



Senate

General Assembly

File No. 269

February Session, 2018

Substitute Senate Bill No. 183

Senate, April 5, 2018

The Committee on Education reported through SEN. SLOSSBERG of the 14th Dist. and SEN. BOUCHER of the 26th Dist., Chairpersons of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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

1 Section 1. Subdivision (1) of subsection (d) of section 10-264l of the
2 2018 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following
3 is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2018*):

4 (d) (1) Grants made pursuant to this section, except those made
5 pursuant to subdivision (7) of subsection (c) of this section and
6 subdivision (2) of this subsection, shall be paid as follows: Seventy per
7 cent not later than September first and the balance not later than May
8 first of each fiscal year. The May first payment shall be adjusted to
9 reflect actual interdistrict magnet school program enrollment as of the
10 preceding October first using the data of record as of the intervening
11 [March first] January thirty-first, if the actual level of enrollment is
12 lower than the projected enrollment stated in the approved grant
13 application. The May first payment shall be further adjusted for the

14 difference between the total grant received by the magnet school
15 operator in the prior fiscal year and the revised total grant amount
16 calculated for the prior fiscal year in cases where the aggregate
17 financial audit submitted by the interdistrict magnet school operator
18 pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (n) of this section indicates an
19 overpayment by the department. Notwithstanding the provisions of
20 this section to the contrary, grants made pursuant to this section may
21 be paid to each interdistrict magnet school operator as an aggregate
22 total of the amount that the interdistrict magnet schools operated by
23 each such operator are eligible to receive under this section. Each
24 interdistrict magnet school operator may distribute such aggregate
25 grant among the interdistrict magnet school programs that such
26 operator is operating pursuant to a distribution plan approved by the
27 Commissioner of Education.

28 Sec. 2. Subdivision (10) of subsection (c) of section 10-264l of the
29 2018 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following
30 is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2018*):

31 (10) The amounts of the grants determined pursuant to this
32 subsection shall be proportionately adjusted, if necessary, within
33 available appropriations, and in no case shall [any grant] the total
34 grant paid to an interdistrict magnet school operator pursuant to this
35 section exceed the aggregate total of the reasonable operating [budget]
36 budgets of the interdistrict magnet school [program] programs of such
37 operator, less revenues from other sources.

38 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 10-264i of the 2018 supplement to the
39 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
40 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2018*):

41 (a) (1) (A) A local or regional board of education, (B) a regional
42 educational service center, (C) the Board of Trustees of the
43 Community-Technical Colleges on behalf of Quinebaug Valley
44 Community College and Three Rivers Community College, (D) a
45 cooperative arrangement pursuant to section 10-158a, or (E) to assist
46 the state in meeting [the goals of the 2008 stipulation and order for

47 Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as extended, or the goals
48 of the 2013 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A.
49 O'Neill, et al., as extended] its obligations pursuant to the decision in
50 Sheff v. O'Neill, 238 Conn. 1 (1996), or any related stipulation or order
51 in effect, as determined by the Commissioner of Education, (i) the
52 Board of Trustees of the Community-Technical Colleges on behalf of a
53 regional community-technical college, (ii) the Board of Trustees of the
54 Connecticut State University System on behalf of a state university, (iii)
55 the Board of Trustees for The University of Connecticut on behalf of
56 the university, (iv) the board of governors for an independent
57 institution of higher education, as defined in subsection (a) of section
58 10a-173, or the equivalent of such a board, on behalf of the
59 independent institution of higher education, and (v) any other third-
60 party not-for-profit corporation approved by the commissioner which
61 transports a child to an interdistrict magnet school program, as defined
62 in section 10-264l, in a town other than the town in which the child
63 resides shall be eligible pursuant to section 10-264e to receive a grant
64 for the cost of transporting such child in accordance with this section.

65 (2) Except as provided in subdivisions (3) and (4) of this subsection,
66 the amount of such grant shall not exceed an amount equal to the
67 number of such children transported multiplied by one thousand three
68 hundred dollars.

69 (3) For districts assisting the state in meeting [the goals of the 2008
70 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al.,
71 as extended, or the goals of the 2013 stipulation and order for Milo
72 Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as extended] its obligations
73 pursuant to the decision in Sheff v. O'Neill, 238 Conn. 1 (1996), or any
74 related stipulation or order in effect, as determined by the
75 commissioner, (A) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the amount
76 of such grant shall not exceed an amount equal to the number of such
77 children transported multiplied by one thousand four hundred dollars,
78 and (B) for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2011, to June 30, [2017] 2019,
79 inclusive, the amount of such grant shall not exceed an amount equal
80 to the number of such children transported multiplied by two

81 thousand dollars.

82 (4) In addition to the grants otherwise provided pursuant to this
83 section, the Commissioner of Education may provide supplemental
84 transportation grants to regional educational service centers for the
85 purposes of transportation to interdistrict magnet schools. Any such
86 grant shall be provided within available appropriations and after the
87 commissioner has reviewed and approved the total interdistrict
88 magnet school transportation budget for a regional educational service
89 center, including all revenue and expenditure estimates. For the fiscal
90 years ending June 30, 2013, to June 30, [2017] 2018, inclusive, in
91 addition to the grants otherwise provided pursuant to this section, the
92 Commissioner of Education may provide supplemental transportation
93 to interdistrict magnet schools that assist the state in meeting [the goals
94 of the 2008 stipulation and order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A.
95 O'Neill, et al., as extended, or the goals of the 2013 stipulation and
96 order for Milo Sheff, et al. v. William A. O'Neill, et al., as extended, and
97 for transportation provided by EASTCONN to interdistrict magnet
98 schools] its obligations pursuant to the decision in Sheff v. O'Neill, 238
99 Conn. 1 (1996), or any related stipulation or order in effect, as
100 determined by the commissioner. Any such grant shall be provided
101 within available appropriations and upon a comprehensive financial
102 review, by an auditor selected by the Commissioner of Education, the
103 costs of such review may be paid from funds that are part of the
104 supplemental transportation grant. Any such grant shall be paid as
105 follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, up to fifty per cent of
106 the grant on or before June 30, 2013, and the balance on or before
107 September 1, 2013, upon completion of the comprehensive financial
108 review; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, up to fifty per cent of
109 the grant on or before June 30, 2014, and the balance on or before
110 September 1, 2014, upon completion of the comprehensive financial
111 review; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, up to fifty per cent of
112 the grant on or before June 30, 2015, and the balance on or before
113 September 1, 2015, upon completion of the comprehensive financial
114 review; [and] for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, up to fifty per
115 cent of the grant on or before June 30, 2016, and the balance on or

