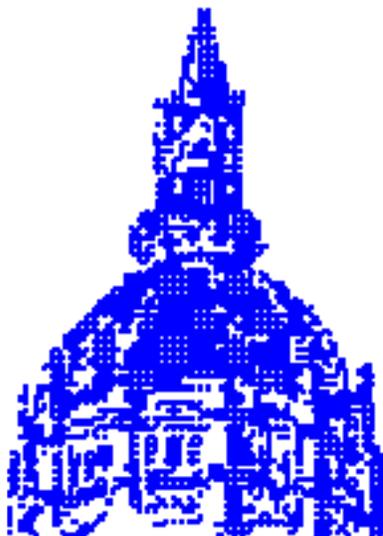


Office of Legislative Research  
Connecticut General Assembly



**ACTS AFFECTING CHILDREN**



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## NOTICE TO READERS

This report provides brief highlights of public and special acts affecting children enacted during the 2007 Regular and June Special sessions through December 5, 2007.

In most cases we excluded acts making relatively minor changes and education acts relating to school governance, curriculum, or funding. Please see Acts Affecting Education (<http://cga.ct.gov/2007/rpt/2007-R-0574.htm>) for a comprehensive summary of education-related changes.

Not all of the provisions of the acts that we mention here are described in this report; readers are encouraged to obtain the full text of acts that interest them from the Connecticut State Library, the House Clerk's office, or the General Assembly's website (<http://www.cga.ct.gov>). Complete summaries of the acts passed in 2007 will be available shortly when OLR's *Public Act Summary Book* is published; all are now available on OLR's website (<http://cga.ct.gov/olr/OLRPASums.asp>).

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## **ABUSE AND NEGLECT**

### ***Sibling Placements***

This act increases short-term, unlicensed placement options for foster children. It allows the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to place half- and step-siblings with an unlicensed caregiver who is related to at least one of the children. Prior law required that each child be related to the caregiver.

The act also allows DCF to place younger children temporarily with family friends or other responsible adults by lowering the minimum age from 14 to 10.

By law, caregivers must become licensed foster parents if a placement lasts more than 90 days.

**PA 07-8**, effective October 1, 2007

### ***Subsidized Guardianships***

This act allows DCF to increase guardianship payments for households that include children who are related to one another but not to the guardian. Prior law provided benefits only for relatives who were appointed guardians of children whose parents were either dead or unlikely to be able to care for them within the foreseeable future. Under the act, caregivers qualify for additional benefits when they assume guardianship

of the child's half- or step-siblings.

**PA 07-174**, effective October 1, 2007

### ***Extended Family Guardianship***

This act directs the New Haven Regional Children's Probate Court to establish an extended family guardianship and assisted care pilot program. Its purpose is to reduce the number of abused or neglected children placed in foster care outside their communities by reaching out to local family members and encouraging them to become guardians.

Guardian relatives qualify for cash grants of up to \$500 per child. The program must also have a component for recruiting volunteers to assist the guardians.

**PA 07- 4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 6**, effective October 1, 2007

### ***Child Protection Attorneys***

This act modifies a number of the laws governing the Commission on Child Protection and its executive director, the chief child protection attorney (CCPA). By law, the commission hires and supervises contract attorneys who provide legal representation for children and indigent families, primarily in abuse and neglect cases.

Among other things, the act limits (1) direct training responsibilities and (2) the types of court proceedings in which CCPA must provide counsel for parents. The latter changes are generally consistent with prior practice.

**PA 07-159**, effective July 1, 2007

### **Caregiver Rights**

A new law conforms state law to federal requirements, giving foster parents, prospective adoptive parents, and relative caregivers the right to be heard at all proceedings concerning an abused or neglected child they cared for in the last year.

Prior law required courts to notify a child's current foster parent about scheduled hearings concerning the child's placement and required that he or she be given an opportunity to be heard. It allowed former foster parents to be heard only if they had cared for the child in the last year and the child had lived with them for at least six months.

The act (1) extends the notice and hearing requirements to current and former relative caregivers and prospective adoptive parents and (2) eliminates the six-month durational requirement for former foster parents.

**PA 07-174**, effective October 1, 2007

### **DCF Reimbursements**

The law authorizes DCF or the Department of Administrative Services, acting on its behalf, to bill and collect up to the full cost of care for children in the state's child welfare program. The departments can bill the child's legally liable relatives (e.g., parents), the child, or both.

This act prohibits them from billing a deceased recipient's estate. It also prohibits collections from a recipient's (1) lawsuit and lottery proceeds; (2) inheritance; or (3) trust payments, other than those from specified Medicaid trusts.

**PA 07-203**, effective on passage

### **CHILD SUPPORT**

#### **Extended Support Period for Students**

Under prior law, 18-year-olds who were full time high school students had to live with one of their divorced parents in order to qualify for child support until they graduated or turned 19. But those whose support rights were based on paternity orders or whose parents never married were not required to live with a parent to qualify for the extended support.

This act eliminates the residency requirement for children of divorced parents.

**PA 07-247 § 6**, effective October 1, 2007

### **Medical Support Orders**

The law requires child support orders to include provisions concerning health insurance coverage. One option is for courts to order a parent to enroll the child in a reasonably-priced private or employer-sponsored plan; another is to order the custodial parent to enroll the child in HUSKY B if he or she can afford the premium.

This act establishes a formula courts can use to determine whether these options are affordable. Under the act, the cost of securing coverage is reasonable if it is (1) 5% or less of a low income parent's gross income or (2) 7.5% or less in other cases.

The act also allows courts to order parents to pay a reasonable amount of cash medical support, using the formula described above, until reasonably-priced insurance becomes available.

**PA 07- 247 §§ 3, 7, 11, and 57, effective October 1, 2007**

### **Income Withholding Orders**

This act eliminates a provision in prior law that prohibited employers from withholding income from an employee's paycheck while the withholding order's validity was being challenged in court.

It also requires employers to give priority to wage withholding orders related to an employee's medical support obligations over

those related to past-due (1) child support or (2) alimony.

