



GOODWIN UNIVERSITY MAGNET SCHOOL SYSTEM, INC.

Meeting of the Board of Directors

Thursday, October 29, 2026 at 4:00PM

Virtual Meeting via Zoom: [Access Zoom Meeting Here](#)

1. Call to Order
2. Public Comment
3. Consent Agenda
 - a. Approval of GUMS Board Minutes of June 17, 2026
4. Business Requiring Action
 - a. GUMS Resolution 26-07 – Corporate Resolution to Elect the Officers of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc.
 - b. GUMS Resolution 26-08 – Corporate Resolution to Approve Revisions to Goodwin University Magnet Schools System Policies
 1. Policy 1011 - Regarding Visitors and Observations in Schools
 - c. GUMS Resolution 26-09 – Corporate Resolution to Approve Revisions to Goodwin University Magnet Schools System Policy
 1. Policy 4005 - Personnel - Reports Of Suspected Abuse Or Neglect Of Children Or Reports Of Sexual Assault Of Students By School Employees
 - d. GUMS Resolution 26-10 – Corporate Resolution to Approve Revisions to Goodwin University Magnet Schools System Policy
 1. Policy 4012 - Personnel - Family and Medical Leave
5. Superintendent and Staff Updates
6. Reminder of Future Meeting Dates
 - a. Thursday, January 28, 2027
 - b. Thursday, April 22, 2027
 - c. Wednesday, June 16, 2027
7. Adjournment



GOODWIN UNIVERSITY MAGNET SCHOOL SYSTEM, INC.

Meeting of the Board of Directors

Wednesday, June 17, 2026 at 4:00PM

Virtual Meeting via Zoom

Members Present: Jackie Jacoby, Susan Johnson, Megan Mehr (arrived at 4:14 p.m.), Eddie Meyer (arrived at 4:12 p.m.) and Mark Scheinberg (arrived at 4:18 p.m.)

Members Absent: Merilee DeJohn and Lee Anne Housley

Staff Present: Sal Menzo, Sarah Burke, David Daye (arrived at 4:07 p.m.), J.T. Foster, Gina Juliano, Dan Moleti, Windy Peterson, Timothy Pivrotto, and Jenna Toner

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 4:05 p.m. by Chair Jackie Jacoby.

Due to lack of a quorum, Item 6 - Superintendent and Staff Updates was moved up on the agenda.

6. Superintendent and Staff Updates

i. ECAMP Operating Plan Presentation

Sal Menzo presented the ECAMP Operating Plan Executive Summary. He noted that none of this would have been possible without Craig Drezek and his vision for this program.

ii. Superintendent Update

Sal Menzo provided the Superintendent Update. We are in the home stretch of the 2025-26 school year. He thanked Windy Petersen for stepping in as Director at RMS. We have appointed a new director at RMS, Tim Pivrotto. Tim will move from the Assistant Director position at the middle level. We have appointed Assistant Directors at RMS and CTRA-ML, Jennifer Sullivan (RMS) and Anjane Wright (CTRA-ML). All appointments will begin July 1st.

An exciting, new collaboration/co-branding opportunity is in the works. This opportunity will greatly expand future options for our scholars.

Our partnership with Bridgeport Public Schools and University of Bridgeport will continue next year. The Australia contract has been extended, it will continue through next year. On July 9, 2026 the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Sheff v. O'Neill decision will be held at Goodwin University Auditorium. All are invited to attend.

2. Public Comment

No members of the public wished to address the Board.

3. Consent Agenda

a. Approval of GUMS Board Minutes of April 23, 2026

The April 23, 2026 meeting minutes were reviewed by the Board.

Megan Mehr motioned that the Board of Directors vote to approve the April 23, 2026 meeting minutes. Eddie Meyer seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

4. Executive Session to Discuss the following Personnel Matters:

- a. Contract Extension for Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum and Instruction
- b. Contract Extension for Assistant Superintendent for Human Resources and Talent Development
- c. Contract Extension for Assistant Superintendent for Student Support Services
- d. Contract Extension for Chief Operating Officer
- e. Contract Extension for Superintendent

Board members exited Public Session to a virtual meeting room to hold Executive Session. (4:25 p.m.).

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Members Present: Jackie Jacoby, Susan Johnson, Megan Mehr, Eddie Meyer and Mark Scheinberg

Board members discussed the three (3) year contract extensions for the Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum and Instruction, Assistant Superintendent for Human Resources and Talent Development, Assistant Superintendent for Student Support Services, Chief Operating Officer and Superintendent effective July 1, 2026 - June 30, 2029.

The executive session ended and Board members reconvened into the Public session. (4:50 p.m.)

5. Business Requiring Action

a. Approval of Contract Extensions for the following positions (Eff. July 1, 2026 - June 30, 2029):

- i. Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum and Instruction
- ii. Assistant Superintendent for Human Resources and Talent Development
- iii. Assistant Superintendent for Student Support Services
- iv. Chief Operating Officer

Jackie Jacoby called for a motion to approve the three (3) year contract extensions for the above listed staff.

Megan Mehr made a motion to approve the three (3) year contract extensions for the Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum and Instruction, Assistant Superintendent for Human Resources and Talent Development, Assistant Superintendent for Student Support Services and Chief Operating Officer, effective July 1, 2026 - June 30, 2029.

Jackie thanked the group for their outstanding service.

Mark Scheinberg seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Jackie Jacoby called for a motion to approve the three (3) year contract extension for the Superintendent.

5. Business Requiring Action - cont'd

Approval of Contract Extension for the Superintendent (Eff. July 1, 2026 - June 30, 2029):

Megan Mehr made a motion to approve the three (3) year contract extension for the Superintendent, effective July 1, 2026 - June 30, 2029. Mark Scheinberg seconded the motion.

Jackie Jacoby thanked Sal for a fantastic year, for building a team and for his leadership. The board is pleased to be a part of a magnet system that is doing such wonderful things for young people.

The motion passed unanimously.

b. Approval of GUMS Board of Directors 2026-27 Meeting Dates

- Thursday, October 29, 2026 - 4:00 p.m. via Zoom
- Thursday, January 28, 2027 - 4:00 p.m. via Zoom
- Thursday, April 22, 2027 - 4:00 p.m. via Zoom
- Wednesday, June 16, 2027 - 4:00 p.m. via Zoom

Mark Scheinberg made a motion to approve the GUMS Board of Directors 2026-27 Meeting Dates as written. Megan Mehr seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Sal thanked the board for their support.

7. Adjournment

With no other business to come before the board.

Mark Scheinberg motioned to adjourn the meeting at 4:58 p.m. Susan Johnson seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Meeting Minutes Recorded by:

Susan Everett

Susan Everett

GUMSS Board Recording Secretary



GUMS Resolution 26-07

**CORPORATE RESOLUTION TO ELECT THE OFFICERS OF GOODWIN UNIVERSITY
MAGNET SCHOOLS, INC.**

The Undersigned Secretary of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. hereby certifies that the following resolution was duly adopted by the Board of Directors on **October 29, 2026**, and that such resolution has not been modified or rescinded as of the date hereof:

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Corporate Bylaws of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc., the President, Chief Financial Officer and the Vice President of Economic and Strategic Development of Goodwin University, Inc. shall be Ex-Officio Directors, who shall be counted in determining a presence of a quorum and shall have the right to vote on all matters that come before the Board.

WHEREAS, officers shall be elected from among the Directors at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors and shall each serve a term of one year.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that the following Directors be, and they hereby are, elected to serve as Officers of the Board of Directors in the office or offices set forth below next to their respective names for a term of one year or until their respective successors shall have been duly elected and shall have qualified:

Jacqueline Jacoby	Chair
Megan Mehr	Vice Chair
Lee Housley	Secretary
Edwin Meyer	Treasurer

Signed: _____

Lee Housley, Secretary

Date: _____

Signed: _____

Jacqueline Jacoby, Chair

Date: _____



**Goodwin University Magnet Schools
Board of Education Members
2026 - 2027**

Jacqueline Jacoby

Megan Mehr

Lee Housley

Eddie Meyer

Merilee DeJohn

Susan Johnson

Mark Scheinberg

Board Chair

Vice Chair

Secretary

Treasurer



GUMS Resolution 26-08

**CORPORATE RESOLUTION TO APPROVE REVISIONS TO GOODWIN UNIVERSITY
MAGNET SCHOOL SYSTEM POLICY**

The Undersigned Secretary of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. hereby certifies that the following resolution was duly adopted by the Board of Directors on **October 29, 2026**, and that such resolution has not been modified or rescinded as of the date hereof:

WHEREAS, Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. has entered into an agreement with Goodwin University Educational Services, Inc. to authorize Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. to operate the magnet school system, and

WHEREAS, **Policy 1011 - Policy Regarding Visitors And Observations In Schools** has been prepared for the operation of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. Board of Directors hereby approves revisions to **Policy 1011 - Policy Regarding Visitors And Observations In Schools** for Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. Superintendent is authorized to implement these policies for the operation of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

Signed: _____

Lee Housley, Secretary

Date: _____

Signed: _____

Jacqueline Jacoby, Chair

Date: _____

POLICY REGARDING VISITORS AND OBSERVATIONS IN SCHOOLS

The Goodwin University Magnet School System Board of Education (the “Board”) encourages visits by citizens, taxpayers, and parents to all school buildings. In order to promote a safe and productive educational environment for all students and staff, the Board requires all visitors to receive prior approval from the school principal or designee before being permitted to visit any school building. The Board, through the administration, reserves the right to limit visits in accordance with administrative regulations.

The Board further desires to work collaboratively with parents with an educational nexus with the Goodwin University Magnet School System (the “District”), its educational programs or the student being observed, to observe their students in their current classrooms or observe proposed educational placements in the Board’s schools. The Board, through the administration, reserves the right to limit observations of current and proposed educational placements in accordance with administrative regulations and the Board’s Guidelines for Independent Educational Evaluations.

Upon arrival, all visitors and observers must comply with any and all applicable building security procedures, including but not limited to utilizing security buzzers for access, complying with requests for photo identification, reporting directly to and signing in and out at the visitors’ reception area of the school office, prominently displaying visitors’ badges or other identification required for visitors to the school buildings, limiting access to those areas of the buildings and grounds for which the visitors/observers have authorized access, refraining from engaging with students and/or staff except as permitted by the school officials and consistent with the purpose of the visit in question, and complying with directives of school officials at all times. All visitors and observers permitted into school buildings or on school grounds must comply with all school health and safety protocols in place at the time, including but not limited to any health screening or personal protective equipment (“PPE”) protocols.

In the event that a federal immigration authority appears in person at a school in the District or otherwise contacts a school to request information, in accordance with applicable law and pursuant to the Guidance to K-12 Public Schools Pertaining to Immigration Activities developed by the Connecticut State Department of Education (“CSDE”) or any subsequent applicable CSDE guidance, such authority shall be directed

to communicate with the administrator designated for such interactions, who will follow the protocols outlined in the school's Security and Safety Plan. For purposes of this policy, a "federal immigration authority" means "any officer, employee or other person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or any successor agency thereto or any division thereof or any officer, employee or other person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Department of Homeland Security or any successor agency thereto who is charged with enforcement of the civil provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Legal References:

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-222m

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-192h

Public Act No. 25-1, "An Act Concerning Interactions Between School Personnel and Immigration Authorities, the Purchase and Operation of Certain Drones, Grants to Certain Nonprofit Organizations, and Student Athlete Compensation Through Endorsement Contracts and Revenue Sharing Agreements"

Connecticut State Department of Education, *Guidance to K-12 Public Schools Pertaining to Immigration Activities* (January 28, 2025).

Connecticut State Department of Education, *Guidelines Regarding Independent Educational Evaluations at Public Expense and In-School Observations* (March 28, 2018).

Policy Adopted: April 20, 2023

Policy Revised: January 29, 2026



Series 1000
Regulation 1011
Community/Board Operation

**ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
REGARDING VISITORS AND OBSERVATIONS IN SCHOOLS**

1. Any person wishing to visit a school building, and/or observe any student program, must obtain prior approval from the building principal or responsible administrator of the respective school building or program.
2. A visitor to any school building or program must be able to articulate a legitimate reason for the proposed visit and/or observation. Where the visitation involves direct contact with district students, or observation of an identified student or student program, the visitor must have a sufficient educational nexus with the district, its educational programs or the student to support such request.
3. All visits must be reasonable in length and conducted in a manner designed to minimize disruption to the district's educational programs.
4. When a parent/guardian makes a request to observe an identified student or student program, the request will be reviewed with the student's parent/guardian to determine the purpose of the observation, specific questions being addressed, the location(s) of the observation, and the date, time and length of the observation.
5. When determining whether to approve a request to visit and/or observe individual students or student programs, the building principal or responsible administrator shall consider the following factors:
 - a. the frequency of visits;
 - b. the duration of the visit;
 - c. the number of visitors involved;
 - d. the effect of the visit on a particular class or activity;
 - e. the age of the students;
 - f. the nature of the class or program;

- g. the potential for disclosure of confidential personally identifiable student information;
 - h. whether the visitor/observer has a legitimate educational interest in visiting the school;
 - i. whether the visitor/observer has professional ethical obligations not to disclose any personally identifiable student information;
 - j. any safety risk to students and school staff; and
 - k. compliance with the Board's Guidelines for Independent Educational Evaluations, if applicable.
6. The building principal or responsible administrator has the discretion to limit, or refuse, requests for visits and/or observations of student programs in light of the above criteria. When a requested observation is refused, the building principal or responsible administrator will provide the parent/guardian with the reason for the decision and will work to develop alternative ways for the parent/guardian to obtain the information the parent/guardian seeks.
7. If a building principal or responsible administrator approves a request to visit a school building and/or observe a student program, arrangements must be made in advance to ensure that the visit will not disrupt educational programs. The length and scope of any visit shall be determined by the building principal or responsible administrator in accordance with these regulations and accompanying Board policy. The building principal or responsible administrator shall determine a reasonable amount of time for observations of individual students or student programs.
8. Upon arrival, all visitors must comply with any and all applicable building security procedures, including but not limited to utilizing security buzzers for access, complying with requests for photo identification, reporting directly to and signing in and out at the visitors' reception area of the school office, prominently displaying visitors' badges or other identification required for visitors to the school buildings, limiting access to those areas of the buildings and grounds for which the visitors have authorized access, and complying with directives of school officials at all times.
9. The district has an obligation to maintain the confidentiality of personally identifiable student information. All visitors and observers must restrict their visits and observations to the purpose identified in the request to visit or observe and are strictly prohibited from observing or collecting information on other students within the school. If the visitor/observer views, accesses or otherwise obtains personally identifiable student information concerning another student, the visitor/observer must notify the building Principal or responsible administrator as soon as possible.
10. All visitors and observers permitted inside school buildings or on school grounds must comply with all school health and safety protocols in place at the time, including but not limited to any health screening protocols.

11. A refusal to comply with any of the Board's policy provisions and/or regulations concerning visitors shall constitute grounds for denial of the visitor's privileges, as determined appropriate by the building principal or designee. Such refusal may also result in a referral to law enforcement personnel, as determined appropriate by the building principal or designee.
12. In the event that a federal immigration authority appears in person at a school in the District or otherwise contacts a school to request information, in accordance with applicable law and pursuant to the Guidance to K-12 Public Schools Pertaining to Immigration Activities developed by the Connecticut State Department of Education ("CSDE") or any subsequent applicable CSDE guidance, such authority shall be directed to communicate with the administrator designated for such interactions, who will follow the protocols outlined in the school's Security and Safety Plan. For purposes of these Administrative Regulations, a "federal immigration authority" means "any officer, employee or other person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or any successor agency thereto or any division thereof or any officer, employee or other person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Department of Homeland Security or any successor agency thereto who is charged with enforcement of the civil provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Legal References:

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-222m

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-192h

Public Act No. 25-1, "An Act Concerning Interactions Between School Personnel and Immigration Authorities, the Purchase and Operation of Certain Drones, Grants to Certain Nonprofit Organizations, and Student Athlete Compensation Through Endorsement Contracts and Revenue Sharing Agreements"

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Regulation Adopted: April 20, 2023

Regulation Revised: January 29, 2026

REVISED



Series 1000
Policy 1011
Community/Board Operation

POLICY REGARDING VISITORS AND OBSERVATIONS IN SCHOOLS

The Goodwin University Magnet School System Board of Education (the "Board") encourages visits by citizens, taxpayers, and parents to all school buildings. In order to promote a safe and productive educational environment for all students and staff, the Board requires all visitors to receive prior approval from the school principal or designee before being permitted to visit any school building. The Board, through the administration, reserves the right to limit visits in accordance with administrative regulations.