116 before September 1, 2016, upon completion of the comprehensive
117 financial review; [and] for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, up to
118 seventy per cent of the grant on or before June 30, 2017, and the
119 balance on or before May 30, 2018, upon completion of the
120 comprehensive financial review; and for the fiscal year ending June 30,
121 2018, up to seventy per cent of the grant on or before June 30, 2018, and
122 the balance on or before May 30, 2019, upon completion of the
123 comprehensive financial review.

124 (5) The Department of Education shall provide such grants within
125 available appropriations. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed
126 to prevent a local or regional board of education, regional educational
127 service center or cooperative arrangement from receiving
128 reimbursement under section 10-266m for reasonable transportation
129 expenses for which such board, service center or cooperative
130 arrangement is not reimbursed pursuant to this section.

131 Sec. 4. Section 10-236b of the 2018 supplement to the general statutes
132 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
133 *1, 2018*):

134 (a) For purposes of this section:

135 (1) "Life-threatening physical restraint" means any physical restraint
136 or hold of a person that (A) restricts the flow of air into a person's
137 lungs, whether by chest compression or any other means, or (B)
138 immobilizes or reduces the free movement of a person's arms, legs or
139 head while the person is in the prone position;

140 (2) "Psychopharmacologic agent" means any medication that affects
141 the central nervous system, influencing thinking, emotion or behavior;

142 (3) "Physical restraint" means any mechanical or personal restriction
143 that immobilizes or reduces the free movement of a person's arms, legs
144 or head, including, but not limited to, carrying or forcibly moving a
145 person from one location to another. The term does not include: (A)
146 Briefly holding a person in order to calm or comfort the person; (B)

147 restraint involving the minimum contact necessary to safely escort a
148 person from one area to another; (C) medical devices, including, but
149 not limited to, supports prescribed by a health care provider to achieve
150 proper body position or balance; (D) helmets or other protective gear
151 used to protect a person from injuries due to a fall; [or] (E) helmets,
152 mitts and similar devices used to prevent self-injury when the device is
153 (i) part of a documented treatment plan or individualized education
154 program pursuant to section 10-76d, or (ii) prescribed or
155 recommended by a medical professional, as defined in section 38a-976,
156 and is the least restrictive means available to prevent such self-injury;
157 or (F) an exclusionary time out;

158 (4) "School employee" [shall have] has the same meaning as
159 provided in subsection (b) of section 10-221o;

160 (5) "Seclusion" means the involuntary confinement of a student in a
161 room [, whether alone or with supervision, in a manner that prevents
162 the student from leaving; and] from which the student is physically
163 prevented from leaving. "Seclusion" does not include an exclusionary
164 time out;

165 (6) "Student" means a child (A) enrolled in grades kindergarten to
166 twelve, inclusive, in a public school under the jurisdiction of a local or
167 regional board of education, (B) receiving special education and
168 related services in an institution or facility operating under contract
169 with a local or regional board of education pursuant to subsection (d)
170 of section 10-76d, (C) enrolled in a program or school administered by
171 a regional education service center established pursuant to section 10-
172 66a, or (D) receiving special education and related services from an
173 approved private special education program, but shall not include any
174 child receiving educational services from (i) Unified School District #2,
175 established pursuant to section 17a-37, or (ii) the Department of Mental
176 Health and Addiction Services; and

177 (7) "Exclusionary time out" means a temporary, continuously
178 monitored separation of a student from an ongoing activity in a non-
179 locked setting, for the purpose of calming such student or deescalating

180 such student's behavior.

181 (b) No school employee shall use a physical restraint on a student
182 except as an emergency intervention to prevent immediate or
183 imminent injury to the student or to others, provided the restraint is
184 not used for discipline or convenience and is not used as a substitute
185 for a less restrictive alternative.

186 (c) No school employee shall use a life-threatening physical restraint
187 on a student. This section shall not be construed as limiting any
188 defense to criminal prosecution for the use of deadly physical force
189 that may be available under sections 53a-18 to 53a-22, inclusive.

190 (d) (1) No school employee shall place a student in seclusion except
191 as an emergency intervention to prevent immediate or imminent
192 injury to the student or to others, provided the seclusion is not used for
193 discipline or convenience and is not used as a substitute for a less
194 restrictive alternative. (2) No student shall be placed in seclusion
195 unless [(1)] (A) such student is monitored by a school employee during
196 the period of such student's seclusion pursuant to subsection (m) of
197 this section, and [(2)] (B) the area in which such student is secluded is
198 equipped with a window or other fixture allowing such student a clear
199 line of sight beyond the area of seclusion. (3) Seclusion shall not be
200 utilized as a planned intervention in a student's treatment or
201 educational plan.

202 (e) No school employee may use a psychopharmacologic agent on a
203 student without that student's consent except (1) as an emergency
204 intervention to prevent immediate or imminent injury to the student or
205 to others, or (2) as an integral part of the student's established medical
206 or behavioral support or educational plan, as developed consistent
207 with section 17a-543 or, if no such plan has been developed, as part of
208 a licensed practitioner's initial orders. The use of psychopharmacologic
209 agents, alone or in combination, may be used only in doses that are
210 therapeutically appropriate and not as a substitute for other
211 appropriate treatment.