**PA 07-247 §§ 9 and 56, effective January 1, 2008, except the medical support provision is effective October 1, 2007**

### **Deficit Reduction Act of 2005**

This act conforms state child support laws to provisions in the federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. Among other things, it:

1. allows the state to recoup child support arrearages from tax refunds beyond the affected child's 18<sup>th</sup> birthday;
2. limits the amount of child support that Temporary Family Assistance (TFA, cash welfare) applicants must assign to the state;
3. imposes a \$25 annual fee on certain families receiving services from the state Bureau of Child Support Enforcement (the governor has directed the bureau not to implement this provision);
4. prohibits the Department of Motor Vehicles from renewing registrations for various recreational and collectible vehicles and boats when owners are more than \$5,000 behind in child support payments; and
5. makes court orders directing employers to enroll a child in their health insurance plans enforceable when the

employee is the child's custodial parent (prior law applied only to non-custodial parents).

**PA 07-247 §§ 1, 2, 5, 8, 61, 64, and 66**, effective October 1, 2007, except the TFA assignment provision is effective October 1, 2008

### ***Interstate Enforcement***

New legislation conforms many parts of Connecticut's Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) with changes in the model uniform law. UIFSA generally governs the establishment, enforcement, and modification of support orders and paternity determinations when the laws of two or more states could apply.

Its major changes include (1) new and modified definitions that are applicable throughout UIFSA, (2) limits on states' authority to modify child and spousal support orders they did not issue, and (3) new rules and procedures when one or more of the tribunals is a foreign country.

The act also allows many UIFSA procedures to be used to establish, enforce, and modify income withholding orders.

**PA 07-247 §§15-56**, effective January 1, 2008

## **COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES**

**(See also "JUVENILE JUSTICE" below)**

### ***Youth Service Bureaus***

A new law increases the number of youth service bureaus that qualify for state Department of Education (SDE) grants. It also requires SDE to enhance annual grant amounts based on the size of the town or group of towns bureaus serve.

Enhancements range from \$3,300 for youth service bureaus serving areas with up to 8,000 residents to \$10,000 for those serving more than 100,000.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 35-36**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***After-School Grants***

Under this new law, more types of programs qualify for SDE after-school program grants beginning October 1, 2007.

Under prior law, grant money could be used only for direct services. The new law permits grantees to provide program support. It also requires that all after-school grant programs have parent involvement components, in addition to existing requirements that such programs provide educational, enrichment, and recreational activities.

It requires grantees to report to SDE on expenditures and performance outcomes, including the program's impact on student

achievement and school attendance and behavior. It requires SDE to provide technical assistance, evaluation, program monitoring, professional development, and accreditation support to grantees.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 26**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***Reducing Urban Violence***

A new law aims to reduce urban violence by providing competitive grants to municipalities and agencies acting on their behalf. They can use the money for anti-violence programs and services targeting youth ages 12 to 18.

Grant recipients must involve parents and youth in program planning and operations.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 9**, effective July 1, 2007

### **CRIME**

***(See also “JUVENILE JUSTICE” below)***

### ***Sex Offenders***

New legislation requires sex offenders who are required to register with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to also register their email and instant message addresses and similar Internet communication identifiers. The addresses are not public records but DPS can release them for law enforcement or security purposes.

The act also authorizes DPS to designate a police officer to serve as a liaison between the department and electronic communication and remote computing service providers. When the liaison learns that a sex offender is a subscriber, customer, or service user, he or she must investigate to determine if this violates the offender’s parole or probation terms.

The liaison may ask a judge to order a provider to disclose personally identifying information about a subscriber who is a sexual offender when the liaison shows reasonable grounds to believe that the information is relevant and material to an ongoing criminal investigation.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 90-96 and 98**, effective upon passage

### ***Aggravated Sexual Assault of a Minor***

This act establishes a new crime of aggravated sexual assault of a minor. A person commits this crime when he or she commits specified crimes against a child under age 13 (see below) and:

1. kidnaps, illegally restrains, stalks, disfigures, causes serious injury to, or uses violence against the victim;
2. commits the same offense against more than one victim under age 13;

3. does not know the victim;  
or
4. has been previously convicted of a violent sexual assault.

The covered crimes are contact with the intimate parts of a child under age 13 in a sexual or indecent manner likely to impair the child's health or morals, 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> degree sexual assault, 1<sup>st</sup> degree aggravated sexual assault, 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> degree promoting prostitution, and employing a minor in an obscene performance.

Aggravated sexual assault of a minor is a class A felony. For first offenders, the mandatory minimum prison term is 25 years. For repeat offenders, it is 50 years.

**PA 07-143**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***Enhanced Penalties for Sex Crimes Targeting Children***

Legislation enhances penalties, including imposing mandatory minimum (mm) sentences, for certain crimes against children.

The table below shows the crimes, existing penalties, and the act's enhancements.

<b><i>Offense</i></b>	<b><i>Existing Prison Penalty</i></b>	<b><i>Add'l Penalty Under the Act</i></b>
Risk of Injury - - victim under age 13	B felony (up to 20 yrs.)	5 yr. mm
Employ Minor in Obscene Performance	A felony (up to 25 yrs.)	10 yr. mm
Enticing a Minor	D felony (up to 5 yrs.)	B felony (up to 20 yrs.):  <i>1<sup>st</sup> offense:</i> 5 yr. mm  <i>Repeat offense:</i> 10 yr. mm
Importing Child Pornography	B felony	5 yr. mm
Child Pornography Possession: 1 <sup>st</sup> degree	B felony	5 yr. mm
Child Pornography Possession: 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree	C felony (up to 10 yrs.)	2 yr. mm
Child Pornography Possession: 3 <sup>rd</sup> degree	D felony	1 yr. mm

**PA 07-143**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***New Crime Involving Enticement of a Minor***

This act establishes a new crime of misrepresentation of age to entice a minor. A person commits this crime when he or she misrepresents his or her age and uses an interactive computer service to knowingly persuade, induce, entice, or coerce a person under age 16 to engage in prostitution or illegal sexual activity. Misrepresentation of age to entice a minor is a class C felony, punishable by

imprisonment for up to 10 years, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 97, effective October 1, 2007**

### ***Child Victim Statements***

This act allows certain out-of-court statements made by young children about sexual or physical assault committed against them by authority figures to be used as evidence at trial. Normally, such statements are considered inadmissible hearsay evidence.

