



# House of Representatives

General Assembly

**File No. 322**

January Session, 2025

Substitute House Bill No. 7123

*House of Representatives, March 27, 2025*

The Committee on Veterans' and Military Affairs reported through REP. FOSTER of the 57th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

***AN ACT CONCERNING MILITARY FAMILIES AND EDUCATION  
POLICIES REGARDING ENROLLMENT FOR PURPOSES OF SPECIAL  
EDUCATION AND PLACEMENT STABILITY.***

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

1 Section 1. Subparagraph (E) of subdivision (10) of subsection (a) of  
2 section 10-76d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is  
3 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2025*):

4 (E) (i) Each local and regional board of education shall have in effect  
5 at the beginning of each school year an educational program for each  
6 child or pupil who has been identified as eligible for special education,  
7 and shall provide [(i)] (I) the informational handout described in section  
8 10-74v to each child with an individualized education program or plan  
9 pursuant to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and [(ii)] (II)  
10 the Parent's Guide to Special Education in Connecticut developed by the  
11 Department of Education and the rights and resources available to such  
12 child in the provision of special education and related services.

13     (ii) If, after the start of a school year, a child of a member of the armed  
14 forces, as defined in section 27-103, enrolls in a school under the  
15 jurisdiction of a local or regional board of education, as a result of such  
16 member having received military orders directing such member to the  
17 state or any other documents from the armed forces indicating the  
18 transfer of such member to the state, and such child enrolls with an  
19 individualized education program or plan pursuant to Section 504 of the  
20 Rehabilitation Act of 1973 from such child's prior school, such board  
21 shall take necessary steps, including, but not limited to, the transfer of  
22 any records and prior evaluations, the performance of any  
23 reevaluations, not later than thirty days after such child's enrollment,  
24 and the holding of any meetings, to ensure a minimally disruptive  
25 transition to the provision of comparable services.

26     Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of section 10-186 of the general statutes is  
27 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
28 *2025*):

29     (a) Each local or regional board of education shall furnish, by  
30 transportation or otherwise, school accommodations so that each child  
31 five years of age and over and under twenty-one years of age who is not  
32 a graduate of a high school or technical education and career school may  
33 attend public school, except as provided in section 10-233c and  
34 subsection (d) of section 10-233d. For purposes of establishing the  
35 residency of a child of a member of the armed forces, as defined in  
36 section 27-103, and who is seeking enrollment in a school under the  
37 jurisdiction of a local or regional board of education for a town in which  
38 such child is not yet a resident, such board shall accept the military  
39 orders directing such member to the state or any other documents from  
40 the armed forces indicating the transfer of such member to the state as  
41 proof of residency. If a child of a member of the armed forces is enrolled  
42 in a school under the jurisdiction of a local or regional board of  
43 education for a town, and such member has received military orders  
44 directing such member from such town or any other documents from  
45 the armed forces indicating a change of residency from such town  
46 during the school year, such child may continue to be enrolled in such

47 school while such member remains a member of the armed forces. Any  
48 board of education which denies school accommodations, including a  
49 denial based on an issue of residency, to any such child shall inform the  
50 parent or guardian of such child or the child, in the case of an  
51 emancipated minor, a pupil eighteen years of age or older or an  
52 unaccompanied youth, as described in 42 USC 11434a, as amended from  
53 time to time, of his or her right to request a hearing by the board of  
54 education in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (1) of  
55 subsection (b) of this section. A board of education which has denied  
56 school accommodations shall advise the board of education under  
57 whose jurisdiction it claims such child should be attending school of the  
58 denial. For purposes of this section, (1) a "parent or guardian" shall  
59 include a surrogate parent appointed pursuant to section 10-94g, and (2)  
60 a child residing in a dwelling located in more than one town in this state  
61 shall be considered a resident of each town in which the dwelling is  
62 located and may attend school in any one of such towns. For purposes  
63 of this subsection, "dwelling" means a single, two or three-family house  
64 or a condominium unit.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	July 1, 2025	10-76d(a)(10)(E)
Sec. 2	July 1, 2025	10-186(a)

**Statement of Legislative Commissioners:**

In Section 1(a)(10)(E)(ii), ", as defined in section 27-103," was added for clarity.

**VA**            *Joint Favorable Subst. -LCO*

*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.*

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**OFA Fiscal Note**

**State Impact:** None

**Municipal Impact:** None

**Explanation**

The bill does not have a fiscal impact. The bill requires: (1) local and regional school districts to transfer records and conduct evaluations within 30 days for military children with individualized education plans (IEPs) or 504 plans, and (2) allows military children to stay enrolled at their current school despite relocation orders. The first requirement exists under federal law, without the 30-day deadline, and the second is a practice already followed in Connecticut. It is anticipated that local and regional boards of education can meet these requirements with existing resources.

**OLR Bill Analysis****HB 7123*****AN ACT CONCERNING MILITARY FAMILIES AND EDUCATION POLICIES REGARDING ENROLLMENT FOR PURPOSES OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND PLACEMENT STABILITY.*****SUMMARY**

This bill requires local and regional school boards to take steps to ensure a minimally disruptive transition of a military-connected student who (1) enrolls at a school after the school year begins and (2) has an individualized education plan (IEP) or 504 plan from a prior school (see BACKGROUND). This applies when the student enrolls due to an armed forces member's military orders or other document directing the person to the state. For these students, the bill requires districts to (1) transfer records and evaluations, (2) perform a reevaluation within 30 days of the child's enrollment, and (3) hold any meetings.

Under the bill, a child of an armed service member is permitted to remain enrolled in a school when the service member relocates on orders, while the member remains a member of the armed forces.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2025

**BACKGROUND*****Individualized Education Plans***

Federal regulations require an IEP to include (1) measurable annual goals and how the child's progress toward the goals will be measured; (2) special education and related services the child will receive; and (3) supplementary aids and services the child will receive, which are supports provided in regular education classes and nonacademic settings (34 C.F.R. § 300.320(a)(4)). The included services must be based on peer reviewed research to the extent practicable and be designed to help the child progress toward his or her annual goals, be involved and

make progress in the general education curriculum, participate in extracurricular and nonacademic activities, and be educated with other children with and without disabilities.

**504 Plans**

Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 protects students with mental or physical disabilities from discrimination in public schools (29 U.S.C. § 794). Students who receive school accommodations under this law have them memorialized in a written plan, commonly known as “504 plans.”

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

Veterans’ and Military Affairs Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea    20    Nay    0    (03/11/2025)