-150 (2008 Supplement to the General Statutes) Emancipation of minor. Procedure. Notice. Attorney General as party. Any minor who has reached such minor's sixteenth birthday and is residing in this state, or any parent or guardian of such minor, may petition the superior court for juvenile matters or the probate court for the district in which either the minor or the parents or guardian of such minor resides for a determination that the minor named in the petition be emancipated. The petition shall be verified and shall state plainly: (1) The facts which bring the minor within the jurisdiction of the court, (2) the name, date of birth, sex and residence of the minor, (3) the name and residence of the minor's parent, parents or guardian, and (4) the name of the petitioner and the petitioner's relationship to the minor. Upon

the filing of the petition in the Superior Court, the court shall cause a summons to be issued to the minor and the minor's parent, parents or guardian, in the manner provided in section 46b-128. Service on an emancipation petition filed in the superior court for juvenile matters pursuant to this section shall not be required on the petitioning party. Upon the filing of the petition in the Probate Court, the court shall assign a time, not later than thirty days thereafter, and a place for hearing such petition. The court shall cause a citation and notice to be served on the minor and the minor's parent, if the parent is not the petitioner, by personal service or service at the minor's place of abode and the parent's place of abode, at least seven days prior to the hearing date, by a state marshal, constable or indifferent person. The court shall direct notice by first class mail to the parent, if the parent is the petitioner. The court shall order such notice as it directs to: (A) The Commissioner of Children and Families, (B) the Attorney General, and (C) other persons having an interest in the minor. The Attorney General may file an appearance and shall be and remain a party to the action if the child is receiving or has received aid or care from the state, or if the child is receiving child support enforcement services, as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 46b-231.

Sec. 46b-150b. Order of emancipation. If the superior court or the probate court, after hearing, finds that: (1) The minor has entered into a valid marriage, whether or not that marriage has been terminated by dissolution; or (2) the minor is on active duty with any of the armed forces of the United States of America; or (3) the minor willingly lives separate and apart from his parents or guardian, with or without the consent of the parents or guardian, and that the minor is managing his own financial affairs, regardless of the source of any lawful income; or (4) for good cause shown, it is in the best interest of the minor, any child of the minor or the parents or guardian of the minor, the court may enter an order declaring that the minor is emancipated.

Sec. 46b-150c. Appeal. Any person named in a petition filed pursuant to section 46b-150a who is aggrieved by the order of the Probate Court may appeal to the Superior Court as provided in section 45a-186. Any person named in a petition filed pursuant to section 46b-150a who is aggrieved by order of the Superior Court may appeal to the Appellate Court in the manner provided in subsection (b) of section 46b-142.

Sec. 46b-150d. Effect of emancipation. An order that a minor is emancipated shall have the following effects: (1) The minor may consent to medical, dental or psychiatric care, without parental consent, knowledge or liability; (2) the minor may enter into a binding contract; (3) the minor may sue and be sued in such minor's own name; (4) the minor shall be entitled to such minor's own earnings and shall be free of control by such minor's parents or guardian; (5) the minor may establish such minor's own residence; (6) the minor may buy and sell real and personal property; (7) the minor may not thereafter be the subject of a petition under section 46b-129 as an abused, dependent, neglected or uncared for child or youth; (8) the minor may enroll in any school or college, without parental consent; (9) the minor shall be deemed to be over eighteen years of age for purposes of securing an operator's license under section 14-36 and a marriage license under subsection (b) of section 46b-30 or a civil union license under section 46b-38jj without parental consent; (10) the minor shall be deemed to be over eighteen years of age for purposes of registering a motor vehicle under section 14-12; (11) the parents of the minor shall no longer be the guardians of the minor under section 45a-606; (12) the parents of a minor shall be relieved of any obligations respecting such minor's school attendance under section 10-184; (13) the parents shall be relieved of all obligation to support the minor; (14) the minor shall be emancipated for the purposes of parental liability for such minor's acts under section 52-572; (15) the minor may execute releases in such minor's own name under section 14-118; and (16) the minor may enlist in the armed forces of the United States without parental consent.

Sec. 46b-150e. Emancipation under common law. Nothing in sections 46b-150 to 46b-150e, inclusive, shall affect the status of minors who are or may become emancipated under the common law of this state.

Sec. 4-176e. Agency hearings. Except as otherwise required by the general statutes, a hearing in an agency proceeding may be held before (1) one or more hearing officers, provided no individual who has personally carried out the function of an investigator in a contested case may serve as a hearing officer in that case, or (2) one or more of the members of the agency.

Sec. 4-177. Contested cases. Notice. Record. (a) In a contested case, all parties shall be afforded an opportunity for hearing after reasonable notice.

(b) The notice shall be in writing and shall include: (1) A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing; (2) a statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held; (3) a reference to the particular sections of the statutes and regulations involved; and (4) a short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the agency or party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved. Thereafter, upon application, a more definite and detailed statement shall be furnished.

(c) Unless precluded by law, a contested case may be resolved by stipulation, agreed settlement, or consent order or by the default of a party.