The act establishes standards for judges to use in determining if (1) the statement is trustworthy and (2) its use unfairly prejudices an adverse party.

(PA 07-217 restricts the applicability of this provision to juvenile and criminal court proceedings.)

**PA 07-143, as amended by PA 07-217, effective July 1, 2007**

### ***Decriminalizing Sex Between Youngsters Close in Age***

This act decriminalizes consensual sexual activity between youngsters close in age by increasing, from two to three years, the age difference between the two before the older teen is guilty of 2<sup>nd</sup> degree sexual assault (i.e., statutory rape). Just as under existing law, the act applies when the younger teen is at least age 13 but under age 16.

The act also decriminalizes consensual sexual contact between children and teenagers close in age. Under prior law,

anyone who had sexual contact with a person under age 15 was guilty of 4<sup>th</sup> degree sexual assault. Under the act, the actor is guilty of this crime only if he or she is more than (1) two years older than a partner under age 13 or (2) three years older than a partner between ages 13 and 15.

**PA 07-143, effective October 1, 2007**

### ***Penalty Increases for Underage Tobacco Sales***

This act increases the civil penalties for (1) youngsters under age 18 who buy cigarette or tobacco products and (2) people who sell, give, or deliver the products to them. By law, the Department of Revenue Services commissioner assesses the penalties following a hearing.

**PA 07-175, effective October 1, 2007**

### ***Missing Persons***

By January 1, 2008, this act requires the Police Officer Standards and Training Council to develop and implement a policy governing the way law enforcement agencies take and respond to reports of missing persons.

The policy must include:

1. guidelines for accepting reports;
2. types of information an agency must collect and record;

3. circumstances that indicate that a missing person should be classified as high risk;
4. types of information the agency should provide to the person making a report, the missing person's relatives, or anyone who can help the agency find the person; and
5. agency responsibilities and procedures in responding to a report.

**PA 07-151**, *effective July 1, 2007*

## **EARLY CHILDHOOD/CHILD CARE**

### ***Increase in School Readiness Per-Child Limit***

This act extends the \$6,925 limit on the per-child cost of the SDE school readiness program component through December 2007. For January 2008 and each subsequent month, it requires SDE to increase the limit to a level it determines can be funded with 50% of the estimated unspent (lapsed) FY 08 appropriation for school readiness spaces as of June 30, 2008, but not more than \$8,266 per child. SDE must estimate the projected lapse on January 1, 2008.

**PA 07-5 (June Sp. Sess.) § 70**, *effective on passage*

## **School Readiness Programs**

This act requires the Early Childhood Education Cabinet to begin its statewide, longitudinal school readiness program evaluation by July 1, 2008. It specifically requires the study to examine the educational progress of children from pre-kindergarten to grade three.

It extends, from January 1, 2000 to January 1, 2008, the date by which the commissioner must adopt assessment measures school readiness programs must use when conducting annual evaluations.

And it requires the cabinet to develop and implement an accountability plan for early childhood education services annually beginning by December 1, 2008. State-funded early childhood education providers must use the program measures developed under the accountability plan to evaluate and report on the effectiveness of their services.

Finally, it requires the cabinet to (1) develop minimum standards and a range of higher quality standards for all state-funded early care and education programs and (2) develop a quality workforce development plan for school readiness providers in consultation with the Office of Workforce Competitiveness.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 17, 19, 21, and 45**, effective July 1, 2007, except the workforce development provision is effective on passage

### **Model Early Childhood Learning Programs**

The education commissioner must establish two model early childhood learning programs associated with higher education institutions in place of the two similar pilot programs prior law required. Each one may include a laboratory school and a model day care program for 60 children ages three to five. The act requires SDE to issue requests for proposals for the programs and provide grants of \$100,000 each from Early Reading Success Program funds.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 46**, effective July 1, 2007

### **Head Start Program Funds**

A provision in the Education implementer gives SDE more flexibility to distribute Head Start funds. It eliminates a requirement that the department allocate at least 75% of the competitive grant funds to Head Start programs established before July 1, 1992.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 48**, effective July 1, 2007

### **Hartford Kindergarten Grants**

This act extends indefinitely the education commissioner's ability to provide grants for Hartford students to participate in an all-day kindergarten program under the Open Choice inter-district school attendance program. The grants can be used to pay for kindergartners' before- and after-school care and remedial services as well as for subsidies to receiving school districts.

**PA 07-5 (June Sp. Sess.) § 55**, effective on passage

### **Kindergarten Assessments**

A new law moves up the deadline (by two years, to October 1, 2007) by which the education commissioner must develop and implement a state-wide, developmentally appropriate kindergarten assessment tool. Under the act, the tool must not be used to measure school readiness program accountability.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 18**, effective July 1, 2007

### **Leadership in Action Program**

For FYs 08 and 09, the legislature authorized the Early Childhood Education Cabinet to spend up to \$100,000 per year to support the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Leadership in Action Program. That program trains people from diverse fields

and backgrounds to focus on achieving a specific result, such as reducing the number of low birth-weight babies or increasing the number of children ready for kindergarten.

**PA 07-5 (June Sp. Sess.) § 28**, *effective on passage*

### ***Reach Out and Read***

This act requires SDE to establish and administer a grant program to match federal and private funds for grants for pediatric care providers to promote early childhood literacy in health care settings.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 30**, *effective July 1, 2007*, **repealed by PA 07-5 (June Sp. Sess.) § 73**, *effective on passage*

### ***Child Day Care Staff Credentials***

Beginning January 1, 2008 a new law bars the Department of Social Services (DSS) from raising reimbursement rates for state-funded child day care centers that do not meet statutory school readiness staffing requirements. Classrooms must have at least one staff person with specified academic credentials; stricter credentialing requirements phase in for future years.

**PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) § 15**, *effective July 1, 2007*

### ***Day Care and Youth Camp Licenses***

This act makes changes to day care and youth camp licensing laws that the Department of Public Health (DPH) administers. It revises (1) the types of recreational programs that are exempt from day care licensure and (2) licensure for day care operations serving six or fewer children outside of a private home. It doubles to four years the duration of a day care license and doubles the license fee, and makes anyone whose license is revoked ineligible for a new license for one year.