212 (f) If any instance of physical restraint or seclusion of a student
213 otherwise permissible under subsection (b) or (d) of this section
214 exceeds fifteen minutes, (1) an administrator, as defined in section 10-
215 144e, or such administrator's designee, (2) a school health or mental
216 health personnel, as defined in subsection (a) of section 10-212b, or (3)
217 a board certified behavioral analyst, who has received training in the
218 use of physical restraint and seclusion pursuant to subsection (o) of
219 this section, shall determine whether continued physical restraint or
220 seclusion is necessary to prevent immediate or imminent injury to the
221 student or to others. Upon a determination that such continued
222 physical restraint or seclusion is necessary, such individual shall make
223 a new determination every thirty minutes thereafter regarding
224 whether such physical restraint or seclusion is necessary to prevent
225 immediate or imminent injury to the student or to others.

226 (g) In the event that physical restraint or seclusion is used on a
227 student four or more times within twenty school days:

228 (1) An administrator, one or more of such student's teachers, a
229 parent or guardian of such student and, if any, a mental health
230 professional, as defined in section 10-76t, shall convene for the purpose
231 of (A) conducting or revising a behavioral assessment of the student,
232 (B) creating or revising any applicable behavioral intervention plan,
233 and (C) determining whether such student may require special
234 education pursuant to section 10-76ff; or

235 (2) If such student is a child requiring special education, as
236 described in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (5) of section 10-76a, or a
237 child being evaluated for eligibility for special education pursuant to
238 section 10-76d and awaiting a determination, such student's planning
239 and placement team shall convene for the purpose of (A) conducting
240 or revising a behavioral assessment of the student, and (B) creating or
241 revising any applicable behavioral intervention plan, including, but
242 not limited to, such student's individualized education plan.

243 (h) Each local or regional board of education shall notify a parent or
244 guardian of a student who is placed in physical restraint or seclusion

245 not later than twenty-four hours after the student was placed in
246 physical restraint or seclusion and shall make a reasonable effort to
247 provide such notification immediately after such physical restraint or
248 seclusion is initiated.

249 (i) No school employee shall use a physical restraint on a student or
250 place a student in seclusion unless such school employee has received
251 training on the proper means for performing such physical restraint or
252 seclusion pursuant to subsection (o) of this section.

253 (j) (1) On and after July 1, 2016, each local or regional board of
254 education, and each institution or facility operating under contract
255 with a local or regional board of education pursuant to subsection (d)
256 of section 10-76d that provides special education for children,
257 including any approved private special education program, shall (A)
258 record each instance of the use of physical restraint or seclusion on a
259 student, (B) specify whether the use of seclusion was in accordance
260 with an individualized education program, (C) specify the nature of
261 the emergency that necessitated the use of such physical restraint or
262 seclusion, and (D) include such information in an annual compilation
263 on its use of such restraint and seclusion on students. Each local or
264 regional board of education and such institutions or facilities operating
265 under contract with a local or regional board of education pursuant to
266 subsection (d) of section 10-76d that provides special education for
267 children, including any approved private special education program
268 shall provide such annual compilation to the Department of Education
269 for the purposes of the pilot program established pursuant to
270 subdivision (2) of this subsection to examine incidents of physical
271 restraint and seclusion in schools and to the State Board of Education
272 for the purposes of subsection (k) of this section. Local or regional
273 boards of education and such institutions and facilities that provide
274 special education for children shall not be required to report instances
275 of in-school suspensions, as defined in subsection (c) of section 10-
276 233a.

277 (2) The Department of Education shall establish a pilot program for

278 the school year commencing July 1, 2015. Such pilot program shall be
279 implemented in various districts, including, but not limited to, an
280 alliance district, a regional school district and a regional education
281 service center. Under the pilot program, the Department of Education
282 shall examine incidents of physical restraint and seclusion in schools
283 and shall compile and analyze data regarding such incidents to enable
284 the department to better understand and respond to incidents of
285 physical restraint and seclusion on students in the state.

286 (k) The State Board of Education shall review the annual
287 compilation of each local or regional board of education, and each
288 institution or facility operating under contract with a local or regional
289 board of education pursuant to subsection (d) of section 10-76d that
290 provides special education for children, including any approved
291 private special education program, and shall produce an annual
292 summary report specifying (1) the frequency of use of physical
293 restraint or seclusion on students, (2) whether any student subjected to
294 such restraint or seclusion was a special education student, and (3) if
295 any such student was a special education student, whether the use of
296 such seclusion was in accordance with an individualized education
297 program or whether the use of such seclusion was an emergency
298 intervention to prevent immediate or imminent injury to the student or
299 to others. Such report shall be submitted not later than January 15,
300 2017, and annually thereafter, to the joint standing committees of the
301 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to children
302 and education for inclusion in the annual report card prepared
303 pursuant to section 2-53m.

304 (l) Any use of physical restraint or seclusion on a student shall be
305 documented in the student's educational record. The documentation
306 shall include (1) the nature of the emergency and what other steps,
307 including attempts at verbal deescalation, were taken to prevent the
308 emergency from arising if there were indications that such an
309 emergency was likely to arise, and (2) a detailed description of the
310 nature of the restraint or seclusion, the duration of such restraint or
311 seclusion and the effect of such restraint or seclusion on the student's

312 established educational plan.

313 (m) Any student who is physically restrained shall be continually
314 monitored by a school employee. Any student who is involuntarily
315 placed in seclusion shall be frequently monitored by a school
316 employee. Each student so restrained or in seclusion shall be regularly
317 evaluated by a school employee for indications of physical distress.
318 The school employee conducting the evaluation shall enter each
319 evaluation in the student's educational record. For purposes of this
320 subsection, "monitor" means (1) direct observation, or (2) observation
321 by way of video monitoring within physical proximity sufficient to
322 provide aid as may be needed.

323 (n) If the use of such restraint or seclusion results in physical injury
324 to the student, the local or regional board of education, and each
325 institution or facility operating under contract with a local or regional
326 board of education pursuant to subsection (d) of section 10-76d that
327 provides special education for children, including any approved
328 private special education program, shall report the incident to the State
329 Board of Education, which shall include such incident in the report
330 required pursuant to subsection (k) of this section. The State Board of
331 Education shall report any incidence of serious injury or death to the
332 nonprofit entity designated by the Governor in accordance with
333 section 46a-10b to serve as the Connecticut protection and advocacy
334 system, as required by the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and
335 Bill of Rights Act of 2000, 42 USC 15041, et seq., as amended from time
336 to time, and any regulations promulgated thereunder, and as required
337 by the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness
338 Act, 42 USC 10801 et seq., as amended from time to time, and any
339 regulations promulgated thereunder, and, if appropriate, to the Child
340 Advocate of the Office of the Child Advocate.

