

CCIC Legislative Update

May 16, 2012

This update summarizes legislation passed this year that impacts CCIC member institutions as well as highlights other relevant actions taken during the 2012 legislative session. The regular legislative session ended on May 9, 2012, and a special session will be held in the coming weeks to take final action on legislation necessary to implement the budget that was passed. Please note that public acts have not been assigned to all bills at this point so, where possible, we've provided a link to the most relevant text available for each bill.

Key Legislation that Passed:

Impacting Connecticut Independent Colleges and Universities

Financial Aid

- H.B. 5557 - [An Act Making Adjustments to State Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2013](#): This bill funds the Connecticut Independent College Student Grant Program (CICS) at \$16,158,319 in FY 13 and the Capitol Scholarship Grant Program at \$4,722,351. The Connecticut Aid for Public College Students (CAPCS) was cut \$4.3 million for FY 13 and is funded at \$25.5 million for FY 13. A complete breakdown of funding for the state's financial aid programs are below.

	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
CICS	\$23,413,860	\$18,072,474	\$16,158,319
CAPCS	\$30,208,469	\$29,808,469	\$25,500,000
Capitol Scholarship	\$8,811,346	\$4,451,390	\$4,722,351

- S.B. 43 – [An Act Concerning Higher Education](#): This bill requires all institutions of higher education (public and private) that receive CICS, CAPCS, or Capitol Scholarship grant funds to transmit to the Office of Financial and Academic Affairs for Higher Education (OFAAHE), in a form prescribed by OFAAHE, **information regarding the grant recipients** from the prior academic year on or before October 1, 2012. Such information shall include but is not limited to: each recipient's (1) year of birth, (2) home town, (3) cumulative grade point average, (4) expected graduation date, and (5) expected family contribution. It must also include a detailed breakdown of financial assistance that each student received from all sources. An institution that fails to submit the requested information will not be eligible to participate in the program the following year.
- H.B. 5276 – [An Act Concerning the Capitol Scholarship Grant Program](#): This bill **eliminates a moratorium** for FY 12 and FY 13 on new students receiving financial assistance under the Capitol Scholarship grant program

Other

- P.A. 12-78 – [An Act Concerning Sexual Violence on Campus](#): This bill requires public and private higher education institutions to **adopt and disclose one or more policies on sexual assault and intimate partner violence**. The policies must include provisions for (1) providing information to students about their options for assistance if they are victims of such violence, (2) disciplinary procedures, and (3) possible sanctions. Institutions must include the policies in their uniform campus crime report, which is produced annually and made available to students, employees, and applicants for admission. The bill also requires such institutions, within existing budgetary resources, to offer (1) sexual assault and intimate partner violence primary prevention and awareness programming for all students and (2) ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns.

- P.A. 12-75 – [An Act Concerning the Learn Here, Live Here Program](#): This bill opens to private college graduates in Connecticut the Live Here, Learn Here program, which is intended to help graduating students save money toward a down payment on their first home in Connecticut. Previously only graduates of Connecticut public colleges were eligible to participate in the program. Of note, the bill only *authorizes* the Department of Economic & Community Development to establish this program; it does not *require* the establishment of the program.

- H.B. 5514 – [An Act Concerning Various Revisions to the Public Health Statutes](#): This bill requires higher education institutions to provide and maintain in a central location that is not more than one-quarter mile from the premises used by the athletic department **at least one automatic external defibrillator**, used by the athletic department (i.e. , those “premises” used for intercollegiate sport practice, training, or competition, including athletic buildings or rooms, gymnasiums, athletic fields, or stadiums) (§16). The bill further requires higher education athletic departments to:
 1. make the AED’s location known and accessible to its employees and student-athletes during all hours of intercollegiate sport practice, training, and competition (note: on-campus activities only; not away games);
 2. ensure that at least one licensed athletic trainer or other person who is trained in CPR and AED use, in accordance with the standards of the American Red Cross or American Heart Association, is on the athletic department premises during all hours of intercollegiate sport practice, training and competition;
 3. maintain and test the AED according to the manufacturer’s guidelines;
 4. promptly notify a local emergency medical services provider after each use of such an AED; and
 5. by January 1, 2013, develop and implement a policy consistent with these provisions concerning the availability and use of an AED during intercollegiate sport practice, training and competition.

This bill also makes a variety of changes to licensure requirements in areas regulated by the Department of Public Health, including:

- Makes revisions to the licensure requirements for **alcohol and drug counselors** by allowing applicants for this license holding certified clinical supervisor status by the CT Certification Board, Inc. as of October 1, 1998, to waive the master's degree and graduate coursework requirements (§19);
- Authorizes an advanced practice registered nurse, in addition to a physician, to sign certificates regarding health information (such as vaccination information, etc.) **for students enrolled at institutions of higher education** (§§23-25);
- Increases the number of didactic and clinical training hours required for an initial **acupuncture license**, effective October 1, 2012, and provides an alternative examinations for applicants to pass—the National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine examination required for acupuncture certification—in lieu of the state's prescribed examination (§43);
- Waives the graduate degree in nursing requirement for **licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse** if the individual 1) completed an advanced nurse practitioner program on or before December 31, 2004 that a national certifying body (identified in the bill) recognized for certification as a nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist or nurse anesthetist and 2) at the time of application, holds a current license as an advanced practice registered nurse in another state that requires a master's degree in nursing or a related field for such licensure (§48).
- H.B. 5548 – [An Act Concerning Domestic Violence](#): Among other things, this bill requires court clerks, at a victim's request, to **send a copy of a protective order or a restraining to any educational institution he or she attends**, including institutions of higher education. The order is to be transmitted to the institution's president and any special police force.

Impacting Teacher Preparation Programs (Public and Private):

- P.A. 12-63 – [An Act Concerning Teacher Certification](#): Under this bill, elementary education endorsements issued on or after July 1, 2013 are, with one exception, valid only for grades one through six. It thus **requires teachers to obtain an early childhood nursery through grade three endorsement in order to teach kindergarten**. The bill allows individuals to teach kindergarten with an elementary education endorsement issued after July 1, 2013 if they (1) have been admitted to a teacher preparation program in the elementary education endorsement area on or before the start of the 2012 fall semester, (2) successfully complete the program, and (3) receive the endorsement by July 1, 2017.
- S.B. 384 – [An Act Concerning Teacher Preparation](#): This bill requires the State Board of Education, in consultation with the Board of Regents (BOR) and UConn, to study and issue recommendations to be reported no later than April 1, 2013 to SDE, BOR, and the General Assembly, concerning **teacher preparation**, including, but not limited to, requiring:
 1. every student enrolled in a program of teacher preparation leading to a professional certificate to spend (A) a minimum number of hours student

teaching, beginning in the student's first year in such program and continuing every year thereafter that such student is enrolled in such program, including, but not limited to, a certain number of hours working with special education and gifted students and (B) complete coursework concerning parental involvement in a child's education and cultural issues that may affect a student's learning environment;

2. any candidate entering such a program of teacher preparation to possess a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.00;
 3. any candidate entering such a program of teacher preparation to meet the requirements of the academic program in the subject area in which such student plans to teach; and
 4. each institution of higher education offering such a program of teacher preparation to annually provide each candidate in such program with information regarding subject and geographic areas in which a teacher shortage exists and encourage each such candidate to take teaching jobs in such subject and geographic areas.
- S.B. 458 – [An Act Concerning Educational Reform](#): A summary of the broad changes made in this bill impacting K-12 education generally, are included below. As to the changes of interest to teacher preparation programs and private colleges specifically, this bill:
 - requires all certified employees (i.e. , teachers and administrators) working in grades K through third grade to take a practice version of the SBE-approved **reading instruction exam** beginning July 1, 2014 and each following school year, the bill. Each local and regional board of education shall annually report the results of such practice examination to the Department of Education (§6);
 - requires the Commissioner of Education to create a **program of professional development** on or before July 1, 2013 for teachers and principals in scientifically-based reading research and instruction (§7);
 - requires SDE, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, to establish a **Municipal Aid for New Teachers (MANE)** program, within available appropriations, to provide grants of up to \$200,000 to each of the 10 educational reform districts by March 1, annually. The districts must use the MANE grants to hire five seniors per year who are graduating in the top 10% of their classes from teacher preparation programs at Connecticut colleges and universities (§10);
 - authorizes the Education Commissioner to establish the **Commissioner's Network** to improve the student academic achievement in low-performing schools and establishes steps the commissioner, district turnaround committees, and local and regional boards of education must take regarding the network. The bill:
 - requires the “turnaround committee” to adopt a “turnaround plan” utilizing one of six turnaround models provided in the bill including allowing a public or private institution of higher education in the state to manage, administer or govern the school (§19);
 - authorizes the Commissioner to partner with public or private institutions of higher education in the state, for a period not to exceed twelve months,

to assist the Department in collecting, compiling and replicating strategies, methods and best practices that have been proven to be effective in improving student academic performance in public schools, interdistrict magnet schools and charter schools (§19);

- requires teacher preparation programs, after July 1, 2015, to require, as part of their curricula, that students have classroom clinical, field, or **student teaching experience** during four semesters of the program (§35);
 - requires a master's degree in a subject appropriate to the person's certification endorsement, as determined by SBE, in order to be eligible for professional certification on or after July 1, 2016 (§§36 & 40);
 - requires UConn's Neag School of Education to **conduct a study on the implementation of the teacher evaluation pilot program** conducted during the 2012-2013 school year (§53);
 - requires a superintendent serving without proper certification under a Commissioner's waiver to successfully complete an SBE-approved educational **leadership program offered by a Connecticut higher education institution** during the one-year probationary period (§58);
 - requires SDE by July 1, 2013, to develop a coordinated state-wide reading plan for students in grades K-3 that contains research-driven strategies and frameworks to produce effective reading instruction and improvement in student performance. The SDE plan must include, among other things:
 - **teacher training and reading performance tests to be aligned with teacher preparation courses** and professional development activities; and
 - research-based literacy training for early childhood care and education providers and instructors working with children birth to age five; (§91)
 - requires certified teachers with the **comprehensive special education or remedial reading and language arts endorsements to pass the reading instruction test** starting July 1, 2013 (§§92 & 93).
 - requires SDE, by July 1, 2013 and in consultation with the Board of Regents, to design and approve a **pre-literacy course** for inclusion in the bachelor's degree program with early childhood education concentration offered by a higher education institution accredited by the Board of Governors of Higher Education. The course must be practice-based and specific to pre-literacy and language skills instruction for early childhood education teachers (§92).
- H.B. 5353 - [An Act Concerning Individualized Education Programs and Other Issues Related to Special Education](#): This bill requires any program of teacher preparation leading to professional certification, on and after July 1, 2012, to include, as part of the curriculum, instruction in the implementation of student individualized education programs as it relates to the provision of special education and related services.
 - P.A. 12-50 – [An Act Concerning Requirements for Early Childhood Educators](#): This bill makes several changes to the law regarding **early childhood educators' required qualifications**. It makes conforming changes to reflect the fact that, effective in 2011, private institutions of higher education are accredited by the State Board of Education. It

also (1) requires staff members who are exempt from meeting the qualifications and who accept employment with a different school readiness program to submit documentation on their progress toward the qualifications; and (2) requires individual staff members, rather than school readiness programs, to apply for any unexpended school readiness funds which shall be made available by the State Department of Education (SDE) to provide assistance for the cost of higher education to meet the new qualification requirements.

Impacting Higher Education Generally

- P.A. 12-10 – [An Act Concerning the Governor’s Recommendation Concerning an Annual Report for Higher Education](#): This bill requires the executive director of OFAAHE to report, by March 1, 2013 and annually thereafter, to the Higher Education and Appropriations committees on where Connecticut fits in state, regional, and national higher education trends. The report must be based on data and information the office collects and include trends on expenditures, funding, enrollment, faculty and staff positions, cost sharing, and student financial aid.
- P.A. 12-31 – [An Act Concerning the Development of a General Education Core of Courses to Allow for the Seamless Transfer Among Public Institutions of Higher Education](#): This bill requires the Connecticut State University System (CSUS) and the community-technical college system (CTC) to develop and implement, by July 1, 2013, a general education core of courses. The core must comprise at least 30 academic credits and be offered in CSUS's and CTC's liberal arts and sciences programs and any other degree program designated as a transfer program. If a student earns academic credits from the core and subsequently transfers to the other system or a different institution in the same system, the bill requires those credits to count towards that system's core requirements.
- P.A. 12-40 – [An Act Concerning College Readiness and Completion](#): This bill requires the Connecticut State University System (CSUS) and the community-technical colleges (CTC), beginning by the 2014 fall semester, to offer (1) certain students remedial support embedded with the corresponding entry level course in a college-level program and (2) certain other students an intensive college readiness program. It generally prohibits other forms of remedial education after that time. The bill also requires public high schools, CSUS, and CTC to align their curricula by the fall semester of 2016. Beginning by the 2014-2015 school year, it requires early assessment of eighth and tenth grade students' college readiness and the sharing of such results. Lastly, it requires a report on (1) the transition of working adults to higher education and (2) the bill's impact on CSUS and CTC programs for deaf and hearing-impaired students.
- S.B. 41 – [An Act Concerning Workforce Development](#): This bill requires the Office of Workforce Competitiveness, in collaboration with SDE & BOR to study and issue a report not later than January 1, 2013 regarding model programs concerning the pre-employment training and employment of young adults with autism spectrum disorder and other developmental disabilities.

- S.B. 237 – [An Act Concerning the Sharing of Information Between the Labor Department and Institutions of Higher Education](#): This bill allows disclosure of employment records that DOL has obtained from employers to the president of the BOR for use in his official duties to the extent necessary to evaluate programs at higher education institutions governed by BOR exclusively.
- H.B. 5032 – [An Act Concerning Revisions to the Higher Education Statutes](#): This bill transfers several duties from the BOR to OFAAHE, which the bill renames as the Office of Higher Education (OHE). The bill also authorizes OHE to perform several functions, while retaining the authority BOR has to perform them under existing law, such as providing a comprehensive, coordinated, statewide system of college and university community service programs and administering an Office of Veterans Affairs for Higher Education. For a complete list of these functions, click [here](#).
- H.B. 5279 - [An Act Concerning Public Institutions of Higher Education](#): The bill makes a number of changes to the statutes governing the state’s public institutions of higher education, including:
 - eliminates a requirement that public higher education institutions advertise, in hard copy publications, bidding opportunities for goods and services expected to cost more than \$ 50,000;
 - requires annual, rather than semiannual, internal audits of public higher education institutions' compliance with their faculty consulting policies adopted under the State Code of Ethics for Public Officials;
 - requires the automatic vesting of title to inventions in The University of Connecticut inventions conceived by UConn employees solely, jointly, or with non-employees (1) in performance of their customary or assigned duties; (2) that emerge from any research, development, or other university program; or (3) conceived or developed at UConn's expense or with the aid of its equipment, facilities, or personnel; and
 - eliminates requirements that UConn (1) submit its mission statement to the BOR for review and approval; (2) recommend institutional or campus mergers or closures to BOR, and it eliminates BOR's authority over UConn with respect to mergers and closures; and (3) submit a quarterly report to the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) through BOR on the actual expenditures of the UConn and UConn Health Center operating funds.

Impacting Economic Development:

- S.B. 22 - [An Act Concerning the Capital Region Development Authority](#): This bill re-designates the quasi-public Capital City Economic Development Authority (CCEDA) as the Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA), preserving many of CCEDA's powers, duties, and functions, including the authority to issue bonds. The bill expands the district and the range of eligible projects and allows CRDA to plan and implement some of these projects outside the district. It authorizes CRDA to (1) develop and redevelop property anywhere in Hartford, (2) develop riverfront improvements anywhere

in Hartford and East Hartford, (3) demolish and redevelop vacant buildings in East Hartford, and (4) increases the number of housing units CRDA may construct or rehabilitate in the district. To plan and implement these projects, the bill gives CRDA the same powers current law gives CCEDA to plan and implement specified capital district projects.

- H.B. 5344 – [An Act Concerning Streamlining the State’s General Permitting Process](#): This bill provides a framework for allowing qualified professionals, instead of Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) staff, to certify compliance with storm water and waste water discharge general permits if doing so would not violate the federal Water Pollution Control or the Safe Drinking Water acts.