The act limits the programs that must be licensed as youth camps to those that (1) operate only during school vacations or on weekends and (2) serve children ages three through 15. And it excludes certain Boys and Girls Clubs' programs from licensure.

**PA 07-129**, *effective October 1, 2007*, *except the youth camp provisions are effective September 1, 2007*

### ***Day Care Services in Public School Buildings***

This act allows day care centers and group day care homes that provide services exclusively to school-age children

in a public school building to ask DPH for a variance from its regulations governing physical plant requirements.

Before DPH can approve a variance, it requires the center or home to (1) document that it will satisfactorily meet the regulation's specific intent by other means and (2) enter a written agreement with DPH specifying the variance, its duration, and the terms under which it is granted.

The variance is cancelled immediately if the home or center fails to comply with the agreement.

**PA 07-252, § 83**, effective on passage

### ***Day Care Centers Operating in Adjacent Buildings***

DPH requires a separate license for each building in which a child day care center operator provides services. This act specifies that a center operating in two or more buildings needs only one license if (1) the same licensee provides services in each building and (2) all buildings are contiguous to a common playground.

**PA 07-22**, effective on passage

### ***Emergency Administration of Potassium Iodide***

This act (1) requires day care providers and youth camps, among others, to provide potassium iodide during a public

health emergency to their residents, enrollees, staff, and others present, at the DPH commissioner's direction, and (2) makes changes to related notice requirements.

Potassium iodide prevents or decreases the likelihood of developing thyroid cancer following exposure to radiation. By law, these covered entities must (1) advise people about potassium iodide's contraindications and potential side effects and that taking it is voluntary and (2) obtain prior written permission from the individual or his or her representative or a minor's parent or guardian.

**PA 07-129**, effective October 1, 2007

## **EDUCATION**

### ***Use of Restraints and Seclusion on Special Ed. Students***

This act regulates the use of physical restraints and seclusion on students receiving or awaiting eligibility determinations for special education services in public schools. It (1) gives the State Board of Education (SBE) authority over their use as part of its existing mandate to regulate special education curriculum and instructional conditions and (2) requires the SBE to adopt implementing regulations.

The act requires local and regional boards of education to tell pupils, parents, guardians, and others standing in the place of parents about:

1. the laws and regulations governing the use of physical restraints and seclusion and
2. related student and parental rights.

This must occur at the first planning team meeting.

**PA 07-147**, effective October 1, 2007

### **High School Graduation Study**

New legislation requires the Education Committee chairpersons and ranking members, or their designees, the education commissioner, SBE chairperson, and Office of Policy and Management (OPM) secretary to form a committee to study high school graduation requirements.

The newly-formed committee must report on the study to the governor and Education Committee by January 15, 2008.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 34**, effective July 1, 2007

### **Alternative Sanctions**

A new law permits schools to provide alternative programs for students otherwise facing suspension or expulsion. It allows school administrators and boards of education to shorten or waive suspensions or expulsions for first-time offenders who

complete the alternative program and meet any other specified conditions.

Information about the disciplinary action must be expunged from the cumulative records of students who successfully complete the program.

**PA 07-122**, effective July 1, 2007

### **School Suspensions**

This act generally prohibits out-of-school suspensions and extends, from five to 10 days, the maximum length of in-school suspensions.

The law allows a student to be suspended for conduct (1) that violates a publicized board policy or seriously disrupts the educational process or (2) on school grounds or at a school-sponsored activity that endangers persons or property. It defines "suspension" as exclusion from school privileges, or from transportation services only, for up to 10 consecutive school days.

The act requires suspensions to be in-school suspensions unless the school administration determines, at the required informal suspension hearing, that the student must serve the suspension outside of school because he or she (1) poses such a danger to persons or property or (2) seriously disrupts the educational process.

**PA 07-66**, effective July 1, 2008

### ***Notice of Legal Services for School Expulsions***

Except in emergencies, school boards must hold hearings before they can expel students. A new law requires them to notify students and parents about free or low cost legal services and how to obtain them.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 49**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***Unified School District #1 Education Records***

By law, a school district receiving a transfer student must give written notice of the student's enrollment to the student's former school district. A new law requires schools receiving transfer students from Unified School District #1, which serves students in Department of Correction custody, to provide the notice to the unified district within 10 days of the enrollment. It specifies that, as is required by law for all sending districts, Unified School District #1 must provide the student's records to the new school within 10 days of receiving the notice.

**PA 07-38**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***Protecting Students from Identity Theft***

This new law allows high schools that host college prep or admissions forums to inform parents that responding to some

surveys that accompany college admission exams is optional. It authorizes school boards to establish this rule.

Schools would also have to warn parents that releasing personally identifying information can increase a student's risk for identity theft.

**PA 07-241**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***Tuition Raffles***

A new law allows organizations qualified to conduct bazaars and raffles to conduct special tuition raffles once a year. The prize is a school tuition payment for a student the winner selects. The Department of Special Revenue must adopt implementing regulations.

**PA 07-36**, effective October 1, 2007

### ***Higher Education Bridges College Readiness Grant Program***

A new law requires the Department of Higher Education (DHE) to contract, by March 1, 2008, with the Connecticut State University (CSU) system's board of trustees to develop a college-readiness grant program to (1) address core subject-matter deficiencies among college-bound high school students and (2) improve these students' performance on Connecticut mastery and college placement tests. The CSU trustees must (1) develop a plan for implementing

a college-readiness program in the CSU system, in consultation with SDE and DHE and (2) submit it to SDE and DHE.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 39**, *effective on passage*

### ***Strategic Master Plan for Higher Education***

The legislature created a 36-member blue ribbon commission to develop and implement a strategic master plan for higher education in Connecticut. The plan must identify short- and long-term goals and include benchmarks to meet by 2010, 2015, and 2020.

The commission must submit biennial progress reports to the governor and various legislative committees beginning October 1, 2008 and continuing through 2020.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 41**, *effective July 1, 2007*

### ***In-State Tuition for Undocumented Immigrants***

This act extends in-state tuition rates to undocumented immigrants living in Connecticut. It applies to those who (1) complete at least four years of high school here; (2) obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent; and (3) register as entering students or are currently enrolled at UConn, a Connecticut State University, a community-technical college, or Charter Oak State College.

Undocumented students must file affidavits with the college stating that they have applied to legalize their immigration status or will do so as soon as they become eligible to apply.

**PA 07-135**, *effective July 1, 2007 (VETOED)*

### **EMPLOYMENT AND JOB READINESS**

#### ***Film Industry Opportunities***

A new law requires the Office of Workforce Competitiveness (OWC) to establish a film industry workforce training program. The program must include:

1. an unpaid internship program for high school and college students,
2. a production assistant training program for state residents, and
3. a workforce training program that includes classroom and on-set training and mentoring.

OWC must establish guidelines by September 28, 2007

**PA 07-236 § 6**, *effective July 1, 2007*

#### ***Connecticut Career Certificate Program***

This year the legislature updated the Connecticut Career Certificate Program to reflect existing practice and federal funding requirements. Among other things, it changes the focus of program grants, eliminates

regional school-to-career partnerships, requires instruction in workplace safety, and organizes the program under the 16 federally recognized career clusters.

The program generally consists of school- and work-based instruction and coordinating activities for high school and post-secondary students.

**PA 07-20**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***Youth Employment and Training Funds***

A new law directs the Labor Department to establish a program to distribute youth employment and training funds to the state's five regional workforce development boards. Funds must be divided among the regions proportionally, using the formula set in the legislation.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 5**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***Minority Teacher Recruitment and Retention***

A new law requires the regional educational service center's Minority Recruiting Alliance to study how best to encourage members of minority groups to teach in Connecticut schools. It must propose pilot program guidelines, possibly including:

1. a teacher certificate fellowship program for minority candidates with college degrees who complete an intensive summer program on classroom management and methods,
2. competitive grants for school boards to form and operated Future Teachers clubs in middle and high schools, and
3. a cadet teacher program that gives college credits to minority college seniors who are majoring in subject shortage areas for working in public schools.

The alliance must consult with specified entities and report to legislative committees by January 1, 2008.

**PA 07-3 (June Sp. Sess.) § 31**, effective July 1, 2007

## **HEALTH**

### ***Lead Poisoning Initiative***

This act (1) creates a timetable and reporting requirements for testing babies and young children for lead poisoning and assessing their risks for being exposed to unsafe amounts of lead, (2) lowers the blood level threshold that triggers health investigations into the sources of a child's lead exposure, and (3) permits remediation, not just abatement or removal, of lead hazards.

**PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 47-60**, effective October 1, 2007, except provisions concerning funding for local health departments are effective July 1, 2007 and provisions concerning universal screening and health department investigations are effective January 1, 2009

### **Grants to Discourage Kids from Smoking**

For FYs 08 and 09, this act allocates to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) any balance remaining in the Tobacco and Health Trust Fund after transfers required by law have been made. DMHAS must use the money for grants for tobacco education programs designed to discourage youngsters in grades one through eight from smoking. DMHAS must ensure that these programs are funded state-wide and must establish reporting requirements.

**PA 07-252 § 89, repealed by PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) § 72**, effective July 1, 2007

### **Autism**

The legislature created an autism spectrum services division in the Department of Developmental Services (formerly the Department of Mental Retardation). The division is to research, design, and implement services and programs, which may include (1) an early intervention program for children at risk of, or diagnosed with

autism and who were previously in the Birth-to Three Program and (2) education, recreation, life and skill coaching, vocational, and transition support services for people between the ages of three and 21.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 109-114**, effective on passage

### **School-Based Health Center Expansion**

This act directs DPH to expand school-based health center services in priority school districts and underserved areas. Its \$2.5 million appropriation for FY 08 was repealed by PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) § 72.

The act also requires any center built on or after October 1, 2007 that is located in, or attached to, a school building, to have an entrance separate from the school.

**PA 07-185 §§ 32, 33, and 41**, effective July 1, 2007

### **Medication Administration**

This law allows directors of school readiness and certain before- and after-school programs to administer medication to enrolled students. The before- and after-school programs covered under the law are those that are administered by a (1) public school system or (2) municipal agency or department located in a public school.

The medicine must be administered according to State Board of Education regulations. The act immunizes those who administer medicine from civil liability to the child or parents or guardians for negligent acts or omissions.

**PA 07-241**, *effective on passage*

### ***Pesticides on School Grounds***

This session, the legislature extended the ban on applying lawn care pesticides at preschools and elementary schools to schools with students through grade 8. Appropriate authorities can authorize pesticide use in emergencies. The new law makes the Department of Environmental Protection responsible for administering and enforcing school pesticide applications.

**PA 07-168**, *effective October 1, 2007*

### ***Children's Health Quality Improvement Program***

The act requires the DSS commissioner to establish a child health quality improvement program to promote HUSKY providers' implementation of evidence-based strategies to improve the delivery of, and access to, children's health services. He must do this in collaboration with the DPH and DCF commissioners.

The evidence-based strategies must focus on physical, dental, and mental health services. The DSS commissioner must seek the participation of various public and private entities and professionals and ensure that the strategies reflect new developments and best practices.

The commissioner must annually report to various legislative committees and the Medicaid Managed Care Council beginning July 1, 2008. Reports must address the implementation of strategies and the extent to which they improved delivery of and access to care for HUSKY children.

(The act's \$150,000 appropriation for FY 08 was repealed by PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) § 72.)

**PA 07- 185 §§ 14 and 35**, *effective July 1, 2007*

### ***Preventive Health Services***

This act requires the DSS commissioner to develop and implement a plan for a preventive health services system for children covered by HUSKY A and B. He must develop the plan by January 1, 2008 and implement it by July 1, 2008. He must do this in consultation with the DPH commissioner.

The system's goal must be to improve health outcomes for all children enrolled in HUSKY and to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities. The system must ensure that federal Early and Periodic Screening,

Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Program services are provided to children enrolled in HUSKY A.

The plan must:

1. establish a coordinated preventive health services system for HUSKY beneficiaries including EPSDT services, oral health care, care coordination, chronic disease management, periodicity schedules based on American Academy of Pediatrics' standards, and vision care (PA 07-2, JSS, specifies ophthalmologic and optometric services, rather than vision care);
2. require DSS to track electronically (a) HUSKY beneficiaries' system usage to ensure that they receive all available services and (b) beneficiaries' health outcomes (PA 07-2, JSS, removes the electronic requirement); and
3. include ways to create financial incentives and rewards for participating health care providers.

By July 1, 2009, the DSS commissioner must report to various legislative committees. The report must include information on health outcomes, quality of care, and methods used to improve children's quality of care and health outcomes.

**PA 07-185 § 13, as amended by PA 07-2 (June Spec. Sess.) § 10, effective July 1, 2007**

### ***Primary Care Case Management Pilot***

This act requires DSS, by November 1, 2007, to develop a plan for a pilot primary care case management program for at least 1,000 people who are eligible for HUSKY A (Medicaid). In addition to providing primary care services, participating providers must arrange for and coordinate care by medical specialists and will be reimbursed for providing this service. Current HUSKY A managed care organizations generally do not pay primary care providers for this.

DSS must present the plan to The Human Services and Appropriations committees, which must hold a public hearing on the plan and advise DSS of their approval, disapproval, or modifications. Enrollment must begin by April 1, 2008.

**PA 07-2 (June Spec. Sess.) § 16, effective July 1, 2007**

### ***Children's Hospice Pilot Program***

This act extends, from September 20, 2007 to September 20, 2009, the pilot program allowing Sunshine House to operate a comfort center for children with limited life expectancies and their families.

**PA 02-5 (June Sp. Sess.) § 16 effective on passage**

## **HEALTH INSURANCE**

### ***Raising HUSKY A and B Income Limits***

This act raises income limits for HUSKY A (Medicaid) adult caretaker coverage from 150% to 185% of the federal poverty level (from \$25,755 to \$31,764 for a 3-person household in 2007). This was already the income limit for enrolling the children they were caring for.

It also raises income limits for state-subsidized HUSKY B children's coverage from 300% to 400% of the federal poverty level and requires the Department of Social Services (DSS) to help families in this income range pay for employer-sponsored coverage rather than enrolling their children in HUSKY B. The department must provide HUSKY B coverage for services not covered by the employer's plan.

**PA 07-185 §§ 3, 6, 7, and 10, repealed by PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) § 72, effective July 1, 2007**

### ***Medicaid for Pregnant Women***

This act requires DSS to increase HUSKY A income limits for pregnant women from 185% to 250% of the federal poverty level. It requires DSS to apply for a federal waiver by January 1, 2008 to make this change.

(PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) repeals the waiver requirement and gives the department to option to submit either a waiver

or a Medicaid plan amendment by September 30, 2007 and to implement the change when it receives federal approval.)

**PA 07-185 §§ 4 and 12, as amended by PA 07-2 § 9, effective July 1, 2007**

### ***HUSKY Enrollment for Newborns***

This act requires DSS to provide expedited, automatic HUSKY A or B enrollment, depending on the family's reported income level, for uninsured newborns born in Connecticut or border hospitals when the parent or caretaker relative lives in Connecticut and authorizes the enrollment.

It requires DSS to pay the first two months' premiums for newborns it enrolls in HUSKY B. (PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) requires DSS to pay the premiums for four months.)

**PA 07-185 §§ 4 and 6, as amended by PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) § 17, effective July 1, 2007**

### ***Enrolling Medicaid-Eligible Families in Employer Plans***

A new law seeks to reduce Medicaid costs by requiring some relative caregivers to enroll themselves and their children in employer-sponsored health insurance plans. DSS reimburses payroll deductions and provides HUSKY A coverage for services that the employer's plan doesn't offer.

DSS must determine which families must participate based on cost effectiveness, and it may seek a federal Medicaid waiver if necessary.

**PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) § 8,**  
*effective July 1, 2007*

### ***HUSKY Outreach***

A new law directs DSS to increase HUSKY outreach efforts, specifically targeting medically underserved minority children and adults. In consultation with the Latino and Puerto Rican and African-American Affairs commissions, representatives of community-based minority organizations, and others, the department must develop culturally appropriate materials and use Latino and other minority media sources for advertising.

**PA 07-185 §§ 8-9,** *effective July 1, 2007*

### ***School Reports on Student Insurance Rates***

This act requires local and regional school boards to require all enrolled students in their jurisdiction to report annually whether they have health insurance. The DSS commissioner, or his designee, must provide information to the boards on state-sponsored health insurance programs for children, including application assistance. The boards must provide this information and application

assistance to the student's parent or guardian.

(PA 07-4, (June Sp. Sess.) requires the boards to provide this information only to caretakers of children who are identified as uninsured.)

**PA 07-02 (June Sp. Sess.) § 24, as amended by PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 119** *effective July 1, 2007*

### ***Dependent Child Coverage***

This act requires health insurance policies that cover children to offer coverage until the child reaches 26 years of age. Prior law mandated coverage until age (1) 19 for unmarried, dependent children or (2) 23 for full-time students at an accredited school.

The act also eliminates the requirements that children be dependent or full-time students and limits the continuing coverage to those who live in Connecticut. (PA 07-2, (June Sp. Sess.) extends coverage for children who attend accredited out-of-state colleges or who live in another state with a custodial parent and delays the law's effective date from July 1, 2007 to January 1, 2009.)

**PA 07-185 §§ 15-17,** *effective July 1, 2007, as amended by PA 07-02 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 64, 65, and 69,* *effective January 1, 2009*

### **Coverage for Special Formula**

This act requires group and individual health insurance policies to cover medically necessary specialized formulas administered under a physician's direction for children up to age 12, instead of age eight.

**PA 07-197**, effective October 1, 2007

### **Coverage for Lead Screening**

The new lead poisoning reduction initiative includes provisions that require Connecticut health insurance policies to cover blood lead screening and lead exposure risk assessments ordered by primary caregivers.

**PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 51-52**, effective January 1, 2009

### **JUVENILE JUSTICE**

**(See also "CRIME" & "COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES" above)**

#### ***Pretrial Detention***

This act prohibits judges from placing juveniles in pretrial detention unless this is necessary and is the least restrictive environment possible consistent with public safety.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 85**, effective January 1, 2010

### **Mandatory Fines for Liquor Possession**

This act requires, rather than allows, juvenile court judges to fine delinquents convicted of liquor possession offenses beginning January 1, 2010. By law, the fine for a first offense is \$136; repeat offenses carry fines between \$200 and \$500.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 79**, effective January 1, 2010

### **Expanding the Families With Service Needs Program**

This year the legislature expanded diversion services and court options for families with service needs (FWSN). Generally, these are families with children under age 16 who have engaged in behavior such as defying parents or school officials, running away, or truancy.

The expansion seeks to reduce the frequency with which such children's behavior escalates into criminal conduct. It requires court personnel to offer FWSN families community-based services before initiating formal court proceedings and increases judges' options to divert cases to non-judicial settings.

The act also mandates the creation of a network of family support centers and a staff-secure facility for children (1) whose surroundings put them at risk of physical harm or (2) who violate court orders. Placement in the secure facility is only an

option when there is no less restrictive alternative.

The new law also makes 16- and 17-year olds eligible for FWSN services beginning January 1, 2010. Until that date, these older youth are eligible for a smaller array of services through the Youth In Crisis Program.

**PA 07-4 §30-32 and 37,**  
*effective October 1, 2007*

### ***New Court Services for Juveniles***

By law, the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) must provide a continuum of services for juvenile offenders living in the community. A new law specifies that it must provide services to juveniles released into the community with and without structured supervision.

Under prior law, CSSD had to tailor its programs to the juvenile's offense history, age, gender, and mental health and chemical dependency status. The new law specifies that these programs also be tailored to the juvenile's maturity, social development, and need for structured supervision. And they must be culturally appropriate, trauma informed, and provided in the least restrictive environment possible.

Existing law directs CSSD to provide juveniles anger management and nonviolent conflict resolution training; substance abuse treatment;

sexual offender treatment; and mental health screening, assessment, and treatment. The act requires CSSD also to provide:

1. job training and employment opportunities,
2. substance abuse prevention programs, and
3. services for the juvenile's family.

The division must coordinate these programs with DCF and DMHAS if appropriate.

The act also requires CSSD to consult with the Commission of Racial and Ethnic Disparities to address the needs of minorities in the juvenile justice system.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 84,**  
*effective July 1, 2007*

### ***Raising the Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction***

Beginning January 1, 2010, juvenile courts may handle cases involving 16- and 17-year olds accused of committing crimes. Currently, these youths are considered adults and must be prosecuted in criminal court. Cases involving serious felonies will continue to be automatically transferred to adult court and prosecutors will retain the authority to ask judges to transfer others. Certain motor vehicle offenses will also remain outside the juvenile court's jurisdiction.

The new law authorizes the Judicial Branch to hire five more judges and requires it to evaluate existing juvenile programs and

services and make changes needed to ensure that they will meet the needs of 16- and 17-year olds. It also creates the 24-member Juvenile Jurisdiction Policy and Operations Coordinating Council (JJPOCC) to monitor the implementation of new and modified programs, procedures, and court operations associated with raising the delinquency age. It must study specified issues and make recommendations to legislative committees.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 73-78, 81, 82, 87, 88, and 123,** *effective January 1, 2010, except provisions concerning (1) the JJPOCC are effective on passage, (2) juvenile program evaluations are effective July 1, 2008, and (3) new judges are effective April 1, 2009*

### ***OPM Juvenile Justice Report***

Among other things, this act requires OPM to analyze the impact on budgeted state agencies of raising the delinquency and FWSN ages and restructuring detention options for under-18 serious juvenile repeat offenders; establishing and operating family support centers and staff secure facilities for FWSN children, and eliminating the youth in crisis program. It must submit a report to legislative committees by January 15, 2008.

(PA 07-5 (June Sp. Sess.) eliminates the analysis and reporting requirements for the FWSN program.)

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 83, as amended by PA 07-5 (June Sp. Sess.) § 6,** *effective on passage*

### ***Erasing Juvenile Arrest and Court Records***

By law, courts may grant petitions erasing a delinquent or FWSN child's arrest and court records when the child has not been charged with another crime or status offense within a specified period. The act extends the erasure option to situations in which the child has signed a statement of responsibility admitting to having committed a delinquent act or status offense. (Such statements are often prerequisites to participating in court diversion programs, which, if successfully completed, result in a dismissal of the charges.)

Children subject to erasure orders are deemed to have never been arrested or charged with a FWSN violation.

**PA 07-4 (June Sp. Sess.) § 80,** *effective January 1, 2010*

## **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**

**(See also “HEALTH INSURANCE” above)**

### ***Increase in Cash Assistance Rates***

Beginning July 1, 2007, this act increases cash assistance rates for families enrolled in the TFA and SAGA cash assistance programs. Increases of up to 5% per year are tied to yearly increases in the cost of living as measured by the consumer price index for urban consumers.

**PA 07-2 (June Sp. Sess.) § 2,**  
*effective July 1, 2007*

### ***Safety Net Expansion***

This act requires DSS to offer safety net services to additional TFA families identified as having significant barriers to employment. These include families who:

1. a DSS caseworker identifies during an initial assessment, or that a labor department employment services case manager identifies during the first 12 months of employment services;
2. have made good faith efforts to find and keep jobs but have been unable to do so or are at risk of failing to complete the employment services program; or

3. have exhausted their TFA eligibility.

Under prior law, safety net services were available only to families who were at risk of losing TFA benefits because they were ineligible for a six-month TFA extension, either because they had received two noncompliance sanctions or had not made a good faith effort to find and keep a job. These families continue to qualify for safety net services under the act.

The act also adds an in-depth family needs assessment to the list of potential safety net services a family can receive. And it specifies that case management services, already a service option, must include home visits. By law, these services can include food, shelter, clothing, and employment assistance.

**PA 07-160,** *effective July 1, 2007*

### ***Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Advisory Council***

New legislation creates an 11-member council to advise DPH on issues pertaining to increased participation in, and access to, WIC supplemental food services. The council consists of (1) the Public Health Committee chairpersons, (2) the DPH commissioner or designee, (3) the Children’s Commission executive director or designee, (4) a nutrition educator, (5) two local WIC program directors, (6) two WIC program recipients, and (7)

two anti-hunger association representatives.

**PA 07-252, § 84**, effective October 1, 2007

### ***Child Poverty and Prevention Council***

This act extends reporting responsibilities related to the state's 10-year plan to reduce child poverty by 50% by June 2014. By law, each agency represented on the legislatively-established Child Poverty and Prevention Council whose budget includes poverty prevention programs must report to the council by November 1, 2007 on at least two programs, and describe the performance-based measurements it uses to gauge their effectiveness.

The act extends this annual reporting requirement through November 1, 2014. It makes a conforming change to the law requiring the council to file progress reports with the governor's office and legislative committees each January.

It also extends, from FY 08 through FY 21, the requirement that the governor's biennial budget document include a (1) prevention report and recommended agency appropriations for prevention services and (2) report on the state's progress in meeting the goal that, by 2020, at least 10% of total recommended appropriations for each budgeted agency be allocated for prevention services.

**PA 07-47**, effective October 1, 2007

### **SAFETY**

#### ***School Bus Driver Qualifications***

This law imposes additional background check requirements on applicants for licenses and endorsements to drive school buses and school transportation vehicles (STVs), including a check of DCF's child abuse registry. (PA 07-5 (June Sp. Sess.) allows DCF to share information for this purpose without the subject's consent.)

It requires the DMV commissioner to deny a license or suspend an endorsement for transporting students for anyone convicted of a serious criminal offense, if the person completed his or her sentence within the last five years.

The new law (1) requires, rather than allows, DMV to periodically provide reports to public transportation providers, including school districts, listing anyone whose commercial driver's license or passenger endorsement has been suspended, withdrawn, or revoked and (2) requires each carrier to check these reports at least twice a month and, within 10 days after each check, prohibit anyone not properly licensed from driving any school bus or STV.

It also extends required random drug testing to STV drivers carrying 10 or fewer students and bars carriers from continuing to employ as a driver any bus or STV operator who tests positive for drugs. It increases penalties on (1) carriers who fail to implement the required drug testing or driver's license status checks and (2) school transportation contractors who allow anyone not properly licensed to drive a school bus carrying students. It also bars the DMV commissioner from issuing temporary licenses with school bus or STV endorsements.

**PA 07-224, as amended by PA 07-5 (June Sp. Sess.) §§ 20-21, effective July 1, 2007**

### ***School Security Improvements***

A new security infrastructure grant program reimburses school districts for (1) installing security equipment at school entrances and (2) training school employees to operate and maintain them. Eligible purchases include surveillance cameras, door buzzers and panic alarms, scan cards, and metal detector wands.

The new law also requires any school district applying for a state school construction grant for a new school or a major renovation that involves a school entrance to include security infrastructure for the entrances in the project plans.

The requirement covers applications for projects to be included on priority lists for 2009 and thereafter.

**PA 07-208, effective on passage**

### ***Emergency Plans for Colleges and Occupational Schools***

A new law requires all Connecticut colleges, universities, and private occupational schools to have emergency response plans by October 1, 2007. Plans must include a method for transmitting emergency information to the institution's students, employees, and visitors.

All plans must be submitted annually to the Public Safety and Emergency Management and Homeland Security commissioners and local first responders.

**PA 07-208, effective July 1, 2007**

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

#### ***Earned Income Tax Credit Study***

Currently, certain Connecticut low-to-moderate income working families qualify for a federal earned income tax credit. A new law requires the General Assembly's non-partisan Office of Legislative Research to study and report the effect that adopting a state version of the credit could have on (1) poverty and

employment rates, (2) local economies, (3) military families, and (4) low-income children.

The report must be submitted to various legislative committees and the Governor's Office by February 1, 2008.

**PA 07-1 (June Sp. Sess.) § 133**, effective July 1, 2007

### ***Foreign Adoptees***

This act permits people (1) born outside the United States and (2) adopted by Connecticut residents to obtain a probate court ruling to establish their biological age and date of birth. It requires the Department of Public Health to conform its records to the court decree.

**PA 07-115**, effective October 1, 2007

### ***Uniform Transfer to Minors Act***

The Uniform Transfers to Minors Act allows a person to transfer property to a custodian for the benefit of a minor. The custodian manages the property and can distribute money to or for the benefit of the minor.

Prior law required the custodian to transfer the property to the minor when the minor turned 21. This act gives the custodian the option to distribute all or part of the property to a trust, at any time before the minor turns 21 and without court order, under certain conditions.

**PA 07-107**, effective October 1, 2007

### ***Family and Medical Leave For Municipal Civil Union Partners***

This act requires political subdivisions to provide employees who (1) are parties to a civil union and (2) have worked for the political subdivision for at least 12 months and 1,250 hours during the past 12 months, with the same Family and Medical Leave Act benefits that federal law provides to parties to a marriage. Family leave benefits are already available to civil union partners working in the state and private sectors. Among other things, the family leave law allows employees to take unpaid leave to (1) adopt or (2) take care of a seriously ill child.

**PA 07-245**, effective on passage

### ***Learner's Permit Restrictions***

With some exceptions, this new law restricts the number of passengers a 16- or 17-year old who is being taught to drive by a relative may transport. During the first three months, only the driver's parents or the instructor can ride in the vehicle. Additional immediate family members may ride in the car during the fourth through sixth months.

The restrictions are similar to those applying to new teen drivers.

**PA 07-167**, effective October 1, 2007

***Rights of Children Born Using Assisted Technology***

This act updates the state's artificial insemination laws, reflecting current assisted reproduction practices. It defines "artificial insemination" as a medical procedure in which a human egg is fertilized assisted by artificial means, including intrauterine insemination and in vitro fertilization. It also redefines AID (which, under prior law, was "artificial insemination with the semen of a donor") as "artificial insemination with donor eggs or sperm".

It makes a conforming change in the law specifying that donors or their relatives and heirs do not acquire legal rights or interests in children born as a result of AID.

**PA 07-93**, effective October 1, 2007

SP:ts