



General Assembly

February Session, 2000

Raised Bill No. 5276

LCO No. 980

Referred to Committee on Education

Introduced by:

(ED)

An Act Concerning The Mandatory School Attendance Age.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 10-184 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof:

3 All parents and those who have the care of children shall bring them
4 up in some lawful and honest employment and instruct them or cause
5 them to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar,
6 geography, arithmetic and United States history and in citizenship,
7 including a study of the town, state and federal governments. Subject
8 to the provisions of this section and section 10-15c, each parent or other
9 person having control of a child five years of age and over and under
10 [sixteen] eighteen years of age shall cause such child to attend a public
11 school regularly during the hours and terms the public school in the
12 district in which such child resides is in session, unless such child is a
13 high school graduate or the parent or person having control of such
14 child is able to show that the child is elsewhere receiving equivalent
15 instruction in the studies taught in the public schools. The parent or
16 person having control of a child sixteen or seventeen years of age may
17 consent, as provided in this section, to such child's withdrawal from

18 school. Such parent or person shall personally appear at the school
19 district office and sign a withdrawal form. The school district shall
20 provide such parent or person with information on the educational
21 options available in the school system and in the community. The
22 parent or person having control of a child five years of age shall have
23 the option of not sending the child to school until the child is six years
24 of age and the parent or person having control of a child six years of
25 age shall have the option of not sending the child to school until the
26 child is seven years of age. The parent or person shall exercise such
27 option by personally appearing at the school district office and signing
28 an option form. The school district shall provide the parent or person
29 with information on the educational opportunities available in the
30 school system.

31 Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of section 10-5 of the general statutes is
32 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

33 (a) The Commissioner of Education shall, in accordance with this
34 section, issue a state high school diploma to any person (1) who
35 successfully completes an examination approved by the commissioner
36 or (2) who (A) is sixteen or seventeen years of age [or older] and has
37 been officially withdrawn from school in accordance with the
38 provisions of section 10-184, as amended by this act, or is eighteen
39 years of age or older and (B) presents to the commissioner evidence
40 demonstrating educational qualifications which the commissioner
41 deems equivalent to those required for graduation from a public high
42 school. Application for such a diploma shall be made in the manner
43 and form prescribed by the commissioner provided at the time of
44 application to take the examination described in subdivision (1) of this
45 subsection the applicant is seventeen years of age or older, has been
46 officially withdrawn from school, in accordance with section 10-184, as
47 amended by this act, for at least six months and has been advised, in
48 such manner as may be prescribed by the commissioner, of the other
49 options for high school completion and other available educational
50 programs. For good cause shown, the commissioner may allow a

51 person who is sixteen years of age to apply to take the examination,
52 provided the commissioner may not issue a state high school diploma
53 to such person until the person has attained seventeen years of age.

54 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 10-220 of the general statutes is
55 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

56 (a) Each local or regional board of education shall maintain good
57 public elementary and secondary schools, implement the educational
58 interests of the state as defined in section 10-4a and provide such other
59 educational activities as in its judgment will best serve the interests of
60 the school district; provided any board of education may secure such
61 opportunities in another school district in accordance with provisions
62 of the general statutes and shall give all the children of the school
63 district as nearly equal advantages as may be practicable; shall provide
64 an appropriate learning environment for its students which includes
65 (1) adequate instructional books, supplies, materials, equipment,
66 staffing, facilities and technology, (2) equitable allocation of resources
67 among its schools, and (3) a safe school setting; shall have charge of the
68 schools of its respective school district; shall make a continuing study
69 of the need for school facilities and of a long-term school building
70 program and from time to time make recommendations based on such
71 study to the town; shall report annually to the Commissioner of
72 Education on the condition of its facilities and the action taken to
73 implement its long-term school building program, which report the
74 commissioner shall use to prepare an annual report that he shall
75 submit in accordance with section 11-4a to the joint standing
76 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
77 relating to education; shall advise the Commissioner of Education of
78 the relationship between any individual school building project
79 pursuant to chapter 173 and such long-term school building program;
80 shall have the care, maintenance and operation of buildings, lands,
81 apparatus and other property used for school purposes and at all times
82 shall insure all such buildings and all capital equipment contained
83 therein against loss in an amount not less than eighty per cent of

84 replacement cost; shall determine the number, age and qualifications
85 of the pupils to be admitted into each school; shall develop and
86 implement a written plan for minority staff recruitment for purposes
87 of subdivision (3) of section 10-4a; shall employ and dismiss the
88 teachers of the schools of such district subject to the provisions of
89 sections 10-151 and 10-158a; shall designate the schools which shall be
90 attended by the various children within the school district; shall make
91 such provisions as will enable each child of school age, residing in the
92 district to attend some public day school for the period required by
93 law and provide for the transportation of children wherever
94 transportation is reasonable and desirable, and for such purpose may
95 make contracts covering periods of not more than five years; may
96 place in an alternative school program or other suitable educational
97 program a pupil enrolling in school who is nineteen years of age or
98 older and cannot acquire a sufficient number of credits for graduation
99 by age twenty-one; may arrange with the board of education of an
100 adjacent town for the instruction therein of such children as can attend
101 school in such adjacent town more conveniently; shall cause each child
102 five years of age and over and under [sixteen] eighteen years of age
103 who is not a high school graduate and is living in the school district to
104 attend school in accordance with the provisions of section 10-184, as
105 amended by this act, and shall perform all acts required of it by the
106 town or necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties imposed
107 by law.

108 Sec. 4. Subsection (d) of section 10-233d of the general statutes is
109 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

110 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of section 10-
111 220, as amended by this act, local and regional boards of education
112 shall only be required to offer an alternative educational opportunity
113 in accordance with this section. Any pupil under sixteen years of age
114 who is expelled shall be offered an alternative educational opportunity
115 during the period of expulsion, provided any parent or guardian of
116 such pupil who does not choose to have his or her child enrolled in an

117 alternative program shall not be subject to the provisions of section 10-
118 184. Any pupil expelled for the first time who is between the ages of
119 sixteen and eighteen and who wishes to continue his or her education
120 shall be offered an alternative educational opportunity if he or she
121 complies with conditions established by his or her local or regional
122 board of education. Such alternative may include, but shall not be
123 limited to, the placement of a pupil who is at least sixteen years of age
124 in an adult education program pursuant to section 10-69. A local or
125 regional board of education shall count the expulsion of a pupil when
126 he was under sixteen years of age for purposes of determining whether
127 an alternative educational opportunity is required for such pupil when
128 he is between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. A local or regional
129 board of education may offer an alternative educational opportunity to
130 a pupil for whom such alternative educational opportunity is not
131 required pursuant to this section.

132 Sec. 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000.

Statement of Purpose:

To require children to attend school until they reach age eighteen or graduate except for children age sixteen or seventeen whose parents consent to their withdrawal from school.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]