(d) The record in a contested case shall include: (1) Written notices related to the case; (2) all petitions, pleadings, motions and intermediate rulings; (3) evidence received or considered; (4) questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon; (5) the official transcript, if any, of proceedings relating to the case, or, if not transcribed, any recording or stenographic record of the proceedings; (6) proposed final decisions and exceptions thereto; and (7) the final decision.

(e) Any recording or stenographic record of the proceedings shall be transcribed on request of any party. The requesting party shall pay the cost of such transcript. Nothing in this section shall relieve an agency of its responsibility under section 4-183 to transcribe the record for an appeal.

Sec. 4-177a. Contested cases. Party, intervenor status. (a) The presiding officer shall grant a person status as a party in a contested case if that officer finds that: (1) Such person has submitted a written petition to the agency and mailed copies to all parties, at least five days before the date of hearing; and (2) the petition states facts that demonstrate that the petitioner's legal rights, duties or privileges shall be specifically affected by the agency's decision in the contested case.

(b) The presiding officer may grant any person status as an intervenor in a contested case if that officer finds that: (1) Such person has submitted a written petition to the agency and mailed copies to all parties, at least five days before the date of hearing; and (2) the petition states facts that demonstrate that the petitioner's participation is in the interests of justice and will not impair the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

(c) The five-day requirement in subsections (a) and (b) of this section may be waived at any time before or after commencement of the hearing by the presiding officer on a showing of good cause.

(d) If a petition is granted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the presiding officer may limit the intervenor's participation to designated issues in which the intervenor has a particular interest as demonstrated by the petition and shall define the intervenor's rights to inspect and copy records, physical evidence, papers and documents, to introduce evidence, and to argue and cross-examine on those issues. The presiding officer may further restrict the participation of an intervenor in the proceedings, including the rights to inspect and copy records, to introduce evidence and to cross-examine, so as to promote the orderly conduct of the proceedings.

Sec. 4-177b. Contested cases. Presiding officer. Subpoenas and production of documents. In a contested case, the presiding officer may administer oaths, take testimony under oath relative to the case, subpoena witnesses and require the production of records, physical evidence, papers and documents to any hearing held in the case. If any person disobeys the subpoena or, having appeared, refuses to answer any question put to him or to produce any records, physical evidence, papers and documents requested by the presiding officer, the agency may apply to the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford or for the judicial district in which the person resides, or to any judge of that court if it is not in session, setting forth the disobedience to the subpoena or refusal to answer or produce, and the court or judge shall cite the person to appear before the court or judge to show cause why the records, physical evidence, papers and documents should not be produced or why a question put to him should not be answered. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the agency or any party as otherwise allowed by law.

Sec. 4-177c. Contested cases. Documents. Evidence. Arguments. Statements. (a) In a contested case, each party and the agency conducting the proceeding shall be afforded the opportunity (1) to inspect and copy relevant and material records, papers and documents not in the possession of the party or such agency, except as otherwise provided by federal law or any other provision of the general statutes, and (2) at a hearing, to respond, to cross-examine other parties, intervenors, and witnesses, and to present evidence and argument on all issues involved.

(b) Persons not named as parties or intervenors may, in the discretion of the presiding officer, be given an opportunity to present oral or written statements. The presiding officer may require any such statement to be given under oath or affirmation.

Sec. 4-178. Contested cases. Evidence. In contested cases: (1) Any oral or documentary evidence may be received, but the agency shall, as a matter of policy, provide for the exclusion of irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence; (2) agencies shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law; (3) when a hearing will be expedited and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced substantially, any part of the evidence may be received in written form; (4) documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, if the original is not readily available, and upon request, parties and the agency conducting the proceeding shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with the original; (5) a party and such agency may conduct cross-examinations required for a full and true disclosure of the facts; (6) notice may be taken of judicially cognizable facts and of generally recognized technical or scientific facts within the agency's specialized knowledge; (7) parties shall be notified in a timely manner of any material noticed, including any agency memoranda or data, and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the material so noticed; and (8) the agency's experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge may be used in the evaluation of the evidence.

Sec. 4-178a. Contested cases and declaratory ruling proceedings. Review of preliminary, procedural or evidentiary rulings. If a hearing in a contested case or in a declaratory ruling proceeding is held before a hearing officer or before less than a majority of the members of the agency who are authorized by law to render a final decision, a party, if permitted by regulation and before rendition of the final decision, may request a review by a majority of the members of the agency, of any preliminary, procedural or evidentiary ruling made at the hearing. The majority of the members may make an appropriate order, including the reconvening of the hearing.

Sec. 4-179. Agency proceedings. Proposed final decision. (a) When, in an agency proceeding, a majority of the members of the agency who are to render the final decision have not heard the matter or read the record, the decision, if adverse to a party, shall not be rendered until a proposed final decision is served upon the parties, and an opportunity is afforded to each party adversely

affected to file exceptions and present briefs and oral argument to the members of the agency who are to render the final decision.

(b) A proposed final decision made under this section shall be in writing and contain a statement of the reasons for the decision and a finding of facts and conclusion of law on each issue of fact or law necessary to the decision.

(c) Except when authorized by law to render a final decision for an agency, a hearing officer shall, after hearing a matter, make a proposed final decision.