The Board further desires to work collaboratively with parents with an educational nexus with the Goodwin University Magnet School System (the "District), its educational programs or the student being observed, to observe their students in their current classrooms or observe proposed educational placements in the Board's schools. The Board, through the administration, reserves the right to limit observations of current and proposed educational placements in accordance with administrative regulations and the Board's Guidelines for Independent Educational Evaluations.

Upon arrival, all visitors and observers must comply with any and all applicable building security procedures, including but not limited to utilizing security buzzers for access, complying with requests for photo identification, reporting directly to and signing in and out at the visitors' reception area of the school office, prominently displaying visitors' badges or other identification required for visitors to the school buildings, limiting access to those areas of the buildings and grounds for which the visitors/observers have authorized access, refraining from engaging with students and/or staff except as permitted by the school officials and consistent with the purpose of the visit in question, and complying with directives of school officials at all times. All visitors and observers permitted into school buildings or on school grounds must comply with all school health and safety protocols in place at the time, including but not limited to any health screening or personal protective equipment ("PPE") protocols.

In the event that a federal immigration authority appears in person at a school in the District or otherwise contacts a school to request information, in accordance with applicable law and pursuant to the Guidance to K-12 Public Schools Pertaining to Immigration Activities developed by the Connecticut State Department of Education ("CSDE") or any subsequent applicable CSDE guidance, such authority shall be directed

to communicate with the administrator designated for such interactions, who will follow the protocols outlined in the school's Security and Safety Plan. For purposes of this policy, a "federal immigration authority" means "any officer, employee or other person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or any successor agency thereto or any division thereof or any officer, employee or other person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Department of Homeland Security or any successor agency thereto who is charged with enforcement of the civil provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Legal References:

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-222m

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-192h

Public Act No. 25-1, "An Act Concerning Interactions Between School Personnel and Immigration Authorities, the Purchase and Operation of Certain Drones, Grants to Certain Nonprofit Organizations, and Student Athlete Compensation Through Endorsement Contracts and Revenue Sharing Agreements"

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Policy Adopted: April 20, 2023

Policy Revised: January 29, 2026



Series 1000
Regulation 1011
Community/Board Operation

**ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
REGARDING VISITORS AND OBSERVATIONS IN SCHOOLS**

1. Any person wishing to visit a school building, and/or observe any student program, must obtain prior approval from the building principal or responsible administrator of the respective school building or program.
2. A visitor to any school building or program must be able to articulate a legitimate reason for the proposed visit and/or observation. Where the visitation involves direct contact with district students, or observation of an identified student or student program, the visitor must have a sufficient educational nexus with the district, its educational programs or the student to support such request.
3. All visits must be reasonable in length and conducted in a manner designed to minimize disruption to the district's educational programs.
4. When a parent/guardian makes a request to observe an identified student or student program, the request will be reviewed with the student's parent/guardian to determine the purpose of the observation, specific questions being addressed, the location(s) of the observation, and the date, time and length of the observation.
5. When determining whether to approve a request to visit and/or observe individual students or student programs, the building principal or responsible administrator shall consider the following factors:
 - a. the frequency of visits;
 - b. the duration of the visit;
 - c. the number of visitors involved;
 - d. the effect of the visit on a particular class or activity;
 - e. the age of the students;
 - f. the nature of the class or program;

- g. the potential for disclosure of confidential personally identifiable student information;
 - h. whether the visitor/observer has a legitimate educational interest in visiting the school;
 - i. whether the visitor/observer has professional ethical obligations not to disclose any personally identifiable student information;
 - j. any safety risk to students and school staff; and
 - k. compliance with the Board's Guidelines for Independent Educational Evaluations, if applicable.
6. The building principal or responsible administrator has the discretion to limit, or refuse, requests for visits and/or observations of student programs in light of the above criteria. When a requested observation is refused, the building principal or responsible administrator will provide the parent/guardian with the reason for the decision and will work to develop alternative ways for the parent/guardian to obtain the information the parent/guardian seeks.
7. If a building principal or responsible administrator approves a request to visit a school building and/or observe a student program, arrangements must be made in advance to ensure that the visit will not disrupt educational programs. The length and scope of any visit shall be determined by the building principal or responsible administrator in accordance with these regulations and accompanying Board policy. The building principal or responsible administrator shall determine a reasonable amount of time for observations of individual students or student programs.
8. Upon arrival, all visitors must comply with any and all applicable building security procedures, including but not limited to utilizing security buzzers for access, complying with requests for photo identification, reporting directly to and signing in and out at the visitors' reception area of the school office, prominently displaying visitors' badges or other identification required for visitors to the school buildings, limiting access to those areas of the buildings and grounds for which the visitors have authorized access, and complying with directives of school officials at all times. **In addition, school staff will screen all visitors through the district's visitor management system (Raptor). If a visitor is identified as a sex offender, the Superintendent or designee will meet with the individual to determine appropriate next steps, but under no circumstances will any sex offender be allowed to enter the school building unaccompanied by district staff.**
9. The district has an obligation to maintain the confidentiality of personally identifiable student information. All visitors and observers must restrict their visits and observations to the purpose identified in the request to visit or observe and are strictly prohibited from observing or collecting information on other students within the school. If the visitor/observer views, accesses or otherwise obtains personally identifiable student information concerning another student, the visitor/observer must notify the building Principal or responsible administrator as soon as possible.

10. All visitors and observers permitted inside school buildings or on school grounds must comply with all school health and safety protocols in place at the time, including but not limited to any health screening protocols.
11. A refusal to comply with any of the Board's policy provisions and/or regulations concerning visitors shall constitute grounds for denial of the visitor's privileges, as determined appropriate by the building principal or designee. Such refusal may also result in a referral to law enforcement personnel, as determined appropriate by the building principal or designee.
12. In the event that a federal immigration authority appears in person at a school in the District or otherwise contacts a school to request information, in accordance with applicable law and pursuant to the Guidance to K-12 Public Schools Pertaining to Immigration Activities developed by the Connecticut State Department of Education ("CSDE") or any subsequent applicable CSDE guidance, such authority shall be directed to communicate with the administrator designated for such interactions, who will follow the protocols outlined in the school's Security and Safety Plan. For purposes of these Administrative Regulations, a "federal immigration authority" means "any officer, employee or other person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement or any successor agency thereto or any division thereof or any officer, employee or other person otherwise paid by or acting as an agent of the United States Department of Homeland Security or any successor agency thereto who is charged with enforcement of the civil provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Legal References:

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-222m

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-192h

Public Act No. 25-1, "An Act Concerning Interactions Between School Personnel and Immigration Authorities, the Purchase and Operation of Certain Drones, Grants to Certain Nonprofit Organizations, and Student Athlete Compensation Through Endorsement Contracts and Revenue Sharing Agreements"

Connecticut State Department of Education, *Guidance to K-12 Public Schools Pertaining to Immigration Activities* (January 28, 2025).

Connecticut State Department of Education, *Guidelines Regarding Independent Educational Evaluations at Public Expense and In-School Observations* (March 28, 2018).

Regulation Adopted: April 20, 2023

Regulation Revised: January 29, 2026



GUMS Resolution 26-09

**CORPORATE RESOLUTION TO APPROVE REVISIONS TO GOODWIN UNIVERSITY
MAGNET SCHOOL SYSTEM POLICY**

The Undersigned Secretary of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. hereby certifies that the following resolution was duly adopted by the Board of Directors on **October 29, 2026**, and that such resolution has not been modified or rescinded as of the date hereof:

WHEREAS, Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. has entered into an agreement with Goodwin University Educational Services, Inc. to authorize Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. to operate the magnet school system, and

WHEREAS, Policy 4005 - Personnel - Reports Of Suspected Abuse Or Neglect Of Children Or Reports Of Sexual Assault Of Students By School Employees has been prepared for the operation of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. Board of Directors hereby approves revisions to **Policy 4005 - Personnel - Reports Of Suspected Abuse Or Neglect Of Children Or Reports Of Sexual Assault Of Students By School Employees** for Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. Superintendent is authorized to implement these policies for the operation of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

Signed: _____

Lee Housley, Secretary

Date: _____

Signed: _____

Jacqueline Jacoby, Chair

Date: _____

**REPORTS OF SUSPECTED ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF CHILDREN OR
REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OF STUDENTS BY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES**

Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 17a-101 et seq. requires school employees who have reasonable cause to suspect or believe (1) that any child under eighteen has been abused or neglected, has had a nonaccidental physical injury, or injury which is at variance with the history given of such injury, or has been placed at imminent risk of serious harm, or (2) that any person who is being educated by the Technical Education and Career System or a local or regional board of education, other than as part of an adult education program, is a victim of sexual assault, and the perpetrator is a school employee, to report such suspicions to the appropriate authority. In furtherance of this statute and its purpose, it is the policy of the Goodwin University Magnet School System Board of Education ("Board") to require ALL EMPLOYEES of the Board of Education to report suspected abuse and/or neglect, nonaccidental physical injury, imminent risk of serious harm, or sexual assault of a student by a school employee, in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

1. Scope of Policy

This policy applies not only to school employees who are required by law to report suspected child abuse and/or neglect, nonaccidental physical injury, imminent risk of serious harm, or sexual assault of a student by a school employee, but to ALL EMPLOYEES of the Board of Education.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this policy:

"Abused" means that a child (a) has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him or her other than by accidental means, or (b) has injuries which are at variance with the history given of them, or (c) is in a condition which is the result of maltreatment, such as, but not limited to, malnutrition, sexual molestation or exploitation, deprivation of necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel punishment.

"Neglected" means that a child (a) has been abandoned, or (b) is being denied proper care and attention, physically, educationally, emotionally or morally, or (c) is being permitted to live under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to his well-being, or (d) has been abused.

"School employee" means (a) a teacher, substitute teacher, school administrator, school superintendent, guidance counselor, school counselor, psychologist, social worker, nurse, physician, school paraprofessional or coach employed by the Board or who is working in a Board elementary, middle or high school; or (b) any other person who, in the performance of his or her duties, has regular contact with students and who provides services to or on behalf of students enrolled in the Goodwin University Magnet School System ("District"), pursuant to a contract with the Board.

"Sexual assault" means, for the purposes of the mandatory reporting laws and this policy, a violation of Sections 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a of the Connecticut General Statutes. Please see Appendix A of this policy for the relevant statutory definitions of sexual assault laws and related terms covered by the mandatory reporting laws and this policy.

"Statutorily mandated reporter" means an individual required by Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 17a-101 et seq. to report suspected abuse and/or neglect of children or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee. The term "statutorily mandated reporter" includes all school employees, as defined above, any person who is a licensed behavior analyst, and any person who holds or is issued a coaching permit by the State Board of Education, is a coach of intramural or interscholastic athletics, and is eighteen years of age or older.

3. What Must Be Reported

- a) A report must be made when any employee of the Board of Education in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any child under the age of eighteen years:
 - i) has been abused or neglected;
 - ii) has had non accidental physical injury, or injury which is at variance with the history given for such injury, inflicted upon them;
 - iii) is placed at imminent risk of serious harm; or
- b) A report must be made when any employee of the Board of Education in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any person, regardless of age,

who is being educated by the Technical Education and Career System or a local or regional board of education, other than as part of an adult education program, is a victim of the following sexual assault crimes, and the perpetrator is a school employee:

- i) sexual assault in the first degree;
- ii) aggravated sexual assault in the first degree;
- iii) sexual assault in the second degree;
- iv) sexual assault in the third degree;
- v) sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm; or
- vi) sexual assault in the fourth degree.

Please see Appendix A of this policy for the relevant statutory definitions of sexual assault laws and related terms covered by the mandatory reporting laws and this policy.

- c) The suspicion or belief of a Board employee may be based on factors including, but not limited to, observations, allegations, facts or statements by a child or victim, as described above, or a third party. Such suspicion or belief does not require certainty or probable cause.

4. Reporting Procedures for Statutorily Mandated Reporters

The following procedures apply only to statutorily mandated reporters, as defined above.

- a) When an employee of the Board of Education who is a statutorily mandated reporter and who, in the ordinary course of the person's employment, has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm, or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee, as described in Paragraph 3, above, the following steps shall be taken.
 - (1) The employee shall make an oral or electronic report as soon as practicable, but not later than twelve (12) hours after having reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm, or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee.
 - (a) An oral report shall be made by telephone or in person to the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Families

("DCF") or the local law enforcement agency. DCF has established a 24 hour Child Abuse and Neglect Careline at 1-800-842-2288 for the purpose of making such oral reports.

- (b) An electronic report shall be made in the manner prescribed by the Commissioner of DCF. An employee making an electronic report shall respond to further inquiries from the Commissioner of DCF or designee made within twenty-four (24) hours. Such employee shall inform the Superintendent or their designee as soon as possible as to the nature of the further communication with the Commissioner or designee.
- (2) The employee shall also make an oral report as soon as practicable to the Building Principal or their designee, and/or the Superintendent or their designee. If the Building Principal is the alleged perpetrator of the abuse/neglect or sexual assault of a student, then the employee shall notify the Superintendent or their designee directly.
- (3) In cases involving suspected or believed abuse, neglect, or sexual assault of a student by a school employee, the Superintendent or their designee shall immediately notify the child's parent or guardian that such a report has been made.
- (4) Not later than forty-eight (48) hours after making an oral report, the employee shall submit a written or electronic report to the Commissioner of DCF or the Commissioner's designee containing all of the required information. The written or electronic report should be submitted in the manner prescribed by the Commissioner of DCF. When such a report is submitted electronically, the employee shall respond to further inquiries from the Commissioner of DCF or designee made within twenty-four (24) hours. Such employee shall inform the Superintendent or their designee as soon as possible as to the nature of the further communication with the Commissioner or designee.
- (5) The employee shall immediately submit a copy of the written or electronic report to the Building Principal or their designee and to the Superintendent or the Superintendent's designee.
- (6) If the report concerns suspected abuse, neglect, or sexual assault of a student by a school employee holding a certificate, authorization or permit issued by the State Department of Education, the Commissioner of DCF (or their designee) shall

submit a copy of the written or electronic report to the Commissioner of Education (or their designee).

5. Reporting Procedures for Employees Other Than Statutorily Mandated Reporters

The following procedures apply only to employees who are not statutorily mandated reporters, as defined above.

- a) When an employee who is not a statutorily mandated reporter and who, in the ordinary course of the person's employment or profession, has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm, or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee, as described in Paragraph 3, above, the following steps shall be taken.
 - (1) The employee shall make an oral report as soon as practicable, but not later than twelve (12) hours after the employee has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee. Such oral report shall be made by telephone or in person to the Superintendent of Schools or their designee, to be followed by an immediate written report to the Superintendent or their designee.
 - (2) If the Superintendent or their designee determines that there is reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee, they shall cause reports to be made in accordance with the procedures set forth for statutorily mandated reporters.
- b) Nothing in this policy shall be construed to preclude an employee reporting suspected child abuse, neglect or sexual assault by a school employee from reporting the same directly to the Commissioner of DCF.

6. Contents of Reports

Any report made pursuant to this policy shall contain the following information, if known:

- a) The names and addresses of the child* and their parents or other person responsible for their care;
- b) the age of the child;

- c) the gender of the child;
- d) the nature and extent of the child's injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect;
- e) the approximate date and time the injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect occurred;
- f) information concerning any previous injury or injuries to, or maltreatment or neglect of the child or their siblings;
- g) the circumstances in which the injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect came to be known to the reporter;
- h) the name of the person or persons suspected to be responsible for causing such injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect;
- i) the reasons such person or persons are suspected of causing such injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect;
- j) any information concerning any prior cases in which such person or persons have been suspected of causing an injury, maltreatment or neglect of a child; and
- k) whatever action, if any, was taken to treat, provide shelter or otherwise assist the child.

*For purposes of this Paragraph, the term "child" includes any victim of sexual assault by a school employee, as described in Paragraph 3, above.

7. Investigation of the Report

- a) The Superintendent or their designee shall thoroughly investigate reports of suspected abuse, neglect or sexual assault if/when such report involves an employee of the Board of Education or other individual under the control of the Board, provided the procedures in subparagraph (b), below are followed. In all other cases, DCF shall be responsible for conducting the investigation with the cooperation and collaboration of the Board, as appropriate.
- b) Recognizing that DCF is the lead agency for the investigation of child abuse and neglect reports and reports of a student's sexual assault by school employees, the Superintendent's investigation shall permit and give priority to any investigation conducted by the Commissioner of DCF or the appropriate local law enforcement agency. The Superintendent shall conduct the District's investigation and take any

disciplinary action, consistent with state law, upon notice from the Commissioner of DCF or the appropriate local law enforcement agency that the District's investigation will not interfere with the investigation of the Commissioner of DCF or the local law enforcement agency.