341 (o) (1) Each local or regional board of education shall provide
342 training regarding the physical restraint and seclusion of students to
343 the members of the crisis intervention team for each school in the
344 district, identified pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection. A

345 local or regional board of education may provide such training to any
346 teacher, as defined in section 10-144d, administrator, as defined in
347 section 10-144e, school paraprofessional or other school employee, as
348 defined in section 10-222d, designated by the school principal and who
349 has direct contact with students. Such training shall be provided
350 during the school year commencing July 1, 2017, and each school year
351 thereafter, and shall include, but not be limited to:

352 (A) An overview of the relevant laws and regulations regarding the
353 use of physical restraint and seclusion on students and the proper uses
354 of physical restraint and seclusion. For the school year commencing
355 July 1, 2017, and annually thereafter, such overview shall be provided
356 by the Department of Education, in a manner and form as prescribed
357 by the Commissioner of Education;

358 (B) The creation of a plan by which each local and regional board of
359 education shall provide training regarding the prevention of incidents
360 requiring physical restraint or seclusion of students. Such plan shall be
361 implemented not later than July 1, 2018. The Department of Education
362 may, within available appropriations, provide ongoing monitoring
363 and support to local or regional boards of education regarding the
364 formulation and implementation of the plan; and

365 (C) The creation of a plan by which each local or regional board of
366 education shall provide training regarding the proper means of
367 physical restraint or seclusion of a student, including, but not limited
368 to, (i) various types of physical restraint and seclusion; (ii) the
369 differences between life-threatening physical restraint and other
370 varying levels of physical restraint; (iii) the differences between
371 permissible physical restraint and pain compliance techniques; and (iv)
372 monitoring methods to prevent harm to a student who is physically
373 restrained or in seclusion. Such plan shall be implemented not later
374 than July 1, 2018;

375 (2) For the school year commencing July 1, 2017, and each school
376 year thereafter, each local and regional board of education shall
377 require each school in the district to identify a crisis intervention team

378 consisting of any teacher, as defined in section 10-144d, administrator,
379 as defined in section 10-144e, school paraprofessional or other school
380 employee, as defined in section 10-222d, designated by the school
381 principal and who has direct contact with students. Such teams shall
382 respond to any incident in which the use of physical restraint or
383 seclusion may be necessary as an emergency intervention to prevent
384 immediate or imminent injury to a student or to others. Each member
385 of the crisis intervention team shall be recertified in the use of physical
386 restraint and seclusion pursuant to subparagraph (C) of subdivision (1)
387 of this subsection or chapter 814e on an annual basis. Each local and
388 regional board of education shall maintain a list of the members of the
389 crisis intervention team for each school.

390 (p) Each local or regional board of education shall develop policies
391 and procedures that establish monitoring and internal reporting of the
392 use of physical restraint and seclusion on students and shall make such
393 policies and procedures available on such local or regional board of
394 education's Internet web site and in such local or regional board of
395 education's procedures manual.

396 (q) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the justified
397 use of physical force by a local, state or federal law enforcement official
398 while in the performance of such official's duties.

399 (r) The State Board of Education shall adopt or revise regulations, in
400 accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, concerning the use of
401 physical restraint and seclusion pursuant to this section. Not later than
402 sixty days after the adoption or revision of such regulations, each local
403 or regional board of education shall update any applicable policies and
404 procedures regarding the physical restraint and seclusion of students
405 and shall make such updated policies and procedures available in a
406 manner consistent with the provisions of subsection (p) of this section.

407 (s) Not later than July 1, 2018, each local or regional board of
408 education shall establish a policy regarding the use of an exclusionary
409 time out. Such policy shall include, but need not be limited to, a
410 requirement that (1) exclusionary time outs are not to be used as a

411 form of discipline, (2) at least one school employee remain with the
412 student, or be immediately available to the student such that the
413 student and school employee are able to communicate verbally,
414 throughout the exclusionary time out, (3) the space used for an
415 exclusionary time out is clean, safe, sanitary and appropriate for the
416 purpose of calming such student or deescalating such student's
417 behavior, (4) the exclusionary time out period terminate as soon as
418 possible, and (5) if such student is a child requiring special education,
419 as defined in section 10-76a, or a child being evaluated for special
420 education, pursuant to section 10-76d, and awaiting a determination,
421 and the interventions or strategies are unsuccessful in addressing such
422 student's problematic behavior, such student's planning and
423 placement team shall convene as soon as is practicable to determine
424 alternative interventions or strategies.

425 Sec. 5. Subsection (i) of section 10-145b of the 2018 supplement to
426 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
427 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2018*):

428 (i) (1) The State Board of Education may take one or more of the
429 following actions, in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2)
430 of this subsection, against a person holding a certificate, permit or
431 authorization based on conduct that occurred prior or subsequent to
432 the issuance of such certificate, permit or authorization: (A) Revoke the
433 holder's certificate, permit or authorization; (B) suspend the holder's
434 certificate, permit or authorization; or (C) place the holder's certificate
435 on probation, subject to conditions determined by the Commissioner
436 of Education.