(d) The parties and the agency conducting the proceeding, by written stipulation, may waive compliance with this section.

Sec. 4-180. Contested cases. Final decision. Application to court upon agency failure. (a)

Each agency shall proceed with reasonable dispatch to conclude any matter pending before it and, in all contested cases, shall render a final decision within ninety days following the close of evidence or the due date for the filing of briefs, whichever is later, in such proceedings.

(b) If any agency fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in any contested case, any party thereto may apply to the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford for an order requiring the agency to render a final decision forthwith. The court, after hearing, shall issue an appropriate order.

(c) A final decision in a contested case shall be in writing or orally stated on the record and, if adverse to a party, shall include the agency's findings of fact and conclusions of law necessary to its decision. Findings of fact shall be based exclusively on the evidence in the record and on matters noticed. The agency shall state in the final decision the name of each party and the most recent mailing address, provided to the agency, of the party or his authorized representative. The final decision shall be delivered promptly to each party or his authorized representative, personally or by United States mail, certified or registered, postage prepaid, return receipt requested. The final decision shall be effective when personally delivered or mailed or on a later date specified by the agency.

Sec. 4-180a. Indexing of written orders and final decisions. (a) In addition to other requirements imposed by any provision of law, each agency shall index, by name and subject, all written orders and final decisions rendered on or after October 1, 1989, and shall make them available for public inspection and copying, to the extent required by the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200.

(b) No written order or final decision may be relied on as precedent by an agency until it has been made available for public inspection and copying. On and after October 1, 1989, no written order or final decision, regardless of when rendered, may be relied on as precedent by an agency unless it also has been indexed by name and subject.

Sec. 4-181. Contested cases. Communications by or to hearing officers and members of an agency. (a) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters authorized by law, no hearing officer or member of an agency who, in a contested case, is to render a final decision or to make a proposed final decision shall communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact, with any person or party, or, in connection with any issue of law, with any party or the party's representative, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a member of a multimember agency may communicate with other members of the agency regarding a matter pending before the agency, and members of the agency or a hearing officer may receive the aid and advice of members, employees, or agents of the agency if those members, employees, or agents have not received communications prohibited by subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters authorized by law, no party or intervenor in a contested case, no other agency, and no person who has a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the case, shall communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue in that case, with a hearing officer or any member of the agency, or with any employee or agent of the agency assigned to assist the hearing officer or members of the agency in such case, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication.

(d) The provisions of this section apply from the date the matter pending before the agency becomes a contested case to and including the effective date of the final decision. Except as may be

otherwise provided by regulation, each contested case shall be deemed to have commenced on the date designated by the agency for that case, but in no event later than the date of hearing.

Sec. 4-181a. Contested cases. Reconsideration. Modification. (a) (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, a party in a contested case may, within fifteen days after the personal delivery or mailing of the final decision, file with the agency a petition for reconsideration of the decision on the ground that: (A) An error of fact or law should be corrected; (B) new evidence has been discovered which materially affects the merits of the case and which for good reasons was not presented in the agency proceeding; or (C) other good cause for reconsideration has been shown. Within twenty-five days of the filing of the petition, the agency shall decide whether to reconsider the final decision. The failure of the agency to make that determination within twenty-five days of such filing shall constitute a denial of the petition.

(2) Within forty days of the personal delivery or mailing of the final decision, the agency, regardless of whether a petition for reconsideration has been filed, may decide to reconsider the final decision.

(3) If the agency decides to reconsider a final decision, pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection, the agency shall proceed in a reasonable time to conduct such additional proceedings as may be necessary to render a decision modifying, affirming [,] or reversing the final decision, provided such decision made after reconsideration shall be rendered not later than ninety days following the date on which the agency decides to reconsider the final decision. If the agency fails to render such decision made after reconsideration within such ninety-day period, the original final decision shall remain the final decision in the contested case for purposes of any appeal under the provisions of section 4-183, as amended by this act.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, an agency decision made after reconsideration pursuant to this subsection shall become the final decision in the contested case in lieu of the original final decision for purposes of any appeal under the provisions of section 4-183, as amended by this act, including, but not limited to, an appeal of (A) any issue decided by the agency in its original final decision that was not the subject of any petition for reconsideration or the agency's decision made after reconsideration, (B) any issue as to which reconsideration was requested but not granted, and (C) any issue that was reconsidered but not modified by the agency from the determination of such issue in the original final decision.

(b) On a showing of changed conditions, the agency may reverse or modify the final decision, at any time, at the request of any person or on the agency's own motion. The procedure set forth in this chapter for contested cases shall be applicable to any proceeding in which such reversal or modification of any final decision is to be considered. The party or parties who were the subject of the original final decision, or their successors, if known, and intervenors in the original contested case, shall be notified of the proceeding and shall be given the opportunity to participate in the proceeding. Any decision to reverse or modify a final decision shall make provision for the rights or privileges of any person who has been shown to have relied on such final decision.

(c) The agency may, without further proceedings, modify a final decision to correct any clerical error. A person may appeal that modification under the provisions of section 4-183 or, if an appeal is pending when the modification is made, may amend the appeal.