



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



TO: Superintendent of Schools
Board of Education
Director of Special Education and Assessment
FROM: Brian Meece, Special Education Division Director
DATE: March 2020
SUBJECT: Continued Educational Support and Special Education During the COVID-19 Pandemic

This is a working document, which may be updated frequently due to the rapidly changing response to this pandemic emergency and ongoing Federal guidance updates.

Introduction

Consistent with the direction of Commissioner of Education Cardona and Governor Lamont, the Board of Special Education (BSE) recognizes that there is a current public health emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The continued educational support should be an ongoing continued educational support for a learner when that the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance suggests that the schools are expected to be in an extended period of time when the extended period commences it is appropriate for the BSE to provide guidance to educational regarding the implementation of continued educational support and the impact on special education. The purpose of this guidance is to address the access and equity requirements for each support communication with families regarding each support and the implementation of each support in relation to certain federal special education procedural requirements. The BSE recommends that administrators and teachers engage in recent communication with parents and guardians about the implementation of these interim measures to ensure that they are informed about the individualized approach to their child's education and to support collaboration with families.

Members of the school community must continue to consider what is appropriate under the current circumstances and reasonably within their resources to determine what constitutes a continued educational support in the current event of the current content of state and federal guidance. See attached Appendix A guidance from the Office of Special Education and

1 The Governor's Executive Order 7C provided for cancellation of class, not closure of schools. The state continues to engage with students and the school should not cancel or examine for food preparation and distribution. For the purposes of this document, BSE will use the term "school closure" to refer to both instances where a school is closed and where the students remain in the school but instructional activities are canceled.

Rehabilitation Services and Appendix B, Governor Lamont's Executive Order 7E.) In the case that is appropriate and reasonable will include the individual child's circumstances, as well as the circumstances related to the pandemic emergency.

**Educational Opportunities**

The individual with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) does not specifically address a situation in which schools could be closed for an extended period of time due to exceptional circumstances such as a pandemic emergency. Schools must provide a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) consistent with the need to protect the health and safety of students and those individuals providing education. Related instruction and related services to the extent that are necessary for a child to receive an appropriate education and related services are provided. Schools must not be able to provide a service in the same manner that they are typically provided. Federal law is a guide for determining how to meet the individualized needs of students receiving special education services.

When that Connecticut has mandated state-wide school closures it is essential that school districts continue to provide continued educational opportunities for a student. School districts must ensure that students receiving special education have access to these opportunities or identify with individualized education program (IEP) school districts must ensure that each student is provided the special education and related services identified in the student's IEP developed pursuant to the IDEA, to the greatest extent possible.

Continued educational opportunities are not required to be determined or documented within the planning and placement team (PT) process unless the opportunities should be individualized based upon the student's unique needs.

**Communication**

During this uncertain and difficult time it is important to maintain positive relationships with families. Consistent communication with parents is vital in ensuring that school districts and parents collaborate as a team even though they are not in the same physical location.

When communication with parents, the Board recommends the following:

- Acknowledge in your communication to a parent that either you have a plan or provide an effective access and special education and related services or are developing such a plan.
- Develop a protocol to communicate or connect with parents and guardians regarding their child's IEP services during a closure taking into consideration the parents' preferred method of communication. This should be done on an individual basis and school districts should not rely on communication to the entire district to provide this information.
- Advise a parent when a parent or guardian identifies a child with disabilities who is receiving individualized services that student to access continued educational opportunities include the most parent or guardian and the student as appropriate when determining the plan.

Although parents provide feedback and estimate student progress in the process rather than inform them of the results. The communication should be ongoing through the implementation of the plan so that the educator determines and observes the service can make adjustments to the plan when appropriate.

### **Planning and Placement Team Meetings**

During each course the office of Educational and Rehabilitation Services (RSHA) indicated that students are receiving continued education and there are the general education students who have opted to return to the district are not required to receive an IEP because a student is receiving an alternate mode of instruction. The general education curriculum. This would indicate the need to conduct IEP meetings related to the instructional methodology in those cases and would not constitute a change in placement. This is a good example of communication between the parent and school district rather than enacting a number of IEP meetings. A parent or the school district should discuss the student's continued educational opportunity, the parent and school district have flexibility to use other means of communication with one another rather than convening a IEP or a meeting.