- c) The Superintendent shall coordinate investigatory activities in order to minimize the number of interviews of any child or student victim of sexual assault and share information with other persons authorized to conduct an investigation of child abuse or neglect, as appropriate.
- d) Any person reporting child abuse or neglect or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee, or having any information relevant to alleged abuse or neglect or of the sexual assault of a student by a school employee, shall provide the Superintendent with all information related to the investigation that is in the possession or control of such person, except as expressly prohibited by state or federal law.
- e) When the school district is conducting an investigation involving suspected abuse or neglect or sexual assault of a student by an employee of the Board or other individual under the control of the Board, the Superintendent's investigation shall include an opportunity for the individual suspected of abuse, neglect or sexual assault to be heard with respect to the allegations contained within the report. During the course of such investigation, the Superintendent may suspend a Board employee with pay or may place the employee on administrative leave with pay, pending the outcome of the investigation. If the individual is one who provides services to or on behalf of students enrolled in the District, pursuant to a contract with the Board of Education, the Superintendent may suspend the provision of such services, and direct the individual to refrain from any contact with students enrolled in the District, pending the outcome of the investigation.

8. Evidence of Abuse, Neglect or Sexual Assault by a School Employee

- a) If, upon completion of the investigation by the Commissioner of DCF ("Commissioner"), the Superintendent has received a report from the Commissioner that they have reasonable cause to believe that (1) a child has been abused or neglected by a school employee, as defined above, and the Commissioner has recommended that such employee be placed on the DCF Child Abuse and Neglect Registry, or (2) a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee, the Superintendent shall request (and the law provides) that DCF notify the Superintendent not later than five (5) working days after such finding, and provide the Superintendent with records, whether or not created by DCF, concerning such investigation. The Superintendent shall suspend such school

employees. Such suspension shall be with pay and shall not result in the diminution or termination of benefits to such employee.

- b) Not later than seventy-two (72) hours after such suspension, the Superintendent shall notify the Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Education's representative, of the reasons for and the conditions of the suspension. The Superintendent shall disclose such records to the Commissioner of Education and the Board of Education or its attorney for purposes of review of employment status or the status of such employee's certificate, permit or authorization, if any.
- c) The suspension of a school employee employed in a position requiring a certificate shall remain in effect until the Superintendent and/or Board of Education acts pursuant to the provisions of Conn. Gen. Stat. §10-151. If the contract of employment of such certified school employee is terminated, or such certified school employee resigns such employment, the Superintendent shall notify the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Education's representative, within seventy-two (72) hours after such termination or resignation.
- d) The suspension of a school employee employed in a position requiring an authorization or permit shall remain in effect until the Superintendent and/or Board of Education acts pursuant to any applicable termination provisions. If the contract of employment of a school employee holding an authorization or permit from the State Department of Education is terminated, or such school employee resigns such employment, the Superintendent shall notify the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Education's representative, within seventy-two (72) hours after such termination or resignation.
- e) Regardless of the outcome of any investigation by the Commissioner of DCF and/or the police, the Superintendent and/or the Board, as appropriate, may take disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment, in accordance with the provisions of any applicable statute, if the Superintendent's investigation produces evidence that a child has been abused or neglected by a school employee or that a student has been a victim of sexual assault by a school employee.
- f) The District shall not employ a person whose employment contract is terminated or who resigned from employment following a suspension pursuant to Paragraph 8(a) of this policy and Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17a-101i, if such person is convicted of a crime involving an act of child abuse or neglect or an act of sexual assault of a student, as described in Paragraph 2 of this policy.

9. Evidence of Abuse, Neglect or Sexual Assault by an Independent Contractor of the Board of Education

If the investigation by the Superintendent and/or the Commissioner of DCF produces evidence that a child has been abused or neglected, or a student has been sexually assaulted, by any individual who provides services to or on behalf of students enrolled in the District, pursuant to a contract with the Board, the Superintendent shall permanently suspend the provision of such services, and direct the individual to refrain from any contact with students enrolled in the District.

10. Delegation of Authority by Superintendent

The Superintendent may appoint a designee for the purposes of receiving and making reports, notifying and receiving notification, or investigating reports pursuant to this policy.

11. Confidential Rapid Response Team

The Superintendent shall establish a confidential rapid response team to coordinate with DCF to (1) ensure prompt reporting of suspected abuse or neglect or sexual assault of a student by a school employee, as described in Paragraph 2, above, and (2) provide immediate access to information and individuals relevant to the department's investigation. The confidential rapid response team shall consist of a teacher and the Superintendent, a local police officer and any other person the Board of Education, acting through its Superintendent, deems appropriate.

12. Disciplinary Action for Failure to Follow Policy

Except as provided in Section 14 below, any employee who fails to comply with the requirements of this policy shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment.

13. The District shall not hire any person whose employment contract was previously terminated by a board of education or who resigned from such employment, if such person has been convicted of a violation of Section 17a-101a of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, relating to mandatory reporting, when an allegation of abuse or neglect or sexual assault has been substantiated.

14. Non-Discrimination Policy/Prohibition Against Retaliation

The Board of Education expressly prohibits retaliation against individuals reporting child abuse or neglect or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee and shall not discharge or in any manner discriminate or retaliate

against any employee who, in good faith, makes a report pursuant to this policy, or testifies or is about to testify in any proceeding involving abuse or neglect or sexual assault by a school employee. The Board of Education also prohibits any employee from hindering or preventing or attempting to hinder or prevent any employee from making a report pursuant to this policy or state law concerning suspected child abuse or neglect or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee or testifying in any proceeding involving child abuse or neglect or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee.

15. Distribution of Policy and Posting of Careline Information

This policy shall be distributed annually to all school employees employed by the Board. The Board shall document that all such school employees have received this written policy and completed the training and refresher training programs required by in Section 16, below. The Board shall post the Internet web site address and telephone number for the DCF Child Abuse and Neglect Careline in a conspicuous location frequented by students in each school under the jurisdiction of the Board.

16. Training

- a) All new school employees, as defined above, shall be required to complete an educational training program for the accurate and prompt identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect. Such training program shall be developed and approved by the Commissioner of DCF.
- b) All school employees, as defined above, shall take a refresher training course developed and approved by the Commissioner of DCF at least once every three years.
- c) The principal for each school shall annually certify to the Superintendent that each school employee, as defined above, working at such school, is in compliance with the training provisions in this policy and as required by state law. The Superintendent shall certify such compliance to the State Board of Education.

17. Records

- a) The Board shall maintain in a central location all records of allegations, investigations, and reports that a child has been abused or neglected by a school employee employed by the Board or that a student has been a victim of sexual assault by a school employee employed by the Board, as defined above, and conducted in accordance with this policy. Such records shall include any reports made to DCF. The State Department of Education shall have access to such records upon request.

- b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Conn. Gen. Stat. §10-151c, the Board shall provide the Commissioner of DCF, upon request and for the purposes of an investigation by the Commissioner of DCF of suspected child abuse or neglect by a teacher employed by the Board, any records maintained or kept on file by the Board. Such records shall include, but not be limited to, supervisory records, reports of competence, personal character and efficiency maintained in such teacher's personnel file with reference to evaluation of performance as a professional employee of the Board, and records of the personal misconduct of such teacher. For purposes of this section, "teacher" includes each certified professional employee below the rank of superintendent employed by the Board in a position requiring a certificate issued by the State Board of Education.

18. Child Sexual Abuse and/or Sexual Assault Response Policy and Reporting Procedure

The Board has adopted a uniform child sexual abuse and/or sexual assault response policy and reporting procedure in connection with the implementation of its sexual assault and abuse prevention and awareness program, as outlined in Board Policy 4005, **Child Sexual Abuse and/or Sexual Assault Response Policy and Reporting Procedure**. Upon receipt of any report of child sexual abuse and/or sexual assault from any source, a school employee shall report such suspicion to the Safe School Climate Coordinator, Jessica Gomez-Bedosky, in addition to complying with their obligations under this Policy and the law regarding mandatory reporting of abuse, neglect and sexual assault.

Legal References:

Connecticut General Statutes:

Section 10-151	Employment of teachers. Definitions. Tenure. Notice and hearing on failure to renew or termination of contract. Appeal.
Section 10-221s	Posting of Careline telephone numbers in schools. Investigations of child abuse and neglect. Disciplinary action.
Section 17a-101 <u>et seq.</u>	Protection of children from abuse. Mandated reporters. Educational and training programs. Model mandated reporting policy.
Section 17a-101q	Statewide Sexual Abuse and Assault Awareness and Prevention Program.
Section 17a-103	Reports by others. False reports. Notifications to law enforcement agency.
Section 46b-120	Definitions.
Section 53a-65	Definitions.

ADOPTED: 4.20.23
REVISED: 10.26.23

9/16/19
Technical Rev. 11/16/2020

Appendix A

RELEVANT EXCERPTS OF STATUTORY DEFINITIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED TERMS COVERED BY MANDATORY REPORTING LAWS AND THIS POLICY

An employee of the Board of Education must make a report in accordance with this policy when the employee of the Board of Education in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any person, regardless of age, who is being educated by the Technical Education and Career System or a local or regional board of education, other than as part of an adult education program, is a victim of the following sexual assault crimes, and the perpetrator is a school employee. The following are relevant excerpts of the sexual assault laws and related terms covered by mandatory reporting laws and this policy.

Intimate Parts (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-65)

"Intimate parts" means the genital area or any substance emitted therefrom, groin, anus or any substance emitted therefrom, inner thighs, buttocks or breasts.

Sexual Intercourse (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-65)

"Sexual intercourse" means vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, fellatio or cunnilingus between persons regardless of sex. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse or fellatio and does not require emission of semen. Penetration may be committed by an object manipulated by the actor into the genital or anal opening of the victim's body.

Sexual Contact (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-65)

"Sexual contact" means any contact with the intimate parts of a person for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor or for the purpose of degrading or humiliating such person or any contact of the intimate parts of the actor with a person for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor or for the purpose of degrading or humiliating such person.

Sexual Assault in the First Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-70)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree when such person (1) compels another person to engage in sexual intercourse by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person which reasonably causes such person to fear physical injury to such person or a third person, or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such person, or (3) commits sexual assault in the second degree as provided in section 53a-71 and in the commission of such offense is aided by two or

more other persons actually present, or (4) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is mentally incapacitated to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse.

Aggravated Sexual Assault in the First Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-70a)

A person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault in the first degree when such person commits sexual assault in the first degree as provided in section 53a-70 and in the commission of such offense (1) such person uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by such person's words or conduct that such person possesses a deadly weapon, (2) with intent to disfigure the victim seriously and permanently, or to destroy, amputate or disable permanently a member or organ of the victim's body, such person causes such injury to such victim, (3) under circumstances evincing an extreme indifference to human life such person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a risk of death to the victim, and thereby causes serious physical injury to such victim, or (4) such person is aided by two or more other persons actually present. No person shall be convicted of sexual assault in the first degree and aggravated sexual assault in the first degree upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

Sexual Assault in the Second Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-71)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the second degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person and: (1) Such other person is thirteen years of age or older but under sixteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person; or (2) such other person is impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse; or (3) such other person is physically helpless; or (4) such other person is less than eighteen years old and the actor is such person's guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such person's welfare; or (5) such other person is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (6) the actor is a psychotherapist and such other person is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs during the psychotherapy session, (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (7) the actor accomplishes the sexual intercourse by means of false representation that the sexual intercourse is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (8) the actor is a school employee and such other person is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (9) the actor is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and such other person is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (10) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision

over such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation in a program or activity, and such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (11) such other person is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

Sexual Assault in the Third Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-72a)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree when such person (1) compels another person to submit to sexual contact (A) by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or (B) by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person, which reasonably causes such other person to fear physical injury to himself or herself or a third person, or (2) subjects another person to sexual contact and such other person is mentally incapacitated or impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual contact, or (3) engages in sexual intercourse with another person whom the actor knows to be related to him or her within any of the degrees of kindred specified in section 46b-21.

Sexual Assault in the Third Degree with a Firearm (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-72b)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm when such person commits sexual assault in the third degree as provided in section 53a-72a, and in the commission of such offense, such person uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by such person's words or conduct that such person possesses a pistol, revolver, machine gun, rifle, shotgun or other firearm. No person shall be convicted of sexual assault in the third degree and sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

Sexual Assault in the Fourth Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-73a)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the fourth degree when: (1) Such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such other person, or (B) thirteen years of age or older but under fifteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person, or (C) physically helpless, or (D) less than eighteen years old and the actor is such other person's guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such other person's welfare, or (E) in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (2) such person subjects another person to sexual contact without such other person's consent; or (3) such person engages in sexual contact with an animal or dead body; or (4) such person is a psychotherapist and subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs during the psychotherapy session, or (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient

or former patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (5) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and accomplishes the sexual contact by means of false representation that the sexual contact is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (6) such person is a school employee and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (7) such person is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (8) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and (A) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation in a program or activity, and (B) such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (9) such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

[Appendices B and C are optional to include with the policy, however they may be useful as part of training for staff members in identifying the signs of abuse and/or neglect of children.]

APPENDIX B

Operational Definitions of Child Abuse and Neglect

The purpose of this policy is to provide consistency for staff in defining and identifying operational definitions, evidence of abuse and/or neglect and examples of adverse impact indicators.

The following operational definitions are working definitions and examples of child abuse and neglect as used by the Connecticut DCF.

For the purposes of these operational definitions,

- A person responsible for a child's health, welfare or care means:
 - the child's parent, guardian, or foster parent; an employee of a public or private residential home, agency or institution or other person legally responsible under State law for the child's welfare in a residential setting; or any staff person providing out-of-home care, including center-based child day care, family day care, or group day care.
- A person given access to a child is a person who is permitted to have personal interaction with a child by the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care or by a person entrusted with the care of a child.
- A person entrusted with the care of a child is a person who is given access to a child by a person responsible for the health, welfare or care of a child for the purpose of providing education, child care, counseling, spiritual guidance, coaching, training, instruction, tutoring or mentoring.
- **Note:** Only a "child" as defined in the policy above may be classified as a victim of child abuse and/or neglect; only a "person responsible," "person given access," or "person entrusted" as defined above may be classified as a perpetrator of child abuse and/or neglect.
 - While only a child under eighteen may be a victim of child abuse or neglect, a report under mandatory reporting laws and this policy is required if an employee of the Board of Education in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any person, regardless of age, who is being educated by the Technical Education and Career System or a local or regional board of education, other than as part of an adult education program, is a victim of sexual assault, as set forth in this policy, and the perpetrator is a school employee.

Physical Abuse

A child may be found to have been physically abused who:

has been inflicted with physical injury or injuries other than by accidental means,
is in a condition which is the result of maltreatment such as, but not limited to, malnutrition, sexual molestation, deprivation of necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel punishment, and/or
has injuries at variance with the history given of them.

Evidence of physical abuse includes, but is not limited to the following:

excessive physical punishment;
bruises, scratches, lacerations;
burns, and/or scalds;
reddening or blistering of the tissue through application of heat by fire, chemical substances, cigarettes, matches, electricity, scalding water, friction, etc.;
injuries to bone, muscle, cartilage, ligaments:
fractures, dislocations, sprains, strains, displacements, hematomas, etc.;
head injuries;
internal injuries;
death;
misuse of medical treatments or therapies;
malnutrition related to acts of commission or omission by an established caregiver resulting in a child's malnourished state that can be supported by professional medical opinion;
deprivation of necessities acts of commission or omission by an established caregiver resulting in physical harm to child; and/or
cruel punishment.

Sexual Abuse/Exploitation Sexual Abuse/Exploitation

Sexual Abuse/Exploitation is any incident involving a child's non-accidental exposure to sexual behavior.

Evidence of sexual abuse includes, but is not limited to the following:

rape;

penetration: digital, penile, or foreign objects;

oral / genital contact;

indecent exposure for the purpose of sexual gratification of the offender, or for purposes of shaming, humiliating, shocking or exerting control over the victim;

incest;

fondling, including kissing, for the purpose of sexual gratification of the offender, or for purposes of shaming, humiliating, shocking or exerting control over the victim;

sexual exploitation, including possession, manufacture, or distribution of child pornography, online enticement of a child for sexual acts, child prostitution, child-sex tourism, unsolicited obscene material sent to a child, or misleading domain name likely to attract a child to an inappropriate website;

coercing or forcing a child to participate in, or be negligently exposed to, pornography and/or sexual behavior;

disease or condition that arises from sexual transmission; and/or

other verbal, written or physical behavior not overtly sexual but likely designed to "groom" a child for future sexual abuse.