Other Bills of Interest:

- S.B. 29 – [An Act Concerning the Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority](#): This bill merges CHESLA, the Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority (currently operated by CCIC), with CHEFA by making CHESLA a subsidiary of CHEFA effective July 1, 2012. CHESLA retains authority to, among other things, issue loans and bonds and hire its own employees. The bill also, among other things, (1) dissolves and reconstitutes the CHESLA board of directors, (2) expands the pool of higher education institutions for which CHEFA may finance capital projects, and (3) makes technical and conforming changes.
- P.A. 12-17 – [An Act Concerning Competitive Alcoholic Liquor Pricing and Hours of Operation for Permittees](#): This bill makes various changes to the liquor control act. For higher education institutions, the bill allows a person at a regionally accredited higher education institution to make and dispense wine on the institution's premises without a permit as part of an approved academic course. In addition, among other things, the bill:
 - expands the days and hours for alcohol sales, including off-premises sales on Sundays;
 - allows retailers who sell alcohol for off-premises consumption (off-premises retailers) to sell one item below cost each month;
 - establishes the Competitive Alcoholic Liquor Pricing Task Force to study Connecticut's liquor permitting and pricing laws and compare them with surrounding states;
 - increases the number of package stores a permittee may own;
 - expands the items offered for sale and allows fee-based demonstrations in package stores;
 - creates a new beer permit and increases allowable daily retail sales for existing beer permittees;
 - changes various permit fees, and
 - makes several other minor liquor permitting changes.

For a complete summary of the bill, click [here](#).

- P.A. 12-55 – [An Act Concerning the Palliative Use of Marijuana](#): This bill allows a licensed physician to certify an adult patient's use of marijuana after determining that the

patient has a debilitating medical condition and could potentially benefit from the palliative use of marijuana, among other requirements. The bill lists certain conditions that qualify as debilitating (e.g., cancer, AIDS or HIV, and Parkinson's disease) and also allows the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) commissioner to approve additional conditions. Among other requirements, patients seeking to use marijuana for palliative purposes must have a written certification by a physician and register with DCP. The bill provides for temporary registrations until 30 days after certain required regulations take effect. The bill allows qualifying patients and their primary caregivers to possess a combined one-month marijuana supply. Among other things, the bill prohibits a K-12 school or higher education institution, whether public or private, from (a) refusing to enroll someone or (b) discriminating against a student if they are based solely on a person's status as a qualifying patient or primary caregiver under the bill. For a complete summary of the bill, click [here](#).

- S.B. 458 – [An Act Concerning Educational Reform](#): Changes made in this bill impacting institutions of higher education are delineated above. A few other major changes made in this bill, impacting K-12 education generally, including:
 - adds an additional 1,000 preschool seats for FY 13: 1) 500 in the 10 districts with the lowest district performance indices; 2) 250 in priority and former priority districts other than educational reform districts, and 3) 250 in school districts receiving competitive funding under the SDE's school readiness program (§1);
 - requires SDE, by January 1, 2013, to develop or approve reading assessments that districts must use to identify K through third grade students who are reading deficient (§5);
 - for the 2012-13 school year, requires the education commissioner to establish (1) at least 10 new **family resource centers** and (2) at least 20 new or expanded school-based health clinics in alliance districts (the 30 lowest-performing districts (§8);
 - requires schools be graded on a **five-tier scale** based on standardized test scores as well as high school graduation and dropout rates overall and for subgroups of students. The bill requires SDE to intensively supervise and direct schools identified as category four and five. The commissioner can require tier 3 schools to provide preschool, summer school, extended school hours or professional development depending. An additional \$39.5 million is available for low-performing districts that make certain reforms (§18);
 - establishes the education **Commissioner's Network** of schools to improve the student academic achievement in low-performing schools and establishes steps the commissioner, district turnaround committees, and local and regional boards of education must take regarding the network. On or before July 1, 2014, the commissioner must select up to 25 schools that have been classified as a category four or a category five school pursuant to § 18 of the bill to participate in the network (§19);
 - increases the state's annual per-student grant to **state charter schools** over three years from \$ 9,400 to \$ 11,500. It increases the grant from \$ 9,400 to \$ 10,500 for FY 13, \$ 11,000 for FY 14, and \$ 11,500 for FY 15 and subsequent fiscal years (§29);