437 [(i) (1)] (2) The State Board of Education may [revoke any] take any
438 of the actions described in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of
439 subdivision (1) of this subsection with respect to a holder's certificate,
440 permit or authorization [or permit] issued pursuant to sections 10-144o
441 to 10-149, inclusive, for any of the following reasons: (A) The holder of
442 the certificate, permit or authorization [or permit] obtained such
443 certificate, permit or authorization [or permit] through fraud or

444 misrepresentation of a material fact; (B) the holder has persistently
445 neglected to perform the duties for which the certificate, permit or
446 authorization [or permit] was granted; (C) the holder is professionally
447 unfit to perform the duties for which the certificate, permit or
448 authorization [or permit] was granted; (D) the holder is convicted in a
449 court of law of a crime involving moral turpitude or of any other crime
450 of such nature that in the opinion of the board continued holding of a
451 certificate, permit or authorization [or permit] by the person would
452 impair the standing of certificates, permits or authorizations [or
453 permits] issued by the board; or (E) other due and sufficient cause. The
454 State Board of Education [shall] may revoke any certificate, permit or
455 authorization [or permit] issued pursuant to said sections if the holder
456 is found to have intentionally disclosed specific questions or answers
457 to students or otherwise improperly breached the security of any
458 administration of a mastery examination, pursuant to section 10-14n.
459 In any revocation proceeding pursuant to this section, the State Board
460 of Education shall have the burden of establishing the reason for such
461 revocation by a preponderance of the evidence. Revocation shall be in
462 accordance with procedures established by the State Board of
463 Education pursuant to chapter 54.

464 [(2)] (3) When the Commissioner of Education is notified, pursuant
465 to section 10-149a or 17a-101i, that a person holding a certificate,
466 permit or authorization [or permit] issued by the State Board of
467 Education under the provisions of sections 10-144o to 10-149, inclusive,
468 has been convicted of (A) a capital felony, under the provisions of
469 section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, (B) arson murder,
470 pursuant to section 53a-54d, (C) a class A felony, (D) a class B felony,
471 except a violation of section 53a-122, 53a-252 or 53a-291, (E) a crime
472 involving an act of child abuse or neglect as described in section 46b-
473 120, or (F) a violation of section 17a-101a, 53-21, 53-37a, 53a-60b, 53a-
474 60c, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b, 53a-73a, 53a-88, 53a-90a, 53a-99, 53a-103a,
475 53a-181c, 53a-191, 53a-196, 53a-196c, 53a-216, 53a-217b or 21a-278 or
476 subsection (a) of section 21a-277, any certificate, permit or
477 authorization issued by the State Board of Education and held by such
478 person shall be deemed revoked and the commissioner shall notify

479 such person of such revocation, provided such person may request
480 reconsideration pursuant to regulations adopted by the State Board of
481 Education, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. As part of
482 such reconsideration process, the board shall make the initial
483 determination as to whether to uphold or overturn the revocation. The
484 commissioner shall make the final determination as to whether to
485 uphold or overturn the revocation.

486 ~~[(3)]~~ (4) The State Board of Education may deny an application for
487 the initial issuance or renewal of a certificate, permit or authorization
488 [or permit] for any of the following reasons: (A) The applicant seeks to
489 obtain a certificate, permit or authorization [or permit] through fraud
490 or misrepresentation of a material fact; (B) the applicant has been
491 convicted in a court of law of a crime involving moral turpitude or of
492 any other crime of such nature that in the opinion of the board
493 issuance of a certificate, permit or authorization [or permit] would
494 impair the standing of certificates, permits or authorizations [or
495 permits] issued by the board; or (C) other due and sufficient cause.
496 Any applicant denied a certificate, permit or authorization [or permit]
497 shall be notified in writing of the reasons for denial. Any applicant
498 denied a certificate, permit or authorization [or permit] may request a
499 review of such denial by the State Board of Education.

500 ~~[(4)]~~ (5) A person whose certificate, permit or authorization has been
501 denied, revoked or suspended may not be employed in a public school
502 during the period of denial, revocation or suspension. A person whose
503 certificate, permit or authorization has been placed on probation may
504 be employed in a public school during the period of probation in
505 accordance with the terms of such probation.

506 (6) The State Board of Education may take any of the actions
507 described in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of
508 this subsection, with respect to an applicant's or holder's certificate,
509 permit or authorization a result of the applicant or holder having been
510 subject to disciplinary action for any of the reasons described in
511 subdivision (2) of this subsection by a duly authorized professional

512 disciplinary agency of any state, a federal governmental agency, the
513 District of Columbia, a United States possession or territory or a
514 foreign jurisdiction. The State Board of Education may rely upon the
515 findings and conclusions made by a duly authorized professional
516 disciplinary agency of any state, a federal governmental agency, the
517 District of Columbia, a United States possession or territory or foreign
518 jurisdiction in taking such action.

519 [(5)] (7) Any local or regional board of education or private special
520 education facility approved by the commissioner shall report to the
521 commissioner when an employee, who holds a certificate, permit or
522 authorization, is dismissed pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection
523 (d) of section 10-151.

524 (8) The State Board of Education may, pursuant to chapter 54, adopt
525 or revise regulations relating to the procedure by which the State
526 Board of Education may take any of the actions described in
527 subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this
528 subsection.

529 Sec. 6. Subsection (f) of section 10-145d of the 2018 supplement to
530 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
531 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2018*):

532 (f) An endorsement issued prior to July 1, [2013] 2018, to teach
533 elementary education grades one to six, inclusive, shall be valid for
534 grades kindergarten to six, inclusive, and for such an endorsement
535 issued on or after July 1, [2013] 2018, the endorsement shall be valid for
536 grades [one] kindergarten to six, inclusive. [, except such an
537 endorsement issued between July 1, 2013, and July 1, 2017, to any
538 student who was admitted to and successfully completes a teacher
539 preparation program, as defined in section 10-10a, in the certification
540 endorsement area of elementary education on or before June 30, 2017,
541 shall be valid for grades kindergarten to six, inclusive.] An
542 endorsement to teach comprehensive special education grades one to
543 twelve, inclusive, shall be valid for grades kindergarten to twelve,
544 inclusive, provided, on and after September 1, 2013, any (1) certified

545 employee applying for a comprehensive special education
546 endorsement, or (2) applicant for an initial, provisional or professional
547 educator certificate and a comprehensive special education
548 endorsement shall achieve a satisfactory score on the reading
549 instruction examination approved by the State Board of Education on
550 April 1, 2009, or a comparable reading instruction examination with
551 minimum standards that are equivalent to the examination approved
552 by the State Board of Education on April 1, 2009.