Legal References: Federal Law 18 U.S.C. 2251 Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Emotional Maltreatment-Abuse

Emotional Maltreatment-Abuse is an:

act(s), statement(s), or threat(s), which

has had, or is likely to have an adverse impact on the child; and/or

interferes with a child's positive emotional development.

Evidence of emotional maltreatment-abuse includes, but is not limited to, the following:

rejecting;

degrading;

isolating and/or victimizing a child by means of cruel, unusual, or excessive methods of discipline; and/or

exposing the child to brutal or intimidating acts or statements.

Indicators of Adverse Impact of emotional maltreatment-abuse may include, but are not limited to, the following:

depression;

withdrawal;

low self-esteem;

anxiety;

fear;

aggression/ passivity;

emotional instability;

sleep disturbances;

somatic complaints with no medical basis;

inappropriate behavior for age or development;

suicidal ideations or attempts;

extreme dependence;

academic regression; and/or
trust issues.

Physical Neglect

A child may be found neglected who:

has been abandoned;

is being denied proper care and attention physically, educationally, emotionally, or morally;

is being permitted to live under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to his well-being; and/or

has been abused.

Evidence of physical neglect includes, but is not limited to:

inadequate food;

malnutrition;

inadequate clothing;

inadequate housing or shelter;

erratic, deviant, or impaired behavior by the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care; by a person given access to the child; or by a person entrusted with the child's care which adversely impacts the child;

permitting the child to live under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to his well-being including, but not limited to, the following:

substance abuse by caregiver, which adversely impacts the child physically;

substance abuse by the mother of a newborn child and the newborn has a positive urine or meconium toxicology for drugs;

psychiatric problem of the caregiver which adversely impacts the child physically;

exposure to family violence which adversely impacts the child physically;
exposure to violent events, situations, or persons that would be reasonably judged to compromise a child's physical safety;

non-accidental, negligent exposure to drug trafficking and/or individuals engaged in the active abuse of illegal substances;
voluntarily and knowingly entrusting the care of a child to individuals who may be disqualified to provide safe care, *e.g.*, persons who are subject to active protective or restraining orders; persons with past history of violent/drug/sex crimes; persons appearing on the Central Registry;
non-accidental or negligent exposure to pornography or sexual acts;

inability to consistently provide the minimum of child-caring tasks;
inability to provide or maintain a safe living environment;
action/inaction resulting in death;

abandonment;

action/inaction resulting in the child's failure to thrive;

transience;

inadequate supervision:
creating or allowing a circumstance in which a child is alone for an excessive
period of time given the child's age and cognitive abilities;

holding the child responsible for the care of siblings or others beyond the child's
ability; and/or

failure to provide reasonable and proper supervision of a child given the child's age
and cognitive abilities.

Note:

- Inadequate food, clothing, or shelter or transience finding must be related to caregiver acts of omission or commission and not simply a function of poverty alone.
- Whether or not the adverse impact has to be demonstrated is a function of the child's age, cognitive abilities, verbal ability and developmental level.
- Adverse impact may not be required if the action/inaction is a single incident that demonstrates a serious disregard for the child's welfare.

Medical Neglect

Medical Neglect is the unreasonable delay, refusal or failure on the part of the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care or the person entrusted with the child's care to seek, obtain, and/or maintain those services for necessary medical, dental or mental health care when such person knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, that such actions may have an adverse impact on the child.

Evidence of medical neglect includes, but is not limited to:

frequently missed appointments, therapies or other necessary medical and/or mental health treatments;

withholding or failing to obtain or maintain medically necessary treatment from a child with life-threatening, acute or chronic medical or mental health conditions; and/or

withholding medically indicated treatment from disabled infants with life-threatening conditions.

Note: Failure to provide the child with immunizations or routine well-child care in and of itself does not constitute medical neglect.

Educational Neglect

Except as noted below, **Educational Neglect** occurs when a school-aged child has excessive absences from school through the intent or neglect of the parent or caregiver.

Definition of School-Aged Child: Except as noted below, a school-aged child is a child five years of age and older and under 18 years of age who is not a high school graduate. **Note:** Excessive absenteeism and school avoidance may be presenting symptoms of a failure to meet the physical, emotional or medical needs of a child. Careline staff shall consider these potential additional allegations at the time of referral.

Criteria:

- **For children school-aged to age 12, excessive absenteeism** may be indicative of the parent's or caregiver's failure to meet the educational needs of a student.
- **For children older than age 12, excessive absenteeism**, coupled with a failure by the parent or caregiver to engage in efforts to improve the child's attendance, may be indicative of educational neglect.
 - For children older than age 12, excessive absenteeism through the child's own intent, despite the parent's or caregiver's efforts, is not educational neglect. Rather, this is truancy, which is handled through the school district.

Child's Characteristics. In determining the criteria for excessive absenteeism, the following characteristics of the child shall be considered by the social worker:

- Age;
- Health;
- Level of functioning;
- Academic standing; and
- Dependency on parent or caregiver

Parent or Caregiver's Characteristics. In determining the criteria for excessive absenteeism, the following characteristics of the parent or caregiver shall be considered by the social worker:

- Rationale provided for the absences;
- Efforts to communicate and engage with the educational provider; and
- Failure to enroll a school-aged child in appropriate educational programming (including homeschooling)

Exceptions (in accordance with Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-184):

1. A parent or person having control of a child may exercise the option of not sending the child to school at age five (5) or age six (6) years by personally appearing at the school district office and signing an option form. In these cases, educational neglect occurs if the parent or person having control of the child has registered the child at age five (5) or age (6) years and then does not allow the child to attend school or receive home instruction.
2. A parent or person having control of a child seventeen (17) years of age may consent to such child's withdrawal from school. Such parent or person shall personally appear at the school district office and sign a withdrawal form.

Note: Failure to sign a registration option form for such a child is not in and of itself educational neglect.

Emotional Neglect

Emotional Neglect is the denial of proper care and attention, or failure to respond, to a child's affective needs by the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care; by the person given access to the child; or by the person entrusted with the child's care which has an adverse impact on the child or seriously interferes with a child's positive emotional development.

Note: Whether or not the adverse impact has to be demonstrated is a function of the child's age, cognitive abilities, verbal ability and developmental level. Adverse impact is not required if the action/inaction is a single incident which demonstrates a serious disregard for the child's welfare.

Note: The adverse impact may result from a single event and/or from a consistent pattern of behavior and may be currently observed or predicted as supported by evidence-based practice.

Evidence of emotional neglect includes, but is not limited to, the following:

inappropriate expectations of the child given the child's developmental level;

failure to provide the child with appropriate support, attention and affection;
permitting the child to live under conditions, circumstances or associations;
injurious to his well-being including, but not limited to, the following:

substance abuse by caregiver, which adversely impacts the child emotionally;

psychiatric problem of the caregiver, which adversely impacts the child emotionally; and/or

exposure to family violence which adversely impacts the child emotionally.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

depression;

withdrawal;

low self-esteem;

anxiety;

fear;

aggression/ passivity;

emotional instability;

sleep disturbances;

somatic complaints with no medical basis;

inappropriate behavior for age or development;

suicidal ideations or attempts;

extreme dependence;

academic regression; and/or

trust issues.

Moral Neglect

Moral Neglect: Exposing, allowing, or encouraging the child to engage in illegal or reprehensible activities by the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care or person given access or person entrusted with the child's care.

Evidence of Moral Neglect includes but is not limited to:

stealing;

using drugs and/or alcohol; and/or

involving a child in the commission of a crime, directly or by caregiver indifference.

Appendix C

INDICATORS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Indicators of Physical Abuse

HISTORICAL

Delay in seeking appropriate care after injury

No witnesses

Inconsistent or changing descriptions of accident by child and/or parent

Child's developmental level inconsistent with history

History of prior "accidents"

Absence of parental concern

Child is handicapped (physically, mentally, developmentally) or otherwise perceived as "different" by parent

Unexplained school absenteeism

History of precipitating crisis

PHYSICAL

Soft tissue injuries on face, lips, mouth, back, buttocks, thighs or large areas of the torso

Clusters of skin lesions; regular patterns consistent with an implement

Shape of lesions inconsistent with accidental bruise

Bruises/welts in various stages of healing

Burn pattern consistent with an implement on soles, palms, back, buttocks and genitalia; symmetrical and/or sharply demarcated edges

Fractures/dislocations inconsistent with history

Laceration of mouth, lips, gums or eyes

Bald patches on scalp

Abdominal swelling or vomiting

Adult-size human bite mark(s)

Fading cutaneous lesions noted after weekends or absences

Rope marks

BEHAVIORAL

Wary of physical contact with adults

Affection inappropriate for age

Extremes in behavior, aggressiveness/withdrawal

Expresses fear of parents

Reports injury by parent

Reluctance to go home

Feels responsible (punishment "deserved")

Poor self-esteem

Clothing covers arms and legs even in hot weather

Indicators of Sexual Abuse

HISTORICAL

Vague somatic complaint

Excessive school absences

Inadequate supervision at home

History of urinary tract infection or vaginitis

Complaint of pain; genital, anal or lower back/abdominal

Complaint of genital itching

Any disclosure of sexual activity, even if contradictory

PHYSICAL

Discomfort in walking, sitting

Evidence of trauma or lesions in and around mouth

Vaginal discharge/vaginitis

Vaginal or rectal bleeding

Bruises, swelling or lacerations around genitalia, inner thighs

Dysuria

Vulvitis

Any other signs or symptoms of sexually transmitted disease

Pregnancy

BEHAVIORAL

Low self-esteem

Change in eating pattern

Unusual new fears

Regressive behaviors

Personality changes (hostile/aggressive or extreme compliance)

Depression

Decline in school achievement

Social withdrawal or poor peer relationships

Indicates sophisticated or unusual sexual knowledge for age

Seductive behavior, promiscuity or prostitution

Substance abuse

Suicide ideation or attempt

Runaway

Indicators of Emotional Abuse

HISTORICAL

Parent ignores/isolates/belittles/rejects/scapegoats child

Parent's expectations inappropriate to child's development

Prior episode(s) of physical abuse

Parent perceives child as "different"

PHYSICAL

(Frequently none)

Failure to thrive

Speech disorder

Lag in physical development

Signs/symptoms of physical abuse

BEHAVIORAL

Poor self-esteem

Regressive behavior (sucking, rocking, enuresis)

Sleep disorders

Adult behaviors (parenting sibling)

Antisocial behavior

Emotional or cognitive developmental delay

Extremes in behavior - overly aggressive/compliant

Depression

Suicide ideation/attempt

Indicators of Physical Neglect

HISTORICAL

High rate of school absenteeism

Frequent visits to school nurse with nonspecific complaints

Inadequate supervision, especially for long periods and for dangerous activities

Child frequently unattended; locked out of house

Parental inattention to recommended medical care

No food intake for 24 hours

Home substandard (no windows, doors, heat), dirty, infested, obvious hazards

Family member addicted to drugs/alcohol

PHYSICAL

Hunger, dehydration

Poor personal hygiene, unkempt, dirty

Dental cavities/poor oral hygiene

Inappropriate clothing for weather/size of child, clothing dirty; wears same clothes day after day

Constant fatigue or listlessness

Unattended physical or health care needs

Infestations

Multiple skin lesions/sores from infection

BEHAVIORAL

Comes to school early, leaves late

Frequent sleeping in class

Begging for/stealing food

Adult behavior/maturity (parenting siblings)

Delinquent behaviors

Drug/alcohol use/abuse



Series 4000
Policy 4005
Personnel

REPORTS OF SUSPECTED ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF CHILDREN OR REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OF STUDENTS BY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 17a-101 et seq. requires school employees who have reasonable cause to suspect or believe (1) that any child under eighteen has been abused or neglected, has had a nonaccidental physical injury, or injury which is at variance with the history given of such injury, or has been placed at imminent risk of serious harm, or (2) that any person who is being educated by the Technical Education and Career System or a local or regional board of education, other than as part of an adult education program, is a victim of sexual assault, and the perpetrator is a school employee, to report such suspicions to the appropriate authority. In furtherance of this statute and its purpose, it is the policy of the Goodwin University Magnet School System Board of Education ("Board") to require ALL EMPLOYEES of the Board of Education to report suspected abuse and/or neglect, nonaccidental physical injury, imminent risk of serious harm, or sexual assault of a student by a school employee, in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

1. Scope of Policy

This policy applies not only to school employees who are required by law to report suspected child abuse and/or neglect, nonaccidental physical injury, imminent risk of serious harm, or sexual assault of a student by a school employee, but to ALL EMPLOYEES of the Board of Education.

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this policy:

"Abused" means that a child (a) has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon **the child** other than by accidental means, or (b) has injuries which are at variance with the history given of them, or (c) is in a condition which is the result of maltreatment, such as, but not limited to, malnutrition, sexual molestation or exploitation, deprivation of necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel punishment.

"Neglected" means that a child (a) has been abandoned, or (b) is being denied proper care and attention, physically, educationally, emotionally or morally, or (c) is being permitted to live under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to the child's well-being, or (d) has been abused.

"School employee" means (a) a teacher, substitute teacher, school administrator, school superintendent, guidance counselor, school counselor, psychologist, social worker, nurse, physician, school paraprofessional or coach employed by the Board or who is working in a Board elementary, middle or high school; or (b) any other person who, in the performance of his or her duties, has regular contact with students and who provides services to or on behalf of students enrolled in the Goodwin University Magnet School System ("District"), pursuant to a contract with the Board.

"Sexual assault" means, for the purposes of the mandatory reporting laws and this policy, a violation of Sections 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a of the Connecticut General Statutes. Please see Appendix A of this policy for the relevant statutory definitions of sexual assault laws and related terms covered by the mandatory reporting laws and this policy.

"Statutorily mandated reporter" means an individual required by Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 17a-101 et seq. to report suspected abuse and/or neglect of children or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee. The term "statutorily mandated reporter" includes all school employees, as defined above, any person who is a licensed behavior analyst, and any person who holds or is issued a coaching permit by the State Board of Education, is a coach of intramural or interscholastic athletics, and is eighteen years of age or older.

3. What Must Be Reported

- a) A report must be made when any employee of the Board of Education in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any child under the age of eighteen years:
 - i) has been abused or neglected;
 - ii) has had nonaccidental physical injury, or injury which is at variance with the history given for such injury, inflicted upon ~~them~~ **the child**;
 - iii) is placed at imminent risk of serious harm; or
- b) A report must be made when any employee of the Board of Education in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any person, regardless of age,

who is being educated by the Technical Education and Career System or a local or regional board of education, other than as part of an adult education program, is a victim of the following sexual assault crimes, and the perpetrator is a school employee:

- i) sexual assault in the first degree;
- ii) aggravated sexual assault in the first degree;
- iii) sexual assault in the second degree;
- iv) sexual assault in the third degree;
- v) sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm; or
- vi) sexual assault in the fourth degree.

Please see Appendix A of this policy for the relevant statutory definitions of sexual assault laws and related terms covered by the mandatory reporting laws and this policy.

- c) The suspicion or belief of a Board employee may be based on factors including, but not limited to, observations, allegations, facts or statements by a child or victim, as described above, or a third party. Such suspicion or belief does not require certainty or probable cause.
- d) A Board employee is not precluded from conducting a preliminary inquiry to determine if reasonable cause exists to make a report. Such preliminary inquiry shall not be considered an investigation conducted by the Board. Preliminary inquiries must be conducted in accordance with the training for school employees for the accurate and prompt identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect developed by the Department of Children and Families ("DCF").

4. Reporting Procedures for Statutorily Mandated Reporters

The following procedures apply only to statutorily mandated reporters, as defined above.

- a) When an employee of the Board of Education who is a statutorily mandated reporter and who, in the ordinary course of the person's employment, has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm, or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee, as described in Paragraph 3, above, the following steps shall be taken.

- (1) The employee shall make an oral or electronic report as soon as as practicable, but not later than twelve (12) hours after having reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm, or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee.
 - (a) An oral report shall be made by telephone or in person to the Commissioner of ~~the Department of Children and Families~~. **DCF** or the local law enforcement agency. DCF has established a 24 hour Child Abuse and Neglect Careline at 1-800-842-2288 for the purpose of making such oral reports.
 - (b) An electronic report shall be made in the manner prescribed by the Commissioner of DCF. An employee making an electronic report shall respond to further inquiries from the Commissioner of DCF or designee made within twenty-four (24) hours. Such employee shall inform the Superintendent or their designee as soon as possible as to the nature of the further communication with the Commissioner or designee.
- (2) The employee shall also make an oral report as soon as practicable to the Building Principal or the **Building Principal's designee**, and/or the Superintendent or **Superintendent's** designee. If the Building Principal is the alleged perpetrator of the abuse/neglect or sexual assault of a student, then the employee shall notify the Superintendent or **Superintendent's** designee directly.
- (3) In cases involving suspected or believed abuse, neglect, or sexual assault of a student by a school employee, the Superintendent or **Superintendent's** designee shall immediately notify the child's parent or guardian that such a report has been made.
- (4) Not later than forty-eight (48) hours after making an oral report, the employee shall submit a written or electronic report to the Commissioner of DCF or the **Commissioner's** designee containing all of the required information. The written or electronic report should be submitted in the manner prescribed by the Commissioner of DCF. When such a report is submitted electronically, the employee shall respond to further inquiries from the Commissioner of DCF or designee made within twenty-four (24) hours. Such employee shall inform the Superintendent or the **Superintendent's** designee as soon as possible as to the nature of the further communication with the Commissioner or **Commissioner's** designee.