There may be an exception however when a school district and a parent agree that a IEP meeting is necessary in such cases the parties may agree to conduct the meeting via an alternate means of meeting. Participation in such a mode of conference or conference call is determined by a IEP meeting may be considered the meeting.

- The purpose of the IEP meeting is to ensure that there is no requirement to receive an IEP include remote continued education and there is a IEP meeting necessary in such cases the IEP meeting affect the continued education and the student etc.
- The IEP member has a requirement to ensure each IEP member is available and able to meaningfully participate in the meeting etc.
- Confidentiality and privacy concerns of the meeting are the head teacher or administrator of each team member have agreed to a date of the meeting that are in accordance etc.

Please note there is a need to change the way during each course the parent of a child with a disability and the school district may agree not to convene a IEP meeting or the purpose of making those changes an IEP amendment form. *Dispute Resolution Agreement to Change an Individualized Education Program Without Convening a Planning and Placement Team Meeting*

### **Timeline Requirements**

This is an unprecedented time where the primary focus of the parent of a student and educator and a student is the time to provide instruction and service to student according to the written master plan with regard to timeline compliance.

**IEP Annual Review/Reevaluation dates**

When that school are closed for an extended period of time, each district may find it difficult to conduct Annual Review and Reevaluation. There are no statutory or regulatory provisions that allow extension of time to conduct the IEP meeting. Be reminded however that Parent and student may agree in writing that a reevaluation (i.e., "triennial review") is not necessary.

An annual review or reevaluation date that met the school district should hold the IEP meeting once school resumes. Meeting date due to school closure related to COVID-19 should not affect the district's Annual Performance Report determination. The Board reserves the district to submit documentation to the state of the date determined at the meeting period that the meeting is held as late as possible.

If the effective date of a student's IEP lapses during the school closure, the student's IEP will remain in effect until a new one is determined.

**Initial Evaluations:**

Announce that a school closed should not be counted as a "school days" for the school day initial evaluation time. The time should be counted during the closure.

**Next Steps**

As the next step to protect public health and safety, the Board is committed to providing information and guidance to support school district and family. Each school district should be aware of the need to understand the impact of school closure on the student.

cc: Charlene R... Director, Department of Education  
De... with Department of Education

<sup>2</sup> Although the Board has additional guidance from the United States Department of Education in Connecticut at present, different than that in the past. At that time, a continued education for court interpreters is a "learning day" but does not constitute a "school day" in all districts within the meaning of applicable special education statute and regulation. The Board should date this document as the circumstance and the federal guidance evolves.



# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON PROVIDING SERVICES TO CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES DURING THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 OUTBREAK

MARCH 2020

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The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is responding to an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a new coronavirus named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The CDC has issued interim guidance to help administrators of public and private childcare programs and K-12 schools plan for and prevent the spread of COVID-19 among students and staff. See Interim Guidance for Administrators of US Childcare Programs and K-12 Schools to Plan, Prepare, and Respond to Coronavirus Disease 2019 available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/specific-groups/guidance-for-schools.html>

This Questions and Answers document outlines states' responsibilities to infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities and their families, and to the staff serving these children. During an outbreak of COVID-19, local educational agencies (LEAs) and early intervention service (EIS) programs will need to collaborate with their state educational agency (SEA), Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), or local public health department, as appropriate, to address questions about how, what, and when services should be provided to children with disabilities.<sup>1</sup> It does not create or confer any rights for or on any person. This Q & A document does not impose any additional requirements beyond those included in applicable law and regulations. The responses presented in this document generally constitute informal guidance representing the interpretation of the Department of the applicable statutory or regulatory requirements in the context of the specific facts presented here and are not legally binding. The Q & As in this document are not intended to be a replacement for careful study of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504), Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Title II), and their implementing regulations. The *IDEA*, its implementing regulations, and other important documents related to the *IDEA* can be found at <http://sites.ed.gov/idea>. For more information on the

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<sup>1</sup> This document does not address when to dismiss a child or close a school or Part C state lead agency because school officials should work with their local health departments to make those decisions. School personnel and Part C EIS programs and providers, however, may consult the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) guidance for recommendations regarding social distancing and school closure. The CDC's Web site contains information addressing both state and local public health officials and school administrators for school (K-12) responses to COVID-19 and resources for child care and early childhood programs. These documents, along with other recommendations, may be accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/index.html>.