553 Sec. 7. Section 10-148a of the 2018 supplement to the general statutes
554 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
555 *1, 2018*):

556 (a) For the school year commencing July 1, 2013, and each school
557 year thereafter, each certified employee shall participate in a program
558 of professional development. Each local and regional board of
559 education shall make available, annually, at no cost to its certified
560 employees, a program of professional development that is not fewer
561 than eighteen hours in length, of which a preponderance is in a small
562 group or individual instructional setting. Such program of professional
563 development shall (1) be a comprehensive, sustained and intensive
564 approach to improving teacher and administrator effectiveness in
565 increasing student knowledge achievement, (2) focus on refining and
566 improving various effective teaching methods that are shared between
567 and among educators, (3) foster collective responsibility for improved
568 student performance, and (4) be comprised of professional learning
569 that (A) is aligned with rigorous state student academic achievement
570 standards, (B) is conducted among educators at the school and
571 facilitated by principals, coaches, mentors, distinguished educators, as
572 described in section 10-145s, or other appropriate teachers, (C) occurs
573 frequently on an individual basis or among groups of teachers in a job-
574 embedded process of continuous improvement, and (D) includes a
575 repository of best practices for teaching methods developed by
576 educators within each school that is continuously available to such
577 educators for comment and updating. Each program of professional
578 development shall include professional development activities in

579 accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section.

580 (b) Local and regional boards of education shall offer professional
581 development activities to certified employees as part of the plan
582 developed pursuant to subsection (b) of section 10-220a or for any
583 individual certified employee. Such professional development
584 activities may be made available by a board of education directly,
585 through a regional educational service center or cooperative
586 arrangement with another board of education or through
587 arrangements with any professional development provider approved
588 by the Commissioner of Education and shall be consistent with any
589 goals identified by the certified employees and the local or regional
590 board of education.

591 (c) On and after July 1, 2018, the professional development activities
592 provided to any person who (1) holds an endorsement to teach
593 elementary education grades one to six, inclusive, that is valid for
594 grades kindergarten to six, inclusive, pursuant to subsection (f) of
595 section 10-145d, as amended by this act, (2) has previously taught
596 under such endorsement in grades one to six, inclusive, and (3) is in
597 his or her first year of teaching kindergarten under such endorsement,
598 shall focus on early childhood education instruction during such
599 person's first year of teaching kindergarten.

600 Sec. 8. Subsection (c) of section 10-145f of the 2018 supplement to the
601 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
602 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2018*):

603 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section and section 10-
604 145b, as amended by this act, the following persons shall be eligible for
605 a nonrenewable three-year temporary certificate: (1) A [person who
606 has resided in a state other than Connecticut during the year
607 immediately preceding application for certification in Connecticut and
608 meets the requirements for certification, excluding successful
609 completion of the competency examination and subject matter
610 assessment, if such person holds current teacher certification in a state
611 other than Connecticut and has completed at least one year of

612 successful teaching in another state in a public school or a nonpublic
613 school approved by the appropriate state board of education, (2) a]
614 person who (A) has graduated from a teacher preparation program, as
615 defined in section 10-10a, at a regionally accredited college or
616 university outside of the state, [and regionally accredited] or an
617 alternate route to certification program approved by the State Board of
618 Education, and (B) meets the requirements for certification, [excluding]
619 except successful completion of the [competency examination and
620 subject matter assessment, (3)] testing requirements of this section, (2)
621 a person hired by a charter school after July first in any school year for
622 a teaching position that school year, provided the person hired after
623 said date could reasonably be expected to complete the requirements
624 prescribed in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subdivision (1) of
625 subsection (c) of section 10-145b, and [(4)] (3) a person who (A) has
626 successfully taught under an appropriate certificate issued by another
627 state, territory or possession of the United States or the District of
628 Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for two or more years
629 during the ten years immediately preceding the date of application for
630 the nonrenewable three-year temporary certificate, and (B) meets the
631 requirements for certification, except successful completion of the
632 testing requirements of this section. The nonrenewable three-year
633 temporary certificate shall be valid for [one year] three years from the
634 date it is issued. [, except the State Board of Education may extend a
635 temporary certificate for an additional two years (A) in the certification
636 endorsement area of bilingual education issued under this subsection
637 to a person who is employed by a local or regional board of education
638 and providing instruction as part of a program of bilingual instruction,
639 as defined in section 10-17e, or (B) to a person described in subdivision
640 (4) of this subsection.]

641 Sec. 9. Subsection (a) of section 10-145d of the 2018 supplement to
642 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
643 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2018*):

644 (a) The State Board of Education shall, pursuant to chapter 54, adopt
645 such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of

646 sections 10-144o, 10-145a to 10-145d, inclusive, as amended by this act,
 647 10-145f, as amended by this act, and 10-146b. Such regulations shall
 648 provide for (1) the establishment of an appeal panel to review any
 649 decision to deny the issuance of a certificate authorized under section
 650 10-145b, as amended by this act; (2) the establishment of requirements
 651 for subject area endorsements; (3) the extension of the time to complete
 652 requirements for certificates under section 10-145b, as amended by this
 653 act; (4) the establishment of requirements for administrator and
 654 supervisor certificates; (5) the composition of, and the procedures to be
 655 utilized by, the assessment teams in implementing the beginning
 656 educator program; (6) procedures and criteria for issuing certificates to
 657 persons whose certificates have lapsed or persons with non-public-
 658 school or out-of-state teaching experience; (7) the criteria for defining a
 659 major course of study; (8) a requirement that on and after July 1, 1993,
 660 in order to be eligible to obtain an initial educator certificate with an
 661 elementary endorsement, each person be required to (A) complete a
 662 survey course in United States history comprised of not fewer than
 663 three semester hours, or its equivalent, or (B) achieve a satisfactory
 664 evaluation on the appropriate State Board of Education approved
 665 subject area assessment; and (9) a requirement that on and after July 1,
 666 2004, in order to be eligible to obtain an initial educator certificate with
 667 an early childhood nursery through grade three or an elementary
 668 endorsement, each person be required to complete a comprehensive
 669 reading instruction course comprised of not less than six semester
 670 hours, or its equivalent. Such regulations may provide for exceptions
 671 to accommodate specific certification endorsement areas.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections: | | |
| Section 1 | <i>July 1, 2018</i> | 10-264l(d)(1) |
| Sec. 2 | <i>July 1, 2018</i> | 10-264l(c)(10) |
| Sec. 3 | <i>July 1, 2018</i> | 10-264i(a) |
| Sec. 4 | <i>July 1, 2018</i> | 10-236b |
| Sec. 5 | <i>July 1, 2018</i> | 10-145b(i) |
| Sec. 6 | <i>July 1, 2018</i> | 10-145d(f) |
| Sec. 7 | <i>July 1, 2018</i> | 10-148a |

| | | |
|--------|--------------|------------|
| Sec. 8 | July 1, 2018 | 10-145f(c) |
| Sec. 9 | July 1, 2018 | 10-145d(a) |

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

In Section 3, the entire subsection was included for consistency of internal references, and in Section 4, Subsecs. (a)(7), (d) and (s) were rewritten for clarity.

ED *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

| Agency Affected | Fund-Effect | FY 18 \$ | FY 19 \$ |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Education, Dept. | GF - Potential Cost | Up to 22.5 million | Up to 14.5 million |

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill results in a potential cost to the State Department of Education (SDE) of up to \$22.5 million in FY 18 and up to \$14.5 million in FY 19 associated with extending the education commissioner’s authority to award *Sheff* magnet school transportation grants and supplemental *Sheff* magnet school transportation grants. The costs are potential, as the grants must be made within available appropriations. PA 17-2 JSS, An Act Concerning the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2019, included funds for *Sheff* transportation grants for both FY 18 and FY 19.

Section 3 of the bill extends the commissioner of education’s authority to pay per pupil *Sheff* magnet school transportation grants, through FY 19. The per pupil transportation grant for *Sheff* schools is \$2,000 per eligible student. The authority to provide these grants expires at the end of FY 18. This results in *Sheff* magnet school transportation payments of \$8.5 million in FY 18 and FY 19. Absent the language, the \$2,000 grant would not be awarded.

Additionally, **Section 3** of the bill extends the *Sheff* magnet school

supplemental transportation payment through FY 18, and requires that 70% of the total supplemental grant be paid on or before June 30, 2018, with the balance paid in FY 19. It is estimated that *Sheff* supplemental transportation costs total approximately \$20 million in FY 18. This would result in a \$14 million payment in FY 18, with the balance of \$6 million due in FY 19.

Both the per pupil transportation and the supplemental transportation grants are paid within available appropriations, so if funds are not available SDE will either not pay the grant, or prorate the grant based on available funding, which is why the above costs are potential. PA 17-2 JSS, An Act Concerning the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2019, included funds for *Sheff* transportation grants for both FY 18 and FY 19.

The bill makes various other changes that do not result in a fiscal impact, as they are procedural in nature, conforming, technical, or can be accomplished by using existing expertise at local and regional school districts or SDE.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of per pupil *Sheff* transportation grants awarded and the amount of eligible supplemental *Sheff* transportation grants.

OLR Bill Analysis**sSB 183*****AN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.*****SUMMARY**

This bill makes changes in state education law related to (1) the use of seclusion in schools, (2) the State Board of Education's (SBE) authority to suspend or place on probation a teacher's credential, (3) various changes to teacher certification and subject area endorsements, and (4) magnet school grants.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2018

§ 4 — EXCLUSIONARY TIME OUT AS SEPARATE FROM SECLUSION

Existing law, unchanged by the bill, provides a number of limits and safeguards related to using restraints and seclusion in public schools (see BACKGROUND). The bill adds the term "exclusionary time out" to the law and makes it a separate category from seclusion. It defines exclusionary time out as "a temporary, continuously monitored separation of a student in a non-locked setting away from an ongoing activity for the purpose of calming or deescalating such student's behavior." By law, seclusion is the involuntary confinement of a student in a room that the student is prevented from leaving. Under the bill, seclusion does not include exclusionary time out.

By law, seclusion can only be used as an emergency intervention to prevent immediate or imminent injury to the student or others, as long as it is not used (1) as discipline or for convenience and (2) instead of a less-restrictive alternative. The bill also bans seclusion as a planned intervention in a student's treatment or individual education plan.

The bill requires each local or regional board of education to establish, by July 1, 2018, a policy regarding the use of exclusionary time out. The local policies must include, at a minimum, requirements that:

1. exclusionary time out cannot be used as a form of discipline;
2. at least one school employee must remain with the student or be immediately available to the student so that the student and employee can communicate verbally throughout the time out;
3. the space used for an exclusionary time out is clean, safe, sanitary, and appropriate for calming or deescalating the student's behavior;
4. exclusionary time out must end as soon as possible (the bill does not include a limit); and
5. if the student requires special education services or is being evaluated for them and is awaiting a determination, and the intervention and strategy in use is failing to address the student's problematic behavior, then the student's planning and placement team must meet as soon as is practicable to determine an alternative intervention or strategy.

§ 5 — SBE'S AUTHORITY TO REVOKE, SUSPEND, OR PLACE A TEACHER'S CREDENTIAL ON PROBATION

The bill allows SBE to suspend a teacher's certificate, permit, or authorization ("credential") or to place a teacher's credential on probation in certain discipline cases. Under current law, the SBE can only revoke a credential.

Current law prohibits a teacher whose credential has been revoked from working in a public school during the revocation. The bill also bans a person from employment in a public school if his or her credential has been denied or suspended. Under the bill, if SBE places a credential on probation, the teacher may continue in the profession under conditions the commissioner sets.

The bill allows SBE to place on probation or suspend a credential under the same conditions it may revoke a credential, which include if the teacher:

1. obtained the credential through fraud or misrepresenting a material fact;
2. persistently neglected to perform the duties for which the credential was granted;
3. is professionally unfit to perform the duties for which the credential was granted;
4. is convicted in a court of law of a crime involving moral turpitude or of any other crime of such nature that in the opinion of the board allowing the person to remain credentialed would impair the standing of all board-issued credentials; or
5. other due and sufficient cause.