- starting in FY 14, allows SBE, within available appropriations, to approve (1) operating grants of up to \$ 3,000 per student and (2) grants of up to \$ 500,000 for startup costs for **local charter schools** to be established on or after July 1, 2012;
- requires the education commissioner to administer a teacher evaluation pilot program for the 2012-13 school year in 8-10 districts utilizing the new SBE model guidelines for evaluation that require using student academic growth as part of such evaluation (§52);
- requires school superintendents to incorporate evaluations into decisions about granting tenure and gives local and regional boards of education additional grounds to terminate a teacher for cause. It streamlines and shortens teacher termination notice and hearing requirements and specifies that most deadlines in the process must be counted in calendar days. Under both current law and the bill, the tenure and termination provisions apply to all certified professional school board employees below the rank of school superintendent who are defined collectively as “teachers” (§57);
- implements a \$50 million increase in education cost-sharing grants to cities and towns. This increase marks the first growth in the \$1.9 billion ECS program since the 2007-08 fiscal year (§59).

For a summary of the bill completed by the State Department of Education, click [here](#).

- P.A. 12-56 – [An Act Concerning Voting Rights](#): This bill changes election laws affecting voter registration, voting, and the statewide centralized voter registration system (CVRS). Principally, it:
 - allows eligible people to register to vote and cast a ballot on Election Day (i.e., the day of a regular state or municipal election);
 - establishes Election Day registration (EDR) procedures and eliminates the use of presidential ballots by current state residents since they may instead vote under the bill's EDR provisions;
 - requires the secretary of the state to report to the Government Administration and Elections (GAE) Committee on EDR administration;
 - requires the secretary of the state to establish and maintain an online system for (a) new voter registration applications and (b) changes to existing registrations; and
 - authorizes the secretary to enter into an agreement with other states to share information or data that will help maintain Connecticut's CVRS.

Of note, the bill authorizes students enrolled at an institution of higher education to use a college registration or fee statement as proof of residential address for the purpose of Election Day Registration. In addition, the bill allow college students to present their student photo ID in lieu of the identification required by section 9-20 of the general statutes (birth certificate, drivers' license or Social Security card).

Legislation that did not Pass:

- S.B. 1 – [An Act Concerning Jobs and the Economy](#): This bill sought to (1) expand existing workforce and small business development programs, (2) create programs for

hiring certain unemployed Afghanistan and Iraq war veterans and promote the state's economic and cultural assets, (3) allow more small businesses to qualify for assistance under existing bond funded programs, and (4) make administrative changes to the Main Street Investment Fund Program. The House failed to bring this bill up for a vote. It is anticipated that provisions of this bill will be revived in the special session in the next few weeks.

- S.B. 315 – [An Act Prohibiting the Unnecessary Collection of Social Security Numbers](#): With various exceptions, this bill prohibited anyone doing business in Connecticut from requesting or collecting an individual's Social Security number (SSN). The bill passed the Senate but failed to be taken up in the House.
- S.B. 193 – [An Act Concerning Mandated Reporters and Requiring Criminal History Records Checks for Youth Camp Directors and Alternate Directors](#): This bill proposed to require that any administrator, faculty, staff, athletic director, athletic coach or athletic trainer employed by a constituent unit of the state system of higher education or private institution of higher education who is eighteen years of age or older be a mandated reporter. The Human Services Committee failed to act on this bill.
- H.B. 5204 – [An Act Concerning the Establishment of a College Intern Regulatory Board](#): This bill required the Board of Regents, in consultation with OFAAHE and DOL, to develop a plan to create and implement a college intern regulatory board to regulate higher education student internship programs. The bill failed to make it out of the Labor Committee.
- H.B. 5221 – [An Act Concerning Changes to Program Approval for Colleges and Universities](#): This bill which sought to streamline the program approval process for private non-profit institutions was not acted on by the Higher Education Committee.
- H.B. 5291 – [An Act Concerning the Minimum Wage](#): This bill raises the hourly minimum wage from its current \$ 8.25 to \$ 8.50 on January 1, 2013, and from \$ 8.50 to \$ 8.75 on January 1, 2014. It was not taken up in the Senate.
- H.B. 5449 – [An Act Concerning Performance-Based Financial Aid](#): This bill required OFAAHE to develop a plan for implementing performance-based financial aid programs. It failed to be acted on by either chamber.
- H.B. 5458 – [An Act Concerning Municipal Automated Traffic Enforcement Safety Devices at Certain Intersections](#): This bill authorized the use of red-light cameras in towns with at least 48,000 people. It failed to be acted on by either chamber.