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requirements of Section 504 and Title II, and their implementing regulations, please consult <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/rights/guid/ocr/disabilityoverview.html>.

## A. Implementing Part B of the *IDEA* and Section 504 during a COVID-19 outbreak

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**Question A-1:** Is an LEA required to continue to provide a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to students with disabilities during a school closure caused by a COVID-19 outbreak?

**Answer:** The IDEA, Section 504, and Title II of the ADA do not specifically address a situation in which elementary and secondary schools are closed for an extended period of time (generally more than 10 consecutive days) because of exceptional circumstances, such as an outbreak of a particular disease.

If an LEA closes its schools to slow or stop the spread of COVID-19, and does not provide any educational services to the general student population, then an LEA would not be required to provide services to students with disabilities during that same period of time. Once school resumes, the LEA must make every effort to provide special education and related services to the child in accordance with the child's individualized education program (IEP) or, for students entitled to FAPE under Section 504, consistent with a plan developed to meet the requirements of Section 504. The Department understands there may be exceptional circumstances that could affect how a particular service is provided. In addition, an IEP Team and, as appropriate to an individual student with a disability, the personnel responsible for ensuring FAPE to a student for the purposes of Section 504, would be required to make an individualized determination as to whether compensatory services are needed under applicable standards and requirements.

If an LEA continues to provide educational opportunities to the general student population during a school closure, the school must ensure that students with disabilities also have equal access to the same opportunities, including the provision of FAPE. (34 CFR §§ 104.4, 104.33 (Section 504) and 28 CFR § 35.130 (Title II of the ADA)). SEAs, LEAs, and schools must ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, each student with a disability can be provided the special education and related services identified in the student's IEP developed under IDEA, or a plan developed under Section 504. (34

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CFR §§ 300.101 and 300.201 (IDEA), and 34 CFR § 104.33 (Section 504)).

**Question A-2:** Must an LEA provide special education and related services to a child with a disability who is absent for an extended period of time because the child is infected with COVID-19, while the schools remain open?

**Answer:** Yes. It has long been the Department's position that when a child with a disability is classified as needing homebound instruction because of a medical problem, as ordered by a physician, and is home for an extended period of time (generally more than 10 consecutive school days), an individualized education program (IEP) meeting is necessary to change the child's placement and the contents of the child's IEP, if warranted. Further, if the IEP goals will remain the same and only the time in special education will change, then the IEP Team may add an amendment to the IEP stating specifically the amount of time to be spent in special education. If a child with a disability is absent for an extended period of time because of a COVID-19 infection and the school remains open, then the IEP Team must determine whether the child is available for instruction and could benefit from homebound services such as online or virtual instruction, instructional telephone calls, and other curriculum-based instructional activities, to the extent available. In so doing, school personnel should follow appropriate health guidelines to assess and address the risk of transmission in the provision of such services. The Department understands there may be exceptional circumstances that could affect how a particular service is provided.

If a child does not receive services after an extended period of time, a school must make an individualized determination whether and to what extent compensatory services may be needed, consistent with applicable requirements, including to make up for any skills that may have been lost.

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**Question A-3:** What services must an LEA provide if a public school for children with disabilities is selectively closed due to the possibility of severe complications from a COVID-19 outbreak?

**Answer:** If a public school for children with disabilities is closed solely because the children are at high risk of severe illness and death, the LEA must determine whether each dismissed child could benefit from online or



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virtual instruction, instructional telephone calls, and other curriculum-based instructional activities, to the extent available. In so doing, school personnel should follow appropriate health guidelines to assess and address the risk of transmission in the provision of such services. The Department understands there may be exceptional circumstances that could affect how a particular service is provided.

If a child does not receive services during a closure, a child's IEP team (or appropriate personnel under Section 504) must make an individualized determination whether and to what extent compensatory services may be needed, consistent with applicable requirements, including to make up for any skills that may have been lost.

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**Question A-4:** If a child with a disability at high risk of severe medical complications is excluded from school during an outbreak of COVID-19 and the child's school remains open, is the exclusion considered a change in educational placement subject to the protections of 34 CFR §§ 300.115 and 300.116 and 34 CFR §§ 104.35 and 104.36.

**Answer:** If the exclusion is a temporary emergency measure (generally 10 consecutive school days or less), the provision of services such as online or virtual instruction, instructional telephone calls, and other curriculum-based instructional activities, to the extent available, is not considered a change in placement. During this time period, a child's parent or other IEP team member may request an IEP meeting to discuss the potential need for services if the exclusion is likely to be of long duration (generally more than 10 consecutive school days). For long-term exclusions, an LEA must consider placement decisions under the *IDEA's* procedural protections of 34 CFR §§ 300.115 – 300.116, regarding the continuum of alternative placements and the determination of placements.

Under 34 CFR § 300.116, a change in placement decision must be made by a group of persons, including the parents and other persons knowledgeable about the child and the placement options. If the placement group determines that the child meets established high-risk criteria and, due to safety and health concerns, the child's needs could be met through homebound instruction, then under 34 CFR §300.503(a)(1), the public agency must issue a prior written notice

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proposing the change in placement. A parent who disagrees with this prior written notice retains all of the due process rights included in 34 CFR §§ 300.500-300.520.

For children with disabilities protected by Section 504 who are dismissed from school during an outbreak of COVID-19 because they are at high risk for health complications, compliance with the procedures described above and completion of any necessary evaluations of the child satisfy the evaluation, placement and procedural requirements of 34 CFR §§ 104.35 and 104.36. The decision to dismiss a child based on his or her high risk for medical complications must be based on the individual needs of the child and not on perceptions of the child's needs based merely on stereotypes or generalizations regarding his or her disability.

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**Question A-5:** May an IEP Team consider a distance learning plan in a child's IEP as a contingency plan in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak that requires the school's closure?

**Answer:** Yes. IEP teams may, but are not required to, include distance learning plans in a child's IEP that could be triggered and implemented during a selective closure due to a COVID-19 outbreak. Such contingent provisions may include the provision of special education and related services at an alternate location or the provision of online or virtual instruction, instructional telephone calls, and other curriculum-based instructional activities, and may identify which special education and related services, if any, could be provided at the child's home.

Creating a contingency plan before a COVID-19 outbreak occurs gives the child's service providers and the child's parents an opportunity to reach agreement as to what circumstances would trigger the use of the child's distance learning plan and the services that would be provided during the dismissal.

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**Question A-6:** What activities other than special education and related services may and may not be provided with *IDEA* Part B funds both prior to and during a COVID-19 outbreak?

**Answer:** *IDEA* Part B funds may be used for activities that directly relate to providing, and ensuring the continuity of, special education and related

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services to children with disabilities. For example, an LEA may use *IDEA* Part B funds to disseminate health and COVID-19 information that is specifically related to children with disabilities, to develop emergency plans for children with disabilities, or to provide other information (e.g., guidance on coordination of the provision of services in alternate locations as described in Question A-5) to parties who may need such information, including school staff responsible for implementing IEPs, parents of eligible children, and staff in alternate locations where special education and related services may be provided. LEAs, however, may not use *IDEA* Part B funds to develop or distribute general COVID-19 guidance or to carry out activities that are not specific to children with disabilities (e.g., general COVID-19 activities for all children and staff). Additionally, LEAs may not use *IDEA* Part B funds to administer future COVID-19 vaccinations to any children, including children with disabilities.

## **B. IDEA Part C and COVID-19**

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**Question B-1:** Must a state lead agency continue to provide early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities during a COVID-19 outbreak if the offices are closed?

**Answer:** If the offices of the state lead agency or the EIS program or provider are closed, then Part C services would not need to be provided to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families during that period of time. If the lead agency's offices are open but the offices of the EIS program or provider in a specific geographical area are closed due to public health and safety concerns as a result of a COVID-19 outbreak in that area, the EIS program or provider would not be required to provide services during the closure. If the offices remain open, but Part C services cannot be provided in a particular location (such as in the child's home), by a particular EIS provider, or to a particular child who is infected with COVID-19, then the lead agency must ensure the continuity of services by, for example, providing services in an alternate location, by using a different EIS provider, or through alternate means, such as consultative services to the parent.

Additionally, once the offices re-open, the service coordinator and EIS providers for each child must determine if the child's service needs have changed and determine whether the individualized family service plan (IFSP) team needs to meet to review the child's IFSP to determine whether any changes are needed. If offices are closed for an extended period and services are not provided for an extended period, the IFSP team must meet under 34 CFR § 303.342(b)(1) to determine if changes are needed to the IFSP and to determine whether compensatory services are needed to address the infant or toddler's developmental delay.

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**Question B-2:** What should a state lead agency or EIS program provider do to provide Part C services if its offices are open, but it cannot provide services in accordance with an infant's or toddler's IFSP during a COVID-19 outbreak?

**Answer:** If the offices remain open, but Part C services cannot be provided in a particular location (such as in the child's home), by a particular EIS provider, or to a particular child who is infected with COVID-19, then

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the lead agency must ensure the continuity of services, on a case-by-case basis and consistent with protecting the health and safety of the student and those providing services to the student. As an example, the lead agency may consider providing services in an alternate location, by using a different EIS provider, or through alternate means, such as consultative service to the parent. Once services are fully resumed, the service coordinator and EIS providers for each child must assess the child to determine if the child's service needs have changed and to determine whether the IFSP Team needs to meet to review the child's IFSP to identify whether changes to the IFSP are needed. If the offices are closed and services are not provided for an extended period, the IFSP Team must meet under 34 CFR § 303.342(b)(1) to determine if changes are needed to the IFSP and to determine whether compensatory services are needed.

If an EIS provider cannot provide Part C services in the child's home during a COVID-19 outbreak, but the EIS program or provider determines that it is safe to provide face-to-face Part C services in another environment such as a hospital or medical clinic, then the child could receive temporary services at the hospital or clinic. Additionally, if the lead agency or EIS provider determines that face-to-face Part C services should not be provided for a period of time, then the EIS provider or service coordinator may consult with the parent through a teleconference or other alternative method (such as e-mail or video conference), consistent with privacy interests, to provide consultative services, guidance, and advice as needed. However, determining how to provide Part C services in a manner that is consistent with the most updated public health and safety guidance is left to the discretion of the lead agency and the EIS program and provider serving a particular child and family.

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**Question B-3:** What activities other than service provision may and may not be provided with *IDEA* Part C funds both prior to and during a potential COVID-19 outbreak?

**Answer:** *IDEA* Part C funds may be used for activities that directly relate to providing, and ensuring the continuity of, Part C services to eligible children and their families. The state may use *IDEA* Part C funds to disseminate health and COVID-19 information to relevant parties, develop emergency plans to support the provision and continuity of

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Part C services, or provide other information (e.g., how the lead agency staff or EIS programs or providers may provide alternate services or services in alternate locations as described in Question B-2) to relevant parties who need this information. Relevant parties may include parents of eligible children, childcare centers, staff in other locations where early intervention services are provided, EIS programs and providers, and primary referral sources. Other activities that relate to service provision, including the provision of service coordination, evaluations, and assessments, may also be funded. The state may not, however, use *IDEA* Part C funds to administer future COVID-19 vaccinations as it is a medical service under 34 CFR §303.13(c)(3).

Attachment B

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

**NED LAMONT**

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7C**

**PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
AND RESPONSE – FURTHER SUSPENSION OR MODIFICATION OF STATUTES**

**WHEREAS**, on March 10, 2020, I issued declarations of public health and civil preparedness emergencies, proclaiming a state of emergency throughout the State of Connecticut as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed spread in Connecticut; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7, dated March 12, 2020, prohibited gatherings of 250 people or more for social and recreational activities, including but not limited to, community, civic, leisure, and sporting events; parades; concerts; festivals; movie screenings; plays or performances; conventions; and similar activities, and suspended various statutes and regulations to protect public health and safety; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7A, dated March 13, 2020, authorized the Commissioner of Public Health to restrict entrance into nursing homes and similar facilities to protect people who are most vulnerable to COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, my Executive Order No. 7B, dated March 14, 2020, among other things, modified in-person open meetings requirements, waived certain rules to mitigate the critical shortage of hand sanitizer and personal protective equipment (PPE), maintain and increase the availability of childcare, and provide for increased healthcare resources and facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, COVID-19 is a respiratory disease that spreads easily from person to person and may result in serious illness or death; and

**WHEREAS**, the World Health Organization has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic; and

**WHEREAS**, the risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 appears to be higher for individuals who are 60 years of age or older and for those who have chronic health conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, to reduce spread of COVID-19, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Connecticut Department of Public Health recommend implementation of community mitigation strategies to increase containment of the virus and to slow transmission of

the virus, including cancellation of large gatherings and social distancing in smaller gatherings; and

**WHEREAS**, attendance at public meetings and proceedings is likely to increase the risk of transmission of COVID-19; and

**WHEREAS**, there is an increased risk of rapid spread of COVID-19 among persons residing in congregate settings, such as inpatient or outpatient hospitals, clinics or other facilities for the diagnosis, observation or treatment of persons with psychiatric and intellectual disabilities; and

**WHEREAS**, there exists a compelling state interest in collecting health information pertaining to COVID-19 and its spread throughout the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Health has added COVID-19 to the list of reportable diseases under Section 19a-215 of the Connecticut General Statutes; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 17a-547 of the Connecticut General Statutes governs the rights of patients to receive visitors at regular visiting hours at inpatient or outpatient hospitals, clinics or other facilities for the diagnosis, observation or treatment of persons with psychiatric and intellectual disabilities; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 17a-238 of the Connecticut General Statutes governs the rights of persons under the supervision of the Commissioner of Developmental Services to communicate freely and privately with any person; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 52-146e of the Connecticut General Statutes limits the disclosure of information that identifies a patient to any person, corporation or governmental agency without the consent of the patient or the patient's authorized representative; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 52-146f of the Connecticut General Statutes provides exceptions to Section 52-146e of the Connecticut General Statutes;

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, NED LAMONT**, Governor of the State of Connecticut, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Connecticut, do hereby **ORDER AND DIRECT**:

1. **Cancellation of School Classes.** To promote and secure the safety and protection of children in schools related to the risks of COVID-19, all public school classes will be cancelled for all students effective Tuesday, March 17, 2020 until March 31, 2020, unless extended beyond that date. Private schools and other non-public schools are encouraged to follow the same schedule. The Connecticut State Department of Education, the Connecticut Department of Public Health, the Department of Children and Families, and the Connecticut Office of Early Childhood, are directed to immediately work together to implement measures to provide for the health, nutrition, safety, educational needs and well-being of children during the class cancellation period.



2. **Flexibility of Graduation Requirements, and Prescribed Courses of Study.** The provisions of Sections 10-16b and 10-221a, and any associated regulations, rules, and policies regarding prescribed courses of study and graduation requirements are modified to authorize the Commissioner of Education to temporarily waive any requirements contained therein as he deems necessary to address the impact of COVID-19 and school class cancellations.
3. **Flexibility for Educator Prep Programs.** The provisions of Section 10-145a, and any associated regulations, rules, and policies regarding educator preparation programs are modified to authorize the Commissioner of Education to temporarily waive any requirements, contained therein as he deems necessary to address the repercussions of college, university, and school class cancellations on students pursuing secondary education programs. The Commissioner may issue any order that he deems necessary to implement this order.
4. **Flexibility for Educator Certification Timelines, Educator Evaluations, and School In-Services.** The provisions of Sections 10-145, 10-145b, 10-145d, 10-151b, 10-151 and 10-220a, and any associated regulations, rules, and policies regarding educator certification timelines, evaluations, and professional development requirements are modified to authorize the Commissioner of Education to temporarily waive any requirements contained therein as he deems necessary to address the impact the school class cancellations and COVID-19 risks when classes resume and students return. The Commissioner may issue any order that he deems necessary to implement this order.
5. **Extension of Municipal Budget Adoption Deadlines.** Notwithstanding any provision of the Connecticut General Statutes, including Title 7, or any special act, municipal charter or ordinance, that conflicts with this order, all municipal budget deadlines for the preparation of the municipal budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 that fall on any date prior to and including May 15, 2020 are extended by thirty (30) days. The legislative body of the municipality, or in a municipality where the legislative body is a town meeting, the board of selectmen, may alter or modify the schedules and deadlines pertaining to the preparation and submission of a proposed budget and the deliberation or actions on said budget by the legislative body or other fiscal authority, including any required public hearing(s), publication, referendum or final budget adoption. All submission dates may be postponed until such time as the legislative body approves said modified schedule and deadline, consistent with the thirty (30) day extension.
6. **Extension of Regional Board of Education Budget Adoption Deadlines.** Notwithstanding any provision of the Connecticut General Statutes, including Title 10, or any special act, municipal charter or ordinance, that conflicts with this order, all budget deadlines for the preparation of regional school district budgets for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 that fall on any date prior to and including May 15, 2020 may be extended by thirty (30) days. Any regional board of education may alter or modify the schedules and deadlines pertaining to the preparation and submission of a proposed budget and the

deliberation or actions on said budget by the legislative body or other fiscal authority, including any required public hearing(s), publication, referendum or final budget adoption.

7. **Remote Conduct of DMV Operations.** To protect public health and safety, particularly the risk of transmission of COVID-19, by reducing in-person interactions, Title 14 of the Connecticut General Statutes is hereby modified to authorize the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to issue any and all orders she deems necessary to close any DMV branch to transaction of business by the public, facilitate the conduct of business remotely using online methods or any other feasible means, including provision of any notice or conduct of any hearing required pursuant to that Title, waive the suspension of licenses and other credentials as required, and waive, modify or suspend related requirements in Title 14 that result from closure of DMV branch offices to the public. The Commissioner may suspend any timeline or deadline for any notice or hearing required by this Title or by the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act for up to 90 days. The Department of Motor Vehicles shall post a plan on its website to instruct customers how to conduct business remotely and provide updated information on services conducted by its partners. The DMV shall implement its plan as soon as feasible, and shall review the plan weekly to determine whether any modifications are necessary.
8. **Limits on Visitors to Facilities That Treat Persons with Psychiatric Disabilities.** For the duration of the aforementioned public health and civil preparedness emergencies, or until such time as I repeal or modify this executive order, notwithstanding Section 17a-547 of the Connecticut General Statutes or any other statute, regulation, local rule or ordinance or provision of law, the Commissioners of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and the Department of Public Health are authorized to issue any and all orders restricting entrance into facilities, as defined in Section 17a-540(1) of the Connecticut General Statutes, including Whiting Forensic Hospital, that the Commissioners deem necessary to protect the health and welfare of patients, residents and staff.
9. **Limits on Visitors to the Southbury Training School.** For the duration of the aforementioned public health and civil preparedness emergencies, or until such time as I repeal or modify this executive order, notwithstanding Section 17a-238 of the of the Connecticut General Statutes or any other statute, regulation, local rule or ordinance or provision of law, the Commissioners of the Department of Developmental Services and the Department of Public Health are authorized to issue any and all orders restricting entrance into facilities, as referenced in Section 17a-231(1), the Southbury Training School and any other facility operated by the Department of Developmental Services that the Commissioners deem necessary to protect the health and welfare of patients, residents and staff.
10. **COVID-19 Information Sharing Between Facilities That Treat Persons with Psychiatric Disabilities, DPH, and Local Health Directors.** For the duration of the aforementioned public health and civil preparedness emergencies, or until such time as I

repeal or modify this executive order, Section 52-146f of the Connecticut General Statutes is amended to permit the Commissioner of Public Health and Local Health Directors to disclose communications or records to report cases of COVID-19 as required under Section 19a-215 of the Connecticut General Statutes and as they may deem necessary to limit the further spread of COVID-19 or respond to this public health and civil preparedness emergency.

Unless specified herein, each provision of this order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health and civil preparedness emergency, unless earlier modified or terminated by me.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 15th day of March, 2020.



Ned Lamont  
Ned Lamont  
Governor



By His Excellency's Command



Denise W. Merrill  
Denise W. Merrill  
Secretary of the State