- (5) The employee shall immediately submit a copy of the written or electronic report to the Building Principal or their designee and to the Superintendent or the **Superintendent's** designee.
- (6) If the report concerns suspected abuse, neglect, or sexual assault of a student by a school employee holding a certificate, authorization or permit issued by the State Department of Education, the Commissioner of DCF (or **Commissioner of DCF's** designee) shall submit a copy of the written or electronic report to the Commissioner of Education (or **Commissioner of DCF's** designee).

5. Reporting Procedures for Employees Other Than Statutorily Mandated Reporters

The following procedures apply only to employees who are not statutorily mandated reporters, as defined above.

- a) When an employee who is not a statutorily mandated reporter and who, in the ordinary course of the person's employment or profession, has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm, or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee, as described in Paragraph 3, above, the following steps shall be taken.
 - (1) The employee shall make an oral report as soon as practicable, but not later than twelve (12) hours after the employee has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee. Such oral report shall be made by telephone or in person to the Superintendent of Schools or their designee, to be followed by an immediate written report to the Superintendent or their designee.
 - (2) If the Superintendent or their designee determines that there is reasonable cause to suspect or believe that a child has been abused or neglected or placed at imminent risk of serious harm or a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee, they shall cause reports to be made in accordance with the procedures set forth for statutorily mandated reporters.
- b) Nothing in this policy shall be construed to preclude an employee reporting suspected child abuse, neglect or sexual assault by a school employee from reporting the same directly to the Commissioner of DCF.

6. Contents of Reports

Any report made pursuant to this policy shall contain the following information, if known:

- a) The names and addresses of the child* and their parents or other person responsible for their care;
- b) the age of the child;
- c) the gender of the child;
- d) the nature and extent of the child's injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect;
- e) the approximate date and time the injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect occurred;
- f) information concerning any previous injury or injuries to, or maltreatment or neglect of the child or their siblings;
- g) the circumstances in which the injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect came to be known to the reporter;
- h) the name of the person or persons suspected to be responsible for causing such injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect;
- i) the reasons such person or persons are suspected of causing such injury or injuries, maltreatment or neglect;
- j) any information concerning any prior cases in which such person or persons have been suspected of causing an injury, maltreatment or neglect of a child; and
- k) whatever action, if any, was taken to treat, provide shelter or otherwise assist the child.

*For purposes of this Paragraph, the term "child" includes any victim of sexual assault by a school employee, as described in Paragraph 3, above.

7. Investigation of the Report

- a) The Superintendent or their designee shall thoroughly investigate reports of suspected abuse, neglect or sexual assault if/when such report involves an employee of the Board of Education or other individual under the control

of the Board, provided the procedures in subparagraph (b), below are followed. In all other cases, DCF shall be responsible for conducting the investigation with the cooperation and collaboration of the Board, as appropriate.

- b) Recognizing that DCF is the lead agency for the investigation of child abuse and neglect reports and reports of a student's sexual assault by school employees, the Superintendent's investigation shall permit and give priority to any investigation conducted by the Commissioner of DCF or the appropriate local law enforcement agency. The Superintendent shall conduct the District's investigation and take any disciplinary action, consistent with state law, upon notice from the Commissioner of DCF or the appropriate local law enforcement agency that the District's investigation will not interfere with the investigation of the Commissioner of DCF or the local law enforcement agency.
- c) The Superintendent shall coordinate investigatory activities in order to minimize the number of interviews of any child or student victim of sexual assault and share information with other persons authorized to conduct an investigation of child abuse or neglect, as appropriate.
- d) Any person reporting child abuse or neglect or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee, or having any information relevant to alleged abuse or neglect or of the sexual assault of a student by a school employee, shall provide the Superintendent with all information related to the investigation that is in the possession or control of such person, except as expressly prohibited by state or federal law.
- e) When the school district is conducting an investigation involving suspected abuse or neglect or sexual assault of a student by an employee of the Board or other individual under the control of the Board, the Superintendent's investigation shall include an opportunity for the individual suspected of abuse, neglect or sexual assault to be heard with respect to the allegations contained within the report. During the course of such investigation, the Superintendent may suspend a Board employee with pay or may place the employee on administrative leave with pay, pending the outcome of the investigation. If the individual is one who provides services to or on behalf of students enrolled in the District, pursuant to a contract with the Board of Education, the Superintendent may suspend the provision of such services, and direct the individual to refrain from any contact with students enrolled in the District, pending the outcome of the investigation.

8. Evidence of Abuse, Neglect or Sexual Assault by a School Employee

- a) If, upon completion of the investigation by the Commissioner of DCF ("Commissioner"), the Superintendent has received a report from the Commissioner that they have reasonable cause to believe that (1) a child has been abused or neglected by a school employee, as defined above, and the Commissioner has recommended that such employee be placed on the DCF Child Abuse and Neglect Registry, or (2) a student is a victim of sexual assault by a school employee, the Superintendent shall request (and the law provides) that DCF notify the Superintendent not later than five (5) working days after such finding, and provide the Superintendent with records, whether or not created by DCF, concerning such investigation. The Superintendent shall suspend such school employees. Such suspension shall be with pay and shall not result in the diminution or termination of benefits to such employee.
- b) Not later than seventy-two (72) hours after such suspension, the Superintendent shall notify the Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Education's representative, of the reasons for and the conditions of the suspension. The Superintendent shall disclose such records to the Commissioner of Education and the Board of Education or its attorney for purposes of review of employment status or the status of such employee's certificate, permit or authorization, if any.
- c) The suspension of a school employee employed in a position requiring a certificate shall remain in effect until the Superintendent and/or Board of Education acts pursuant to the provisions of Conn. Gen. Stat. §10-151. If the contract of employment of such certified school employee is terminated, or such certified school employee resigns such employment, the Superintendent shall notify the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Education's representative, within seventy-two (72) hours after such termination or resignation.
- d) The suspension of a school employee employed in a position requiring an authorization or permit shall remain in effect until the Superintendent and/or Board of Education acts pursuant to any applicable termination provisions. If the contract of employment of a school employee holding an authorization or permit from the State Department of Education is terminated, or such school employee resigns such employment, the Superintendent shall notify the Commissioner of Education, or the Commissioner of Education's representative, within seventy-two (72) hours after such termination or resignation.
- e) Regardless of the outcome of any investigation by the Commissioner of DCF and/or the police, the Superintendent and/or the Board, as appropriate, may take disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment, in

accordance with the provisions of any applicable statute, if the Superintendent's investigation produces evidence that a child has been abused or neglected by a school employee or that a student has been a victim of sexual assault by a school employee.

- f) The District shall not employ a person whose employment contract is terminated or who resigned from employment following a suspension pursuant to Paragraph 8(a) of this policy and Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17a-101i, if such person is convicted of a crime involving an act of child abuse or neglect or an act of sexual assault of a student, as described in Paragraph 2 of this policy.

9. Evidence of Abuse, Neglect or Sexual Assault by an Independent Contractor of the Board of Education

If the investigation by the Superintendent and/or the Commissioner of DCF produces evidence that a child has been abused or neglected, or a student has been sexually assaulted, by any individual who provides services to or on behalf of students enrolled in the District, pursuant to a contract with the Board, the Superintendent shall permanently suspend the provision of such services, and direct the individual to refrain from any contact with students enrolled in the District.

10. Delegation of Authority by Superintendent

The Superintendent may appoint a designee for the purposes of receiving and making reports, notifying and receiving notification, or investigating reports pursuant to this policy.

11. Confidential Rapid Response Team

The Superintendent shall establish a confidential rapid response team to coordinate with DCF to (1) ensure prompt reporting of suspected abuse or neglect or sexual assault of a student by a school employee, as described in Paragraph 2, above, and (2) provide immediate access to information and individuals relevant to the department's investigation. The confidential rapid response team shall consist of a teacher and the Superintendent, a local police officer and any other person the Board of Education, acting through its Superintendent, deems appropriate.

12. Disciplinary Action for Failure to Follow Policy

Except as provided in Section 14 below, any employee who fails to comply with the requirements of this policy shall be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment.

13. The District shall not hire any person whose employment contract was previously terminated by a board of education or who resigned from such employment, if such person has been convicted of a violation of Section 17a-101a of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, relating to mandatory reporting, when an allegation of abuse or neglect or sexual assault has been substantiated.

14. Non-Discrimination Policy/Prohibition Against Retaliation

The Board of Education expressly prohibits retaliation against individuals reporting child abuse or neglect or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee and shall not discharge or in any manner discriminate or retaliate

against any employee who, in good faith, makes a report pursuant to this policy, or testifies or is about to testify in any proceeding involving abuse or neglect or sexual assault by a school employee. The Board of Education also prohibits any employee from hindering or preventing or attempting to hinder or prevent any employee from making a report pursuant to this policy or state law concerning suspected child abuse or neglect or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee or testifying in any proceeding involving child abuse or neglect or the sexual assault of a student by a school employee.

15. Distribution of Policy and Posting of Careline Information

This policy shall be distributed annually to all school employees employed by the Board. The Board shall document that all such school employees have received this written policy and completed the training and refresher training programs required by in Section 16, below. The Board shall post the Internet web site address and telephone number for the DCF Child Abuse and Neglect Careline in a conspicuous location frequented by students in each school under the jurisdiction of the Board.

16. Training

- a) All new school employees, as defined above, shall be required to complete an educational training program for the accurate and prompt identification and reporting of child abuse and neglect. Such training program shall be developed and approved by the Commissioner of DCF.
- b) All school employees, as defined above, shall take a refresher training course developed and approved by the Commissioner of DCF at least once every three years
- c) The principal for each school shall annually certify to the Superintendent that each school employee, as defined above, working at such school, is in compliance with the training provisions in this policy and as required by state law. The Superintendent shall certify such compliance to the State Board of Education.

- d) All school employees, as defined above, shall complete the (1) training regarding the prevention and identification of, and response to, child sexual abuse and assault; (2) bystander training program; and (3) appropriate interaction with children training program. Each employee must repeat these trainings at least once every three years. Such trainings shall be identified or developed by DCF.

17. Records

- a) The Board shall maintain in a central location all records of allegations, investigations, and reports that a child has been abused or neglected by a school employee employed by the Board or that a student has been a victim of sexual assault by a school employee employed by the Board, as defined above, and conducted in accordance with this policy. Such records shall include any reports made to DCF. The State Department of Education shall have access to such records upon request.
- b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Conn. Gen. Stat. §10-151c, the Board shall provide the Commissioner of DCF, upon request and for the purposes of an investigation by the Commissioner of DCF of suspected child abuse or neglect by a teacher employed by the Board, any records maintained or kept on file by the Board. Such records shall include, but not be limited to, supervisory records, reports of competence, personal character and efficiency maintained in such teacher's personnel file with reference to evaluation of performance as a professional employee of the Board, and records of the personal misconduct of such teacher. For purposes of this section, "teacher" includes each certified professional employee below the rank of superintendent employed by the Board in a position requiring a certificate issued by the State Board of Education.

18. Child Sexual Abuse and/or Sexual Assault Response Policy and Reporting Procedure

The Board has adopted a uniform child sexual abuse and/or sexual assault response policy and reporting procedure in connection with the implementation of its sexual assault and abuse prevention and awareness program, as outlined in Board Policy 4005, **Child Sexual Abuse and/or Sexual Assault Response Policy and Reporting Procedure**. Upon receipt of any report of child sexual abuse and/or sexual assault from any source, a school employee shall report such suspicion to the **Safe** School Climate Coordinator, Jessica Gomez-Bedosky, in addition to complying with their obligations under this Policy and the law regarding mandatory reporting of abuse, neglect and sexual assault.

Information regarding the sexual abuse and assault awareness and prevention program identified or developed by DCF shall be distributed electronically to all school employees, Board members, and the parents or guardians of enrolled students on an annual basis.

**REPORTS OF SUSPECTED ABUSE OR NEGLECT OF CHILDREN OR
REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OF STUDENTS BY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES**

Legal References:

Connecticut General Statutes:

Section 10-151	Employment of teachers. Definitions. Tenure. Notice and hearing on failure to renew or termination of contract. Appeal.
Section 10-221s	Posting of Careline telephone numbers in schools. Investigations of child abuse and neglect. Disciplinary action.
Section 17a-101 <u>et seq.</u>	Protection of children from abuse. Mandated reporters. Educational and training programs. Model mandated reporting policy.
Section 17a-101q	Statewide Sexual Abuse and Assault Awareness and Prevention Program.
Section 17a-103	Reports by others. False reports. Notifications to law enforcement agency.
Section 46b-120	Definitions.
Section 53a-65	Definitions.

Policy Adopted: 4.20.23

Policy Revised: 10.26.23

Policy Revised:

Appendix A

**RELEVANT EXCERPTS OF STATUTORY DEFINITIONS
OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED TERMS COVERED BY
MANDATORY REPORTING LAWS AND THIS POLICY**

An employee of the Board of Education must make a report in accordance with this policy when the employee of the Board of Education in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any person, regardless of age, who is being educated by the Technical Education and Career System or a local or regional board of education, other than as part of an adult education program, is a victim of the following sexual assault crimes, and the perpetrator is a school employee. The following are relevant excerpts of the sexual assault laws and related terms covered by mandatory reporting laws and this policy.

Intimate Parts (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-65)

"Intimate parts" means the genital area or any substance emitted therefrom, groin, anus or any substance emitted therefrom, inner thighs, buttocks or breasts.

Sexual Intercourse (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-65)

"Sexual intercourse" means vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse, fellatio or cunnilingus between persons regardless of sex. Penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete vaginal intercourse, anal intercourse or fellatio and does not require emission of semen. Penetration may be committed by an object manipulated by the actor into the genital or anal opening of the victim's body.

Sexual Contact (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-65)

"Sexual contact" means (A) any contact with the intimate parts of a person for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor or for the purpose of degrading or humiliating such person or any contact of the intimate parts of the actor with a person for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor or for the purpose of degrading or humiliating such person, or (B) for the purposes of subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-73a, any contact with the intimate parts of a dead human body, or any contact of the intimate parts of the actor with a dead human body, for the purpose of sexual gratification of the actor.

Sexual Assault in the First Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-70)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree when such person (1) compels another person to engage in sexual intercourse by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person which reasonably causes such person to fear physical injury to such person or a third person, or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such person, or (3) commits sexual assault in the second degree as provided in section 53a-71 and in the commission of such offense is aided by two or more other persons actually present, or (4) engages in sexual intercourse with another person and such other person is mentally incapacitated to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse.

Aggravated Sexual Assault in the First Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-70a)

A person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault in the first degree when such person commits sexual assault in the first degree as provided in section 53a-70 and in the commission of such offense (1) such person uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by such person's words or conduct that such person possesses a deadly weapon, (2) with intent to disfigure the victim seriously and permanently, or to destroy, amputate or disable permanently a member or organ of the victim's body, such person causes such injury to such victim, (3) under circumstances evincing an extreme indifference to human life such person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a risk of death to the victim, and thereby causes serious physical injury to such victim, or (4) such person is aided by two or more other persons actually present. No person shall be convicted of sexual assault in the first degree and aggravated sexual assault in the first degree upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

Aggravated Sexual Assault of a Minor (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-70c)

A person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a minor when such person commits a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21 or section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-86, 53a-87 or 53a-196a and the victim of such offense is under thirteen years of age, and (1) such person kidnapped or illegally restrained the victim, (2) such person stalked the victim, (3) such person used violence to commit such offense against the victim, (4) such person caused serious physical injury to or disfigurement of the victim, (5) there was more than one victim of such offense under thirteen years of age, (6) such person was not known to the victim, or (7) such person has previously been convicted of a violent sexual assault.