By law, unchanged by the bill, the commissioner must automatically revoke a teacher's credential upon notification of conviction of any crime from a specific statutory list (see BACKGROUND).

The bill allows SBE to consider and use disciplinary findings and conclusions from duly authorized agencies of another state, the federal government, the District of Columbia, a U.S. possession or territory, or a foreign jurisdiction when making decisions regarding a teacher in Connecticut.

The bill also permits SBE to adopt or revise regulations relating to SBE procedures for actions authorized in the bill.

§§ 6 & 7 — CHANGING TEACHER CERTIFICATION ENDORSEMENT FOR GRADES ONE THROUGH SIX

The bill makes existing and future teacher certification endorsement for grades one through six valid for kindergarten through grade six.

By law, teachers must annually participate in at least 18 hours of

professional development. Under the bill, any teacher holding an endorsement for grades one through six who taught in those grades but begins teaching kindergarten must have professional development focused on early childhood education instruction during his or her first year teaching kindergarten.

§ 8 — EXTENDS DURATION OF THE TEMPORARY NON-RENEWABLE CERTIFICATION

This section extends the temporary non-renewable certification from one to three years. Current law allows certain holders to renew their one-year temporary certification for two additional years. Current law also allows four different paths for a person to be granted a temporary certification. The bill reduces this to three paths by eliminating one of the two paths for out-of-state teachers.

Under current law, a teacher may receive the temporary one-year non-renewable certification if he or she meets one of the following sets of criteria:

1. (a) was certified and taught for at least one year in another state in which he or she resided during the year immediately preceding the application and (b) meets the certification requirements except for the competency examination and subject matter assessment;
2. has taught under an appropriate certificate issued by another state, U.S. territory or possession, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico for at least two years;
3. has graduated from a regionally accredited college or university teacher preparation program outside of the state and meets the certification requirements, except for the competency exam and subject matter assessment; or
4. is hired by a charter school after July 1 of a school year for a teaching position that school year, provided he or she could be reasonably expected to complete certain education and training

requirements.

Under current law, the additional two year extension is available for those (1) working in bilingual education and seeking a bilingual certification or (2) who taught under an appropriate certification in another state, territory, or possession for at least two years. The bill eliminates the two year extension and instead allows anyone eligible for a temporary certification to get one for three years. It also specifically allows teachers hired by charter schools under the above-described conditions to get the certification.

The bill also replaces the other three one-year certification criteria with two three-year certification criteria, under which a teacher may get the temporary certification if he or she:

1. graduated from (a) a teacher preparation program at a regionally accredited college or university in another state or (b) an SBE-approved alternative route to certification (ARC) program, and meets the requirements for certification, except for certain testing requirements; or
2. successfully taught under an appropriate certificate issued by another state, U.S. possession or territory, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico for at least two of the 10 years preceding the application and meets the certification requirements, except successful completion of certain testing requirements.

§ 9 — FLEXIBILITY REGARDING READING AND HISTORY REQUIREMENTS IN ARC PROGRAM BY ALLOWING THE EQUIVALENT OF SEMESTER HOURS

By law, SBE must adopt teacher credential regulations. Current law requires regulations that state (1) for an initial education certificate with an elementary endorsement, an applicant must have completed at least three semester hours of a U.S. history survey course and (2) for an initial educator with an early childhood through grade three or an elementary endorsement, an applicant must have completed at least

six semester hours of a comprehensive reading instruction course. The bill allows regulations to be adopted with the equivalent of the history and reading instruction courses to be substituted for these requirements.

§§ 1 & 2 — MAGNET SCHOOL ENROLLMENT DATA AND GRANTS

By law, the state makes magnet school per-student grants to magnet school operators twice a school year, with the second payment coming in May. The May payment is adjusted to reflect the actual number of students attending each magnet school as of October 1. The bill changes when the October 1 data is finalized from March 1 to January 31.

The bill specifies that (1) magnet school grants are paid to magnet school operators, rather than to magnet schools, and (2) the existing provision that limits a grant from exceeding the school's reasonable operating budget (less revenue from other sources), also applies, in aggregate, to the reasonable operating budgets of all of an operator's magnet schools.

§ 3 — EXTENDING AUTHORIZATION FOR MAGNET SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION GRANTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

The bill extends the education commissioner's authority to give (1) *Sheff* magnet school transportation grants through FY 19 and (2) supplemental *Sheff* magnet school transportation grants through FY 18. The authority to award each grant expired in law on June 30, 2017. It also makes conforming and technical changes.

BACKGROUND

Restraint and Seclusion

State law limits how long students can be kept in allowable physical restraints or seclusion and specifies the types of locations in which a student may be secluded. It also bars school employees from using physical restraints on students or placing students in seclusion unless the employees have been properly trained. School boards must develop policies and procedures to (1) provide this training and (2)

establish monitoring and internal reporting on the use of physical restraints and seclusion.

By law, school boards must (1) notify parents and guardians no later than 24 hours after a child has been placed in physical restraint or in seclusion and (2) make a reasonable effort to notify them immediately after the start of the physical restraint or seclusion.

School boards must also take certain steps for students placed in physical restraint or seclusion four or more times in 20 school days.

Convictions Requiring Automatic Revocation of Educational Credentials

By law, an educator's certificate, permit, or authorization to teach in the public schools is considered revoked as soon as the education commissioner is notified that the educator was convicted of any of the following crimes: a capital felony; arson murder; any class A felony; a class B felony, except first-degree larceny, first-degree computer crime, or first-degree vendor fraud; any crime involving child abuse or neglect; risk of injury to a minor; deprivation of a person's civil rights by a person wearing a mask or hood; second-degree assault of an elderly, blind, disabled, pregnant, or mentally retarded person, with or without a firearm; second-, third-, or fourth-degree sexual assault; third-degree sexual assault with a firearm; third-degree promoting prostitution; substitution of children; third-degree burglary with a firearm; first-degree stalking; incest; obscenity as to minors; importing child pornography; criminal use of a firearm or electronic defense weapon; possession of a weapon on school grounds; or manufacture or sale of illegal drugs.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Education Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 36 Nay 0 (03/19/2018)