Sexual Assault in the Second Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-71)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the second degree when such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person and: (1) Such other person is thirteen years of age or older but under sixteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older

than such other person; or (2) such other person is impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual intercourse; or (3) such other person is physically helpless; or (4) such other person is less than eighteen years old and the actor is such person's guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such person's welfare; or (5) such other person is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (6) the actor is a psychotherapist and such other person is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs during the psychotherapy session, (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual intercourse occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (7) the actor accomplishes the sexual intercourse by means of false representation that the sexual intercourse is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (8) the actor is a school employee and such other person is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (9) the actor is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and such other person is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (10) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation in a program or activity, and such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (11) such other person is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

over such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation in a program or activity, and such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (11) such other person is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

Sexual Assault in the Third Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-72a)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree when such person (1) compels another person to submit to sexual contact (A) by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or (B) by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person, which reasonably causes such other person to fear physical injury to himself or herself or a third person, or (2) subjects another person to sexual contact and such other person is mentally incapacitated or impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual contact, or (3) engages in sexual intercourse with another person whom the actor knows to be related to him or her within any of the degrees of kindred specified in section 46b-21.

Sexual Assault in the Third Degree with a Firearm (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-72b)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm when such person commits sexual assault in the third degree as provided in section 53a-72a, and in the commission of such offense, such person uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by such person's words or conduct that such person possesses a pistol, revolver, machine gun, rifle, shotgun or other firearm. No person shall be convicted of sexual assault in the third degree and sexual assault in the third degree with a firearm upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

Sexual Assault in the Fourth Degree (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-73a)

A person is guilty of sexual assault in the fourth degree when: (1) Such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such other person, or (B) thirteen years of age or older but under fifteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person, or (C) physically helpless, or (D) less than eighteen years old and the actor is such other person's guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such other person's welfare, or (E) in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (2) such person subjects another person to sexual contact without such other person's consent; or (3) such person engages in sexual contact with an animal or dead body; or (4) such person is a psychotherapist and subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs during the psychotherapy session, or (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or ~~(5)~~ such person subjects another person to sexual contact and accomplishes the sexual contact by means of false representation that the sexual contact is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (6) such person is a school employee and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or ~~(7)~~ such person is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or ~~(8)~~ such person subjects another person to sexual contact and (A) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation in a program or activity, and (B) such other person is under eighteen years of age; or ~~(9)~~ such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

APPENDIX B

Operational Definitions of Child Abuse and Neglect

The purpose of this policy is to provide consistency for staff in defining and identifying operational definitions, evidence of abuse and/or neglect and examples of adverse impact indicators.

The following operational definitions are working definitions and examples of child abuse and neglect as used by the Connecticut DCF.

For the purposes of these operational definitions,

- A person responsible for a child's health, welfare or care means:
 - the child's parent, guardian, or foster parent; an employee of a public or private residential home, agency or institution or other person legally responsible under State law for the child's welfare in a residential setting; or any staff person providing out-of-home care, including center-based child day care, family day care, or group day care.
- A person given access to a child is a person who is permitted to have personal interaction with a child by the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care or by a person entrusted with the care of a child.
- A person entrusted with the care of a child is a person who is given access to a child by a person responsible for the health, welfare or care of a child for the purpose of providing education, child care, counseling, spiritual guidance, coaching, training, instruction, tutoring or mentoring.
- **Note:** Only a "child" as defined in the policy above may be classified as a victim of child abuse and/or neglect; only a "person responsible," "person given access," or "person entrusted" as defined above may be classified as a perpetrator of child abuse and/or neglect.
 - While only a child under eighteen may be a victim of child abuse or neglect, a report under mandatory reporting laws and this policy is required if an employee of the Board of Education in the ordinary course of such person's employment or profession has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any person, regardless of age, who is being educated by the Technical Education and Career System or a local or regional board of education, other than as part of an adult education program, is a victim of sexual assault, as set forth in this policy, and the perpetrator is a school employee.

Physical Abuse

A child may be found to have been physically abused who:

- has been inflicted with physical injury or injuries other than by accidental means,
- is in a condition which is the result of maltreatment such as, but not limited to, malnutrition, sexual molestation, deprivation of necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel punishment, and/or
- has injuries at variance with the history given of them.

Evidence of physical abuse includes, but is not limited to the following:

- excessive physical punishment;
- bruises, scratches, lacerations;
- burns, and/or scalds;
- reddening or blistering of the tissue through application of heat by fire, chemical substances, cigarettes, matches, electricity, scalding water, friction, etc.;
- injuries to bone, muscle, cartilage, ligaments:
- fractures, dislocations, sprains, strains, displacements, hematomas, etc.;
- head injuries;
- internal injuries;
- death;
- misuse of medical treatments or therapies;
- malnutrition related to acts of commission or omission by an established caregiver resulting in a child's malnourished state that can be supported by professional medical opinion;
- deprivation of necessities acts of commission or omission by an established caregiver resulting in physical harm to child; and/or
- cruel punishment.

Sexual Abuse/Exploitation Sexual Abuse/Exploitation

Sexual Abuse/Exploitation is any incident involving a child's non-accidental exposure to sexual behavior.

Evidence of sexual abuse includes, but is not limited to the following:

- rape;
- penetration: digital, penile, or foreign objects;
- oral / genital contact;
- indecent exposure for the purpose of sexual gratification of the offender, or for purposes of shaming, humiliating, shocking or exerting control over the victim;
- incest;
- fondling, including kissing, for the purpose of sexual gratification of the offender, or for purposes of shaming, humiliating, shocking or exerting control over the victim;

- sexual exploitation, including possession, manufacture, or distribution of child pornography, online enticement of a child for sexual acts, child prostitution, child-sex tourism, unsolicited obscene material sent to a child, or misleading domain name likely to attract a child to an inappropriate website;
- coercing or forcing a child to participate in, or be negligently exposed to, pornography and/or sexual behavior;
- disease or condition that arises from sexual transmission; and/or
- other verbal, written or physical behavior not overtly sexual but likely designed to “groom” a child for future sexual abuse.

Legal References: Federal Law 18 U.S.C. 2251 Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Human Trafficking

Human Trafficking includes, but is not limited to:

sex trafficking: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; and labor trafficking: the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Emotional Maltreatment-Abuse

Emotional Maltreatment-Abuse is an:

act(s), statement(s), or threat(s), which

- has had, or is likely to have an adverse impact on the child; and/or
- interferes with a child’s positive emotional development.

Evidence of emotional maltreatment-abuse includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- rejecting;
- degrading;
- isolating and/or victimizing a child by means of cruel, unusual, or excessive methods of discipline; and/or
- exposing the child to brutal or intimidating acts or statements.

Indicators of Adverse Impact of emotional maltreatment-abuse may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- depression;
- withdrawal;
- low self-esteem;
- anxiety;
- fear;
- aggression/ passivity;
- emotional instability;
- sleep disturbances;
- somatic complaints with no medical basis;
- inappropriate behavior for age or development;
- suicidal ideations or attempts;
- extreme dependence;
- academic regression; and/or
- trust issues.

Physical Neglect

A child may be found neglected who:

- has been abandoned;
- is being denied proper care and attention physically, educationally, emotionally, or morally;
- is being permitted to live under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to his well-being; and/or
- has been abused.

Evidence of physical neglect includes, but is not limited to:

- inadequate food;
- malnutrition;
- inadequate clothing;
- inadequate housing or shelter;
- erratic, deviant, or impaired behavior by the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care; by a person given access to the child; or by a person entrusted with the child's care which adversely impacts the child;
- permitting the child to live under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to his well-being including, but not limited to, the following:
 - substance abuse by caregiver, which adversely impacts the child physically;
 - ~~○ substance abuse by the mother of a newborn child and the newborn has a positive urine or meconium toxicology for drugs;~~

- psychiatric problem of the caregiver which adversely impacts the child physically;
 - exposure to family violence which adversely impacts the child physically; exposure to violent events, situations, or persons that would be reasonably judged to compromise a child's physical safety;
 - non-accidental, negligent exposure to drug trafficking and/or individuals engaged in the active abuse of illegal substances;
 - voluntarily and knowingly entrusting the care of a child to individuals who may be disqualified to provide safe care, *e.g.*, persons who are subject to active protective or restraining orders; persons with past history of violent/drug/sex crimes; persons appearing on the Central Registry; non-accidental or negligent exposure to pornography or sexual acts;
 - inability to consistently provide the minimum of child-caring tasks;
 - inability to provide or maintain a safe living environment;
- action/inaction resulting in death;
 - abandonment;
 - action/inaction resulting in the child's failure to thrive;
 - transience;
 - inadequate supervision: creating or allowing a circumstance in which a child is alone for an excessive period of time given the child's age and cognitive abilities;
 - holding the child responsible for the care of siblings or others beyond the child's ability; and/or
 - failure to provide reasonable and proper supervision of a child given the child's age and cognitive abilities.

Note:

- Inadequate food, clothing, or shelter or transience finding must be related to caregiver acts of omission or commission and not simply a function of poverty alone.
- Whether or not the adverse impact has to be demonstrated is a function of the child's age, cognitive abilities, verbal ability and developmental level.
- The presence of legal or illegal substances in the bodily fluids of (1) a parent or legal guardian or (2) a pregnant person shall not form the sole or primary basis for any action or proceeding by the Department. Any action or proceeding by the Department must be based on harm or risk of harm to a child and the parent or guardian's ability to provide appropriate care for the child.
- Adverse impact may not be required if the action/inaction is a single incident that demonstrates a serious disregard for the child's welfare.

Medical Neglect

Medical Neglect is the unreasonable delay, refusal or failure on the part of the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care or the person entrusted with the child's care to seek, obtain, and/or maintain those services for necessary medical, dental or mental health care when such person knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, that such actions may have an adverse impact on the child.

Evidence of medical neglect includes, but is not limited to:

frequently missed appointments, therapies or other necessary medical and/or mental health treatments;

withholding or failing to obtain or maintain medically necessary treatment from a child with life-threatening, acute or chronic medical or mental health conditions; and/or

withholding medically indicated treatment from disabled infants with life-threatening conditions.

Note: Failure to provide the child with immunizations or routine well-child care in and of itself does not constitute medical neglect.

Educational Neglect

Except as noted below, **Educational Neglect** occurs when a school-aged child has excessive absences from school through the intent or neglect of the parent or caregiver.

Definition of School-Aged Child: Except as noted below, a school-aged child is a child five years of age and older and under 18 years of age who is not a high school graduate.

Note: Excessive absenteeism and school avoidance may be presenting symptoms of a failure to meet the physical, emotional or medical needs of a child. Careline staff shall consider these potential additional allegations at the time of referral.

Criteria:

- **For children school-aged to age 12, excessive absenteeism** may be indicative of the parent's or caregiver's failure to meet the educational needs of a student.
- **For children older than age 12, excessive absenteeism**, coupled with a failure by the parent or caregiver to engage in efforts to improve the child's attendance, may be indicative of educational neglect.

- o For children older than age 12, excessive absenteeism through the child's own intent, despite the parent's or caregiver's efforts, is not educational neglect. Rather, this is truancy, which is handled through the school district.

Child's Characteristics. In determining the criteria for excessive absenteeism, the following characteristics of the child shall be considered by the social worker:

- Age;
- Health;
- Level of functioning;
- Academic standing; and
- Dependency on parent or caregiver

Parent or Caregiver's Characteristics. In determining the criteria for excessive absenteeism, the following characteristics of the parent or caregiver shall be considered by the social worker:

- Rationale provided for the absences;
- Efforts to communicate and engage with the educational provider; and
- Failure to enroll a school-aged child in appropriate educational programming (including homeschooling)

Exceptions (in accordance with Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-184):

1. A parent or person having control of a child may exercise the option of not sending the child to school at age five (5) or age six (6) years by personally appearing at the school district office and signing an option form. In these cases, educational neglect occurs if the parent or person having control of the child has registered the child at age five (5) or age (6) years and then does not allow the child to attend school or receive home instruction.
2. A parent or person having control of a child seventeen (17) years of age may consent to such child's withdrawal from school **and enroll such child in an adult education program**. Such parent or person shall personally appear at the school district office and sign **an adult education** withdrawal **and enrollment** form.

Note: Failure to sign a registration option form for such a child is not in and of itself educational neglect.

Emotional Neglect

Emotional Neglect is the denial of proper care and attention, or failure to respond, to a child's affective needs by the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care;

by the person given access to the child; or by the person entrusted with the child's care which has an adverse impact on the child or seriously interferes with a child's positive emotional development.

Note: Whether or not the adverse impact has to be demonstrated is a function of the child's age, cognitive abilities, verbal ability and developmental level. Adverse impact is not required if the action/inaction is a single incident which demonstrates a serious disregard for the child's welfare.

Note: The adverse impact may result from a single event and/or from a consistent pattern of behavior and may be currently observed or predicted as supported by evidence-based practice.

Evidence of emotional neglect includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- inappropriate expectations of the child given the child's developmental level;
- failure to provide the child with appropriate support, attention and affection;
- permitting the child to live under conditions, circumstances or associations; injurious to the child's well-being including, but not limited to, the following:
 - substance abuse by caregiver, which adversely impacts the child emotionally;
 - psychiatric problem of the caregiver, which adversely impacts the child emotionally; and/or
 - exposure to family violence which adversely impacts the child emotionally.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- depression;
- withdrawal;
- low self-esteem;
- anxiety;
- fear;
- aggression/ passivity;
- emotional instability;
- sleep disturbances;
- somatic complaints with no medical basis;
- inappropriate behavior for age or development;
- suicidal ideations or attempts;
- extreme dependence;
- academic regression; and/or
- trust issues

Moral Neglect

Moral Neglect: Exposing, allowing, or encouraging the child to engage in illegal or reprehensible activities by the person responsible for the child's health, welfare or care or person given access or person entrusted with the child's care.

Evidence of Moral Neglect includes but is not limited to:

- stealing;
- using drugs and/or alcohol; and/or
- involving a child in the commission of a crime, directly or by caregiver indifference.

Appendix C

INDICATORS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Indicators of Physical Abuse

HISTORICAL

- Delay in seeking appropriate care after injury
- No witnesses
- Inconsistent or changing descriptions of accident by child and/or parent
- Child's developmental level inconsistent with history
- History of prior "accidents"
- Absence of parental concern
- Child is handicapped (physically, mentally, developmentally) or otherwise perceived as "different" by parent
- Unexplained school absenteeism
- History of precipitating crisis

PHYSICAL

- Soft tissue injuries on face, lips, mouth, back, buttocks, thighs or large areas of the torso
- Clusters of skin lesions; regular patterns consistent with an implement
- Shape of lesions inconsistent with accidental bruise
- Bruises/welts in various stages of healing
- Burn pattern consistent with an implement on soles, palms, back, buttocks and genitalia; symmetrical and/or sharply demarcated edges
- Fractures/dislocations inconsistent with history
- Laceration of mouth, lips, gums or eyes
- Bald patches on scalp
- Abdominal swelling or vomiting
- Adult-size human bite mark(s)
- Fading cutaneous lesions noted after weekends or absences
- Rope marks

BEHAVIORAL

- Wary of physical contact with adults
- Affection inappropriate for age
- ~~Extremes in behavior, aggressiveness/withdrawal~~
- Expresses fear of parents
- Reports injury by parent
- Reluctance to go home
- Feels responsible (punishment "deserved")
- Poor self-esteem
- Clothing covers arms and legs even in hot weather

Indicators of Sexual Abuse

HISTORICAL

- Vague somatic complaint
- Excessive school absences
- Inadequate supervision at home
- History of urinary tract infection or vaginitis
- Complaint of pain; genital, anal or lower back/abdominal
- Complaint of genital itching
- Any disclosure of sexual activity, even if contradictory

PHYSICAL

- Discomfort in walking, sitting
- Evidence of trauma or lesions in and around mouth
- Vaginal discharge/vaginitis
- Vaginal or rectal bleeding
- Bruises, swelling or lacerations around genitalia, inner thighs Dysuria
- Vulvitis
- Any other signs or symptoms of sexually transmitted disease
- Pregnancy

BEHAVIORAL

- Low self-esteem
- Change in eating pattern
- Unusual new fears
- Regressive behaviors
- Personality changes (hostile/aggressive or extreme compliance)
- Depression

BEHAVIORAL - cont'd

- Decline in school achievement
- Social withdrawal or poor peer relationships
- Indicates sophisticated or unusual sexual knowledge for age
- Seductive behavior, promiscuity or prostitution
- Substance abuse
- Suicide ideation or attempt
- Runaway

Indicators of Emotional Abuse

HISTORICAL

- Parent ignores/isolates/belittles/rejects/scapegoats child
- Parent's expectations inappropriate to child's development
- Prior episode(s) of physical abuse
- Parent perceives child as "different"

PHYSICAL

- (Frequently none)
- Failure to thrive
- Speech disorder
- Lag in physical development
- Signs/symptoms of physical abuse

BEHAVIORAL

- Poor self-esteem
- Regressive behavior (sucking, rocking, enuresis)
- Sleep disorders
- Adult behaviors (parenting sibling)
- Antisocial behavior
- Emotional or cognitive developmental delay
- Extremes in behavior - overly aggressive/compliant
- Depression
- Suicide ideation/attempt

Indicators of Physical Neglect

HISTORICAL

- High rate of school absenteeism
- Frequent visits to school nurse with nonspecific complaints
- Inadequate supervision, especially for long periods and for dangerous activities
- Child frequently unattended; locked out of house
- Parental inattention to recommended medical care
- No food intake for 24 hours
- Home substandard (no windows, doors, heat), dirty, infested, obvious hazards
- Family member addicted to drugs/alcohol

PHYSICAL

- Hunger, dehydration
- Poor personal hygiene, unkempt, dirty
- Dental cavities/poor oral hygiene
- Inappropriate clothing for weather/size of child, clothing dirty; wears same clothes day after day
- Constant fatigue or listlessness
- Unattended physical or health care needs
- Infestations
- Multiple skin lesions/sores from infection

BEHAVIORAL

- Comes to school early, leaves late
- Frequent sleeping in class
- Begging for/stealing food
- Adult behavior/maturity (parenting siblings)
- Delinquent behaviors
- ~~Drug/alcohol use/abuse~~



GUMS Resolution 26-10

**CORPORATE RESOLUTION TO APPROVE REVISIONS TO GOODWIN UNIVERSITY
MAGNET SCHOOL SYSTEM POLICY**

The Undersigned Secretary of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. hereby certifies that the following resolution was duly adopted by the Board of Directors on **October 29, 2026**, and that such resolution has not been modified or rescinded as of the date hereof:

WHEREAS, Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. has entered into an agreement with Goodwin University Educational Services, Inc. to authorize Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. to operate the magnet school system, and

WHEREAS, Policy 4012 - Policy 4012 - Personnel - Family and Medical Leave has been prepared for the operation of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. Board of Directors hereby approves revisions to **Policy 4012 - Policy 4012 - Personnel - Family and Medical Leave** for Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. Superintendent is authorized to implement these policies for the operation of Goodwin University Magnet Schools, Inc. as part of operating the Goodwin University Magnet School System.

Signed: _____

Lee Housley, Secretary

Date: _____

Signed: _____

Jacqueline Jacoby, Chair

Date: _____



**Series 4000
Policy 4012
Personnel**

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for leaves taken by employees of the Goodwin University Magnet School System Board of Education (the "Board") under the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 ("FMLA").

ELIGIBILITY

Employees who have worked for the Board for at least twelve (12) months, and who have worked at least 1,250 actual work hours, or, in the case of school paraprofessionals in an educational setting, who have worked at least 950 actual hours of work, during the twelve (12) months immediately preceding the start of a leave, are eligible for unpaid leave under the FMLA.

REASONS FOR LEAVE

Leaves under the FMLA may be taken for the following reasons:

incapacity due to pregnancy, prenatal medical care or child birth; or

to care for the employee's newborn child; or

the placement of a child with the employee by adoption or for foster care; or

to care for the employee's spouse, child or parent who has a serious health condition; or

to care for the employee's own serious health condition that renders the employee unable to perform the functions of their position; or

to care for an injured or ill service member (see below – Length of Leave – for further information); or

a qualifying exigency arising out of a family member's military service, including one or more of the following reasons (note – more detailed information on the following categories is available from Personnel

short-notice deployment;

military events and related activities;

childcare and school activities;

financial and legal arrangements;

counseling;

rest and recuperation;

post-deployment activities;

parental care leave for military member's parent who is incapable of self-care and care is necessitated by the member's covered active duty;

additional activities that arise out of the active duty or call to active duty status of a covered military member, provided that the Board and the employee agree that such leave qualifies as an exigency, and agree to both the timing and the duration of such leave.

LENGTH OF LEAVE

(a) Basic FMLA Leave Entitlement

If a leave is requested for one of the above-listed reasons, each eligible employee may take up to a total of twelve (12) weeks unpaid family or medical leave in any 12-month entitlement period.

The 12-month entitlement period for family or medical leave is measured on the basis of the 12-month period measured forward from the initial date of an employee's first leave under this policy. Note, to change calculation methods, the employer must plan ahead, giving at least sixty (60) days' notice to all employees, and make no reduction in rights for employees using/requesting leave at the time of transition.

(b) Leave to Care for an Injured or Ill Service Member

In addition to the reasons for leave listed above, an eligible employee may take up to twenty-six (26) work weeks of FMLA leave during a 12-month period to care for

(i) an injured or ill service member who is the employee's spouse, parent, child or next of kin, and who incurred the injury or illness in the line of duty and while on active duty in the Armed Forces or had a preexisting injury or illness prior to beginning active duty that was aggravated by service in the line of duty on active duty in the Armed Forces; or, (ii) an injured or ill covered veteran who is the employee's spouse, parent, child or next of kin.

For service members, the injury or illness must render the service member medically unable to perform the duties of their office, grade, rank or rating. This provision applies to service members who are undergoing medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy, are in outpatient status, or who are on the temporary disability retired list, for a serious injury or illness.

For covered veterans, the veteran must be undergoing medical treatment, recuperation or therapy for a serious injury or illness and s/he (1) was a member of the Armed Forces (including the National Guard or Reserves); (2) was discharged or released under conditions that were other than dishonorable; and (3) was discharged within the five-year period before the eligible employee first takes FMLA military caregiver leave to care for the veteran.¹

For covered veterans, serious injury or illness means any of the following:

- (i) a continuation of a serious injury or illness that was incurred or aggravated when the covered veteran was a member of the Armed Forces and rendered the service member unable to perform the duties of the service member's office, grade, rank, or rating; or
- (ii) a physical or mental condition for which the covered veteran has received a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Service-Related Disability Rating (VASRD) of 50 percent or greater, and such VASRD rating is based, in whole or in part, on the condition precipitating the need for military caregiver leave; or
- (iii) a physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the covered veteran's ability to secure or follow a substantially gainful occupation by reason of a disability or disabilities related to military service, or would do so absent treatment; or
- (iv) an injury, including a psychological injury, on the basis of which the covered veteran has been enrolled in the Department of Veterans Affairs Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family

¹ The employee's first date of leave must be within the five-year period. However, the employee may continue to take leave throughout the single 12-month period even if the leave extends past the five-year period. Note - special rules may apply to calculating the five year period for veterans discharged between October 28, 2009 and March 8, 2013. This period will effectively be excluded from the five-year calculation.

Caregivers.

When combined with any other type of FMLA qualifying leave, total leave time may not exceed twenty-six (26) weeks in a single twelve (12) month period. Standard FMLA leave procedures described below apply to all requests for and designation of leave for this purpose. *However*, in the case of leave to care for an injured or ill service member, the 12-month period begins on the day such leave actually commences.

TYPES OF LEAVE AND CONDITIONS

(a) Full-Time, Intermittent and Reduced Schedule Leave

Full-time unpaid leave may be taken for any of the reasons permitted by the FMLA. Full-time leave excuses the employee from work for a continuous period of time.

Intermittent leave means leave taken in separate periods of time rather than for one continuous period of time. Examples of intermittent leave include: leave taken one day per week over a period of a few months; or leave taken on an occasional/as-needed basis for medical appointments.

Reduced schedule leave is leave that reduces the employee's usual number of work hours per day for some period of time. For example, an employee may request half-time work for a number of weeks so the employee can assist in the care of a seriously ill parent.

An employee may take full-time, intermittent or reduced schedule leave whenever it is medically necessary for a serious health condition of the eligible employee, their spouse, child or parent. Intermittent leave or reduced schedule leave for other reasons will be permitted only with the approval of the Superintendent or their designee.

If intermittent or reduced scheduled leave is medically required, the Board may, in its sole discretion, temporarily transfer the employee to another job with equivalent pay and benefits that better accommodates the type of leave requested. Also, special arrangements may be required of an instructional employee who needs to take intermittent or reduced-schedule leave which will involve absence for more than twenty (20) percent of the work days in the period over which the leave will extend (for example, more than five days over a five-week period). For purposes of this policy, an instructional employee is defined as a teacher or other employee of the Board who is employed principally in an instructional capacity and whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting, and includes athletic coaches, driving instructors, and special education assistants such as signers for the hearing impaired. The term does not include teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal function actual teaching or instructing, nor auxiliary

personnel such as counselors, psychologists, curriculum specialists, cafeteria workers, maintenance workers, bus drivers, or other primarily non-instructional employees.

(b) Both Spouses Working for the Same Employer

If both spouses are employees of the Board and request leave for the birth, placement of a child by adoption or for foster care, or to care for a seriously ill parent, they only will be entitled to a maximum combined total leave equal to twelve (12) weeks in any 12-month entitlement period. If either spouse (or both) uses a portion of the total 12-week entitlement for one of the purposes in the preceding sentence, each is entitled to the difference between the amount they have taken individually and the 12 weeks for FMLA leave for their own or their spouse's serious health condition in the 12-month entitlement periods.

(c) Light Duty

Should an employee be offered a light duty opportunity during a period of FMLA leave, time spent performing the light duty assignment will not count against the employee's FMLA leave entitlement. The employee's right to restoration to their job will be held in abeyance during the light duty assignment, or until the end of the applicable 12-month FMLA leave period.

(d) Leave Taken by Instructional Employees Near the End of an Academic Term

If a leave taken by an instructional employee for any reason begins more than five (5) weeks before the end of an academic term, the Board may require that employee to continue the leave until the end of the term if the leave will last at least three (3) weeks and the employee would return to work during the three-week period before the end of the term.

If the employee begins a leave during the five-week period preceding the end of an academic term for a reason other than the employee's own serious health condition, the Board may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term if the leave will last more than two (2) weeks and the employee would return to work during the two-week period before the end of the term.

If the employee begins a leave during the three-week period preceding the end of an academic term for a reason other than the employee's own serious health condition, the Board may require the employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term if the leave will last more than five (5) working days.

REQUESTS FOR LEAVE

Requests for a family or medical leave must be submitted to the personnel department at least thirty (30) days before the leave is to commence, if possible. If

thirty (30) days' notice is not possible, requests must be submitted as soon as practicable under the circumstances.

For leaves taken because of the employee's or a qualifying family member's serious health condition, the employee must submit a completed "Physician or Practitioner Certification" form before the leave begins, if possible. This form may be obtained from the personnel department. If such advance certification is not possible, the medical certification must be provided by the employee within fifteen (15) calendar days of the Board's request for the medical certification.

If an employee takes leave to care for their own serious health condition, immediately upon return to work the employee must provide medical certification that the health condition which created the need for the leave no longer renders the employee unable to perform the functions of the job. This certification must be submitted to the personnel department.

In connection with the Board's request for medical information, employees must be aware that the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 ("GINA") prohibits employers and other entities covered by Title II of GINA from requesting or requiring genetic information of an individual or family member of the individual, except as specifically allowed by this law. To comply with this law, the Board requests that employees not provide any genetic information when responding to a request for medical information. "Genetic information," as defined by GINA, includes an individual's family medical history, the results of an individual's or family member's genetic tests, the fact that an individual or an individual's family member sought or received genetic services, and genetic information of a fetus carried by an individual or an individual's family member or an embryo lawfully held by an individual or family member receiving assistive reproductive services.

USE OF PAID LEAVE

Accrued paid personal leave and accrued paid vacation will be substituted (in that order) for any unpaid portions of family or medical leave taken for any reason. However, where the leave is for the employee's own serious health condition, accrued paid sick leave shall be substituted for unpaid portions of family or medical leave prior to the substitution of accrued paid personal and accrued paid vacation leave. The amount of unpaid family or medical leave entitlement is reduced by the amount of paid leave that is substituted.

In addition, in cases involving absences due to a Workers' Compensation injury that also qualifies as an FMLA serious health condition, and if the employee agrees with the Board to do so, the Board will apply the employee's available accrued paid leave in increments as a supplement to the Workers' Compensation weekly benefit in an appropriate amount so that the employee can maintain their regular weekly income level.

MEDICAL INSURANCE AND OTHER BENEFITS

During approved family or medical leaves of absence, the Board will continue to pay its portion of medical insurance premiums for the period of unpaid family or medical leave. The employee must continue to pay their share of the premium, and failure to do so may result in loss of coverage. If the employee does not return to work after expiration of the leave, the employee will be required to reimburse the Board for payment of medical insurance premiums during the family or medical leave, unless the employee does not return because of a serious health condition or circumstances beyond the employee's control.

During an unpaid FMLA leave, an employee shall not accrue health benefits, seniority, paid time off (PTO) unless otherwise required by any applicable collective bargaining agreement or Board policy. However, unused employment benefits accrued by the employee up to the day on which the leave begins will not be lost upon return to work. Leave taken under this policy does not constitute an absence under the Board's attendance policy.

REINSTATEMENT

Except for circumstances unrelated to the taking of a family or medical leave, an employee who returns to work following the expiration of a family or medical leave is entitled to return to the job such employee held prior to the leave or to an equivalent position with equivalent pay and benefits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Questions regarding family or medical leave may be directed to the Superintendent or their designee. An employee may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer. FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination, or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

Legal References:

Connecticut General Statutes:

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 31-51rr Family and medical leave benefits for employees of political subdivisions

Regs. Conn. State Agencies 31-51rr-1, et seq.

United States Code:

Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. Section 2601 et seq., as amended

29 CFR Part 825.100 et seq.

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, 42
USC 2000ff et seq.

29 CFR 1635.1 et seq.

ADOPTED: 4.20.23

REVISED: 10.26.23

6/26/16

Technical Rev. 9/16/20



FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to apprise employees of their rights establish guidelines for leaves taken by employees of the Goodwin University Magnet School System Board of Education (the "Board") under the Federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 ("FMLA") and/or the Connecticut Family and Medical Leave Act ("CT FMLA") and applicable Connecticut state law. This policy is not intended to, and does not, recite every provision of applicable law and regulations.

ELIGIBILITY

An employee who has been employed by the Board for at least twelve (12) months, and who have worked at least 1,250 actual work hours or, in the case of school paraprofessionals in an educational setting, who have worked at least 950 actual hours of work, during the twelve (12) months immediately preceding the start of a leave, is eligible for unpaid leave under the Federal FMLA. leave under the FMLA. A full-time instructional employee meets the 1,250 hours of service requirement unless the Board can demonstrate that such employee did not meet the 1,250 hours of service requirement in the 12-month period prior to the start of leave.

An employee working for the Board in a position that does not require a professional certification under Chapter 166 of the Connecticut General Statutes (*i.e.*, a "noncertified employee") is eligible for the unpaid leave under the CT FMLA if such employee has been employed by the Board for at least three (3) months, in the twelve (12) months immediately preceding the start of such leave.

DEFINITIONS

Genetic information: For purposes of this policy, "genetic information" includes an individual's family medical history, an individual's or family member's genetic tests, and/or the fact that an individual or an individual's family member sought or received genetic services, or participated in clinical research which includes genetic services. "Genetic information" includes genetic information of a fetus carried by an individual or an individual's family member or an embryo lawfully held by an individual or family member utilizing assistive reproductive technology.

Instructional employee: For purposes of this policy, an “instructional employee” is defined as a teacher or other employee of the Board who is employed principally in an instructional capacity and whose principal function is to teach and instruct students in a class, a small group, or an individual setting, and includes athletic coaches, driving instructors, and special education assistants such as signers for the hearing impaired. The term does not include teacher assistants or aides who do not have as their principal function actual teaching or instructing, nor auxiliary personnel such as counselors, psychologists, curriculum specialists, cafeteria workers, maintenance workers, bus drivers, or other primarily non-instructional employees. **Noncertified employee:** For purposes of this policy, “noncertified employee” means an employee employed by the Board in a position that does not require a professional certification under Chapter 166 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Noncertified employee: For purposes of this policy, “noncertified employee” means an employee employed by the Board in a position that does not require a professional certification under Chapter 166 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

REASONS FOR LEAVE

(a) Federal FMLA

Leaves under the **Federal** FMLA may be taken for the following reasons:

- to care for the employee's newborn child;
- the placement of a child with the employee by adoption or for foster care;
- to care for the employee's spouse, child or parent who has a serious health condition; or
- to care for the employee's own serious health condition that renders the employee unable to perform the functions of their position;
- to care for a covered injured or ill servicemember (see below – Length of Leave – for further information); or to address a qualifying exigency arising out of an employee’s spouse, child, or parent’s military service, including one or more of the following reasons (note – more detailed information on the following categories is available from, the Human Resources office:
 - short-notice deployment;
 - military events and related activities;
 - childcare and school activities;
 - financial and legal arrangements;
 - counseling;
 - rest and recuperation;

REASONS FOR LEAVE

(a) Federal FMLA (con't)

- post-deployment activities;
- parental care leave for military member's parent who is incapable of self-care and care is necessitated by the military member's covered active duty; and/or
- additional activities that arise out of the active duty or call to active duty status of a covered military member, provided that the Board and the employee agree that such leave qualifies as an exigency, and agree to both the timing and the duration of such leave.

b) CT FMLA

Leaves under the CT FMLA may be taken for the following reasons:

- upon the birth of the employee's newborn child, and to care for the newborn child;
- upon the placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care, and to care for the newly placed child;
- to care for the employee's family member, if such family member has a serious health condition;
- because of the employee's own serious health condition, including any period of incapacity due to pregnancy or for prenatal care, that renders the employee unable to perform the functions of the employee's position;
- in order to serve as an organ or bone marrow donor;
- to care for an injured or ill servicemember who is the employee's spouse, parent, child or next of kin (see below – Length of Leave – for further information); or
- to address a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the spouse, child, or parent of the employee is on active duty, or has been notified of an impending call or order to active duty, in the armed forces.

For purposes of determining whether an employee has a qualifying reason for leave under the CT FMLA, "family member" is defined as a spouse, sibling, child, grandparent, grandchild or parent, or an individual related to the employee by blood or affinity whose close association the employee shows to be the equivalent of those family relationships.

LENGTH OF LEAVE

(a) Basic FMLA Leave Entitlement

(1) Leaves under the Federal FMLA: If a leave is requested for a Federal FMLA-qualifying reason, an employee may take up to a total of twelve (12) weeks unpaid family or medical leave in the 12-month entitlement period.

(2) Leaves under CT FMLA: If a leave is requested for a CT FMLA-qualifying reason, an eligible employee may take up to a total of twelve (12) weeks unpaid family or medical leave in the 12-month entitlement period, except that the employee may take up to two (2) additional workweeks of leave during such twelve (12)-month period for a serious health condition resulting in incapacitation that occurs during pregnancy. These additional two (2) weeks are only available during pregnancy.

The 12-month entitlement period for family or medical leave is measured on the basis of the 12-month period measured forward from the initial date of an employee's first leave under this policy.

An employee may be entitled to leave under the Federal FMLA and/or CT FMLA. To the extent an employee is eligible for and qualifies for leave under both laws, the employee's Federal FMLA and CT FMLA leave will run concurrently.

(b) Leave to Care for an Injured or Ill Servicemember

In addition to the reasons for leave listed above, an eligible employee may take up to twenty-six (26) work weeks of **Federal FMLA and/or CT FMLA** leave during a 12-month period to care for a **covered** servicemember **and/or covered veteran who is** the employee's spouse, parent, child or next of kin, and who incurred a serious injury or illness in the line of duty and while on active duty in the Armed Forces or had a preexisting injury or illness prior to beginning active duty that was aggravated by service in the line of duty in the Armed Forces.

When combined with any other type of **Federal FMLA or CT FMLA** qualifying leave, total leave time may not exceed twenty-six (26) weeks in a single twelve (12) month period. Standard leave procedures described below apply to all requests for and designation of leave for this purpose. *However*, in the case of leave to care for an injured or ill service member, the 12-month period begins on the day such leave actually commences.

TYPES OF LEAVE AND CONDITIONS

(a) Full-Time, Intermittent and Reduced Schedule Leave

Full-time unpaid leave may be taken for any of the reasons permitted by the FMLA. Full-time leave excuses the employee from work for a continuous period of time.

TYPES OF LEAVE AND CONDITIONS

(a) Full-Time, Intermittent and Reduced Schedule Leave - (con't)

Intermittent leave means leave taken in separate periods of time rather than for one continuous period of time. Examples of intermittent leave include: leave taken one day per week over a period of a few months; or leave taken on an occasional/as-needed basis for medical appointments.

Reduced schedule leave is leave that reduces the employee's usual number of work hours per day for some period of time. For example, an employee may request half-time work for a number of weeks so the employee can assist in the care of a seriously ill parent.

Intermittent or reduced schedule Federal FMLA and/or CT FMLA leave may be taken (a) when medically necessary for an employee's or covered family member's serious health condition, or for a covered servicemember's serious illness or injury, and (b) the need for leave can be best accommodated through an intermittent or reduced schedule leave. In addition, Federal FMLA and/or CT FMLA leave may be taken intermittently or on a reduced schedule basis (1) due to a qualifying exigency, or (2) to effectuate the placement of a child for adoption or foster care before the placement of the child in the home.

If foreseeable intermittent or reduced schedule leave is medically required based upon planned medical treatment of the employee or a covered family member or a covered servicemember, including during a period of recovery from an employee's or covered family member's serious health condition or a serious injury or illness of a covered service member, the Board may, in its sole discretion temporarily transfer the employee to another job with equivalent pay and benefits that better accommodate the type of leave requested.

Under the Federal FMLA, special arrangements may be required of an instructional employee who needs to take intermittent or reduced-schedule leave which will involve absence for more than twenty (20) percent of the work days in the period over which the leave will extend (for example, more than five days over a five-week period), if the leave is to care for a covered family member with a serious health condition, to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness, or for the employee's own serious health condition, which is foreseeable based on planned medical treatment. In such situations, the Board may require the instructional employee to transfer temporarily to another job or take leave for a particular duration, not to exceed the duration of the planned medical treatment.

(b) Both Spouses Working for the Same Employer

If both spouses are eligible employees of the Board and request Federal **FMLA** and/or **CT FMLA** leave for the birth, placement of a child by adoption or for foster

TYPES OF LEAVE AND CONDITIONS

(b) Both Spouses Working for the Same Employer (con't)

care, or to care for a parent (or family member, for purposes of CT FMLA leave) with a serious health condition, they only will be entitled to a maximum combined total leave equal to twelve (12) weeks in the 12-month entitlement period. If either spouse (or both) uses a portion of the total 12-week entitlement for one of the purposes in the preceding sentence, each is entitled to the difference between the amount the employee has taken individually and the 12 weeks for Federal and/or CT FMLA leave ~~for their own or their spouse's serious health condition~~, other qualifying reasons in the 12-month entitlement period.

(c) Leave Taken by Instructional Employees Near the End of an Academic Term

If **Federal FMLA** leave taken by an instructional employee for any reason begins more than five (5) weeks before the end of an academic term, the Board may require that instructional employee to continue the leave until the end of the term if the leave will last at least three (3) weeks and the instructional employee would return to work during the three-week period before the end of the term.

If the instructional employee begins **Federal FMLA** leave during the five- week period preceding the end of an academic term for a reason other than the instructional employee's own serious health condition, the Board may require the instructional employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term if the leave will last more than two (2) weeks and the instructional employee would return to work during the two-week period before the end of the term.

If the instructional employee begins **Federal FMLA** leave during the three-week period preceding the end of an academic term for a reason other than the instructional employee's own serious health condition, the Board may require the instructional employee to continue taking leave until the end of the term if the leave will last more than five (5) working days.

(d) Light Duty

Should an employee be offered a light duty opportunity during a period of **Federal and/or CT FMLA** leave, time spent performing the light duty assignment will not count against the employee's applicable FMLA leave entitlement. The employee's right to restoration to the employee's job will be held in abeyance during the light duty assignment, or until the end of the applicable 12-month FMLA leave period.

REQUESTS FOR LEAVE

(a) Foreseeable Leave

An employee must notify the Human Resources department of the need for a family or medical leave at least thirty (30) days before the leave is to begin if the need for the leave is foreseeable based on the expected birth of the employee's child, placement of a child with the employee for adoption or foster care, planned medical treatment for the employee's or a covered family member's serious health condition, or the planned medical treatment for a serious injury or illness of a covered servicemember. If 30 days-notice is not practicable, then the employee must provide notice as soon as practicable under the circumstances, usually the same day or the next business day after the employee becomes aware of the need for Federal FMLA and/or CT FMLA leave.

(b) Unforeseeable Leave

When the employee's need for leave is not foreseeable, an employee must provide notice as practicable under the circumstances.

SCHEDULING PLANNED MEDICAL TREATMENT

When planning medical treatment for foreseeable Federal **FMLA and/or CT FMLA leave**, an employee must consult with the Human Resources Department and make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the Board's operations, subject to the approval of the health care provider. Similarly, if an employee needs leave intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule for planned medical treatment, the employee must make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment so as not to disrupt unduly the Board's operations. Ordinarily, the employee should consult with the Human Resources Department prior to scheduling the treatment in order to work out a treatment schedule that best suits the needs of the Board and the employee. The Board and the employee shall attempt to work out a schedule for leave that meets the employee's needs without unduly disrupting the Board's operations, subject to the approval of the health care provider as to any modification of the treatment schedule.

REQUIRED CERTIFICATIONS/DOCUMENTATION

For leaves taken for any **Federal FMLA or CT FMLA**-qualifying reason, an employee must submit a completed certification form(s) supporting the need for leave. The appropriate form(s) will be provided to the employee. The employee must

REQUIRED CERTIFICATIONS/DOCUMENTATION - (con't)

submit a complete and sufficient certification form(s) as required within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving the request for the completed certification. If it is not practicable for the employee to provide the completed form by the due date despite the employee's diligent, good faith efforts, the employee must inform the Human Resources Department of the reason(s) for delay and what efforts the employee undertook to obtain the required certification. **Federal FMLA- and/or CT FMLA-protected leave may be delayed or denied, in accordance with applicable law,** if the employee does not provide a complete and sufficient certification as required. Depending on the reason for leave, an employee may be required to submit medical certification from the employee's health care provider, medical certification the employee's family member's health care provider, and/or other documentation (e.g., to establish a family relationship, military active duty orders, etc.). In certain circumstances and under certain conditions, employees may also be required to obtain second or third medical opinions and/or recertifications, in accordance with applicable law.

If an employee takes leave for the employee's own serious health condition (except on an intermittent or reduced-schedule basis), prior to returning to work the employee must provide a medical fitness-for-duty certification that the employee is able to resume work and the health condition that created the need for the leave no longer renders the employee unable to perform the essential functions of the job. This certification must be submitted to the Human Resources Department. If the employee is unable to perform one or more of the essential functions of the employee's position, the Board will determine whether the employee is eligible for additional **Federal FMLA and/or CT FMLA** leave (**if the eligible for such leave and** such leave has not been exhausted) or whether an accommodation is appropriate, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

In connection with the Board's request for medical information, employees must be aware that the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 ("GINA") prohibits employers and other entities covered by Title II of GINA from requesting or requiring genetic information of an individual or family member of the individual, except as specifically allowed by this law. To comply with this law, the Board requests that employees not provide any genetic information when responding to a request for medical information.

USE OF PAID LEAVE

Paid leave, which has been accrued in accordance with applicable law, the relevant collective bargaining agreement (if any), and/or Board policy ("PTO") will be substituted for any unpaid portions of family or medical leave taken for any

USE OF PAID LEAVE - con't

reason that is also a qualifying reason for using such accrued paid leave. In such instance, the employee's accrued paid leave and **Federal FMLA and/or CT FMLA**-qualifying leave will run concurrently. The employee must satisfy any procedural requirements applicable to the use of paid leave, but only in connection with the receipt of such payment. **An employee who is approved for CT FMLA leave may retain up to two weeks of their accrued paid time off that would otherwise be required to run concurrently with CT FMLA leave.**

Where a noncertified employee's accrued paid leave is not substituted for the entire period of unpaid leave for a qualifying reason under the CT FMLA and/ or Connecticut law regarding leave for victims of family violence and sexual assault, the employee may apply for and be provided with compensation through the Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program ("CT Paid Leave") for all or part of any unpaid leave, provided the employee qualifies for payments under the program. Noncertified employees may apply to the Connecticut Paid Medical and Family Leave Insurance Authority ("Authority") for partial income replacement benefits when they need leave for (1) any of the reasons that qualify for CT FMLA; and/or (2) if an employee is a victim of family violence or sexual assault, to seek medical care or psychological or other counseling for physical or psychological injury or disability for the victim; to obtain services from a victim services organization on behalf of the victim; to relocate due to such family violence or sexual assault; or to participate in any civil or criminal proceeding related to or resulting from such family violence or sexual assault. Eligible employees shall apply directly to the Authority, which is responsible for determining an employee's eligibility for CT Paid Leave benefits and the amount of such benefit. The Board will provide the Authority with all requested information regarding an employee's application for CT Paid Leave, in accordance with applicable law.

In addition, in cases involving absences due to a Workers' Compensation injury that also qualifies as an FMLA serious health condition, and if the employee agrees with the Board to do so, the Board will apply the employee's available accrued paid leave in increments as a supplement to the Workers' Compensation weekly benefit in an appropriate amount so that the employee can maintain their regular weekly income level.

MEDICAL INSURANCE AND OTHER BENEFITS

During family or medical leaves ~~of absence~~-approved ~~pursuant to this policy~~ in accordance with the Federal FMLA, the Board will continue to pay its portion of medical insurance premiums for the period of unpaid ~~family or medical leave~~ **Federal FMLA**. The employee must continue to pay the employee's share of the premium, and failure to do so may result in loss of coverage. If the employee does not return to work after expiration of the leave, the employee will be required to

MEDICAL INSURANCE AND OTHER BENEFITS - (con't)

reimburse the Board for payment of medical insurance premiums during the family or medical leave, unless the employee does not return because of a serious health condition or circumstances beyond the employee's control.

During ~~an~~ a Federal FMLA and/or CT FMLA leave, an employee shall not accrue health benefits, seniority, paid time off (PTO) unless otherwise required by any applicable collective bargaining agreement or Board policy. However, unused employment benefits accrued by the employee up to the day on which the leave begins will not be lost upon return to work. Leave taken under this policy does not constitute an absence under the Board's attendance policy, if any.

REINSTATEMENT

Except for circumstances unrelated to the taking of a family or medical leave, an employee who returns to work following the expiration of a family or medical leave is entitled to return to the job such employee held prior to the leave or to an equivalent position with equivalent pay and benefits.

COMPLAINTS

The Federal FMLA and CT FMLA prohibit employers from interfering with, restraining, or denying any rights provided by the respective laws. The Federal FMLA and CT FMLA also prohibit employers from terminating or discriminating against any individual for opposing any unlawful practice or being involved in any proceeding related to the Federal FMLA or CT FMLA, respectively. The CT FMLA also prohibits employers from interfering with, restraining, or denying any rights provided by CT Paid Leave and/or terminating or discriminating against an employee for applying for CT Paid Leave benefits.

An employee alleging a violation of the Federal FMLA may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division. Such a complaint should be filed within a reasonable time of when the employee discovers that the employee's Federal FMLA rights have been violated. In no event may a complaint be filed more than two (2) years after the action which is alleged to be a violation of the Federal FMLA occurred, or three years in the case of a willful violation. An employee may also be able to bring a private civil action for violations.

An employee alleging a violation of the CT FMLA may file a complaint with the Connecticut Department of Labor within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days of the employer action that prompted the complaint, unless good cause exists for the late filing. Upon receipt of any such complaint, the Connecticut Department of Labor Commissioner, or the Commissioner's designee, shall conduct an investigation and make a finding regarding jurisdiction and whether a violation of the CT FMLA has occurred. An employee alleging a violation of the CT FMLA may also bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the employer within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days of the employer action alleged to be in violation of the CT FMLA. Such action may be brought by an employee without first filing an administrative complaint.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Questions regarding family or medical leave may be directed to the Superintendent or their designee. ~~An employee may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor or Human Resources Department. or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer.~~ Federal FMLA and CT FMLA do not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination, or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

Legal References:Connecticut ~~General Statutes:~~

Conn. Gen. Stat. § ~~31-51rr~~ Family and medical leave benefits for employees of
~~political subdivisions~~ 31-51kk et seq.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 31-49e et seq

Regs. Conn. State Agencies ~~31-51rr-1~~, 31-51qq, et seq.

Public Act ~~24-4125~~-174, "An Act ~~Concerning Educator Certification, Teachers, Paraeducators and Mandated Reporter Requirements~~" Authorizing and Adjusting Bonds of the State and Concerning Grant Programs, State Grant Commitments for School Building Projects, Revisions to the School Building Projects Statutes and Various Provisions Revising and Implementing the Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2027

~~United States Code:~~ Federal

Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. Section 2601 et seq., as amended

29 CFR Part 825.100 et seq.

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, 42 USC 2000ff et seq.

29 CFR 1635.1 et seq.

Policy Adopted: 04.20.23

Policy Revised: 10.26.23

Policy Revised: