ENFIELD BOARD OF EDUCATION ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT

TRANSPORTATION OF STUDENTS

3545.1

I. Transportation of Students

The Board of Education will provide transportation for pupils **students** under provisions of state law and regulations. The superintendent of schools shall administer the operation.

Transportation by private carrier may be provided whenever such practice is more economical than using school district-owned/leased facilities. Parents may be reimbursed for transportation of eligible students whenever such practice is more economical or convenient.

Transportation will be provided to/from a student's care provider (daycare, or responsible adult) at a bus stop near the provider's location only if the provider is located within the student's assigned school district based on the student's legal residence and within the area served by the school. Transportation to a care provider outside a school's service area will not be provided by the Enfield Public School System.

A. Eligibility

 Resident public and private nonprofit school pupils **students** living outside of the defined walking limits (subparagraph 1. below), based on the most direct route from the pupil's **student's** home beginning at a point at the curb or edge of a public road or highway nearest the home to the edge of the school property or bus pickup areas, will be furnished transportation by the Board of Education. Pupils **Students** will be eligible for school transportation if one or more of the following criteria are present:

1. The walking distance for the pupil **student**, either to school or to the nearest bus stop, is in excess of the following distances:

(a) For pupils **students** enrolled in grades K through 3 2, up to one (1) mile;

(b) For students enrolled grades **4 3** through **6 5** one and one quarter (1.25) miles;

(c) For pupils **students** enrolled in grades 7 **6** through 12, one and one half (1.5) miles.

2. The walking route does not exceed the limits set forth in subparagraph 1. above, but presents hazardous conditions (described

in Section II below) which the board cannot reasonably eliminate or adequately abate. $\,$

II. Hazardous Conditions

A. <u>Descriptions</u>

1. A street or road having an adjacent or parallel sidewalk or raised walk area shall be deemed hazardous when anyone of the following conditions exist:

(a) For pupils under age ten, or **students** enrolled in grades K through 3 2, absence of pedestrian crossing light or crossing guard where three or more streets intersect, and at street crossing where there are no stop signs or crossing guards and the traffic count during the time that students are walking to or from school exceeds sixty vehicles per hour at the intersection;

(b) For pupils, age ten or over, or **students** enrolled in grades **4 3** through 12, the absence of a traffic light or stop signs or crossing guard where three or more streets intersect and has a traffic count which exceeds ninety vehicles per hour during the time that students are walking to or from school;

 (c) For all pupils **students**, any street, road, or highway with speed limits in excess of forty miles per hour which do not have pedestrian crossing lights or crossing guards or other safety provisions at points where students must cross when going to or from school or the bus stop;

(d) For all pupils **students**, the usual or frequent presence of any nuisance such as open man-holes, construction, snow plowed or piled on the walk area making walkways unusable, loading zones where delivery trucks are permitted to park on walkways, commercial entrances and exits where cars are crossing walking entrances at speeds in excess of five miles per hour, and the like, including such nuisances which are hazardous or attractive to children.

2. Any street, road, or highway, which has no sidewalks or raised walk areas shall be deemed hazardous if anyone of the following conditions exist:

(a) For pupils under age ten or **students** enrolled in grade K through 3 2, any street, road, or highway possessing a traffic count of sixty or more vehicles per hour at the time that students are walking to or from schools;

(b) For all pupils **students**, the presence of man-made hazards inducing attractive nuisances, as stated in number 4 above;

- (c) For all pupils **students** any roadway available to vehicles that does not have a minimum width of approximately twenty-two feet;
- (d) For all pupils **students** any roadway available to vehicles when plowed free of snow accumulations, that does not have a minimum width of approximately twenty feet; and
- (e) For pupils under age ten, or **students** enrolled in grades K through 3 2, any street, road, or highway possessing speed limit in excess of thirty miles per hour.
- 3. Any street, road, or highway which has no sidewalks or raised walk areas shall be deemed hazardous when the line-of-sight visibility together with posted speed limits do not permit vehicular braking/stopping in accordance with the Connecticut Drivers Manual or Connecticut Department of Transportation, Division of Design.
- 4. Any walkway, path or bridge in an area adjacent or parallel to railroad tracks shall be considered hazardous unless a suitable physical barrier along the entire pedestrian route is present and fixed between students and the track; and any crossing of railroad tracks that carry moving trains during hours that students are walking to or from school shall be deemed hazardous unless, (1) a crossing guard is present or (2) an automatic control bar is present at crossings used by pupils under age ten students in grades K through 2, or a bar or red flashing signal light is operational when the crossing; is used by pupils over ten years of age students in grades 3 through 12.
- 5. A lake, pond, stream, culvert, water-way, or bridge shall be deemed a hazard in the absence of a fence or other suitable barrier fixed between the pupil student and the water for pupils students in grades K through 4 2.
- 6. Any area adjacent to a roadway, sidewalk, or bridge having a drop of three or more feet per four feet of travel length on either side of the established lanes, the absence of a fence or other suitable barrier shall be deemed hazardous for pupils students in grades K through 4 2.
- 7. Any street, road, walkway, sidewalk, or path designated as a walking route for all school students which passes through an area which has a history of aggressive acts of molestation resulting in actual or threatened physical harm or moral degradation during the hours when pupils **students** ordinarily walk to or from school shall be deemed hazardous.
- 8. Walking to or from school or the bus stop at any time prior to one half-hour before sunrise or any time one half-hour after sunset shall be deemed hazardous for pupils **students** in grades K through § 5.

B. Private Roads

These guidelines are applicable to private roads approved for passage of school transportation vehicles in accordance with c.c.s. Section 10-220c.

III. Exceptions

A. The Enfield Board of Education may grant exceptions to any provision of this guideline when in reasonable judgment the peculiar conditions or combination of conditions eliminate or significantly mitigate any substantive risk to pupil student safety implied by a described hazard. The Enfield Board of Education may grant exceptions to any provision of this guideline when in its reasonable judgment particular conditions or combinations of conditions create a hazard not described.

B. The superintendent may grant temporary exceptions to ineligibility of pupils **students** when in his/her reasonable judgment a temporary hazard exists (e.g., construction affecting a walking route). The superintendent will communicate transportation conditions and arrangements to the parents or legal guardians of each student affected and will provide the board with current information regarding the status of each case.

C. Special Education pupils **students** and pupils **students** eligible for services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act shall be judged on an individual basis.

IV. Definitions

A. <u>School transportation</u> means the procedure, program, or fully effective and implemented plan by which a <u>pupil student</u> is conveyed to and/or from school from his/her residence or the bus stop at public expense, whether by use of publicly owned equipment or by contract. Such transportation shall be over public roads approved by the municipality or private roads approved pursuant to C.G.S. Section 10-220C.

B. <u>Walking distance</u> means the linear measure of a prescribed or authorized pedestrian route between the pupil's **student's** residence and his/her school from a point at the curb or edge of a public or private road nearest the pupil's **student's** residence to a point at the entrance of the school or a safe entrance to the school grounds located within one hundred feet of the school building entrance or the bus stop pick-up area, or the route from the point on the public thoroughfare nearest the residence to the school bus or vehicle embarkation point established by the Enfield Board of Education.

- C. One mile walking distance means a reasonable measurement of a route to be traversed extending from the point of measurement at least 5,280 feet but not more than 5,380 feet.
 - D. *Grade K* means kindergarten or a school program appropriate to a beginning pupil student.
 - E. Hazard means a thing or condition, as prescribed in these guidelines, affecting the safety of pupils students walking to and from school.
 - F. Sidewalk means a portion of the landscape right of way approximately three feet wide, usually parallel to the traffic lanes which may be paved or unpaved and marked by curbing, drainage ditch, grass area or fencing; apart from and independent of any white line safety markings along the street pavement.
 - G. Raised walk area means a portion of the landscape right of way approximately three feet wide, usually parallel to the traffic lanes which may be paved or unpaved, distinguished by some elevation above the street pavement level and marked by curbing, drainage ditch, grass area or fencing; apart from and independent of any painted safety markings along the street pavement.
 - H. Pupil Student means any individual of school age enrolled in a public or nonprofit private school located within the school district or contiguous school district as the case may be.

Legal Reference Connecticut General Statutes:

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229	10-186	Duties of local and regional boards of education.
230	10-220	Duties of boards of education.
231	14-275	Equipment and color of school buses.
232	14-275a	Use of standard school bus required, when.
233	14-275b	Transportation of handicapped students.
234	14-275c	Regulations regarding school buses and motor vehicles used to transport special
235		education students.
236	14-276a(c)	Town/school district may require its school bus operators to have completed a
237		safety training course.

240 Policy Adopted: February 23, 1960 241 Policy Amended: **September 19, 1960** Policy Amended: 242 October 25, 1960 Policy Amended: 243 June 13, 1960 244 Policy Amended: August 15, 1961 245 Policy Amended: September I, 1964 Policy Amended:

246 March 14, 1967 (effective: September 1, 1967

247 Policy Amended: November 12, 1968 248 Policy Amended: March 16, 1972 249 Policy Amended: January 14, 1975 250 Policy Amended: January 23, 1996 251 Policy Reviewed: February 9, 2009

252 **Policy Revised:**

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ENFIELD BOARD OF EDUCATION ENFIELD, CONNECTICUT

TRANSPORTATION APPEALS

The duty of transporting public school children is placed by statute in the hands of local Boards of Education. While there is no exact distance established by law in our state as to how far a child must walk to school or to a school bus line, the <u>State Board of Education</u> has consistently found that elementary children between the ages of <u>six</u> and <u>sixteen</u> years should not be expected to walk more than one and <u>one-half miles</u> to school or to a school bus line and secondary students (junior and senior high school students) <u>under sixteen</u> years of age should not be expected to walk more than two miles to such points.

In situations involving hazardous conditions, the State Board of Education takes into consideration such factors as the type of hazard present, the length of time children are exposed to the hazard, the number and ages of the children involved.

Section 10-186, 1958 Revision of the General Statutes, establishes procedures which parents may use when they believe that the local board of education is failing to provide reasonable and necessary transportation for their children. In general, this section of the statutes provides that:

1. Any parent or guardian of a child who is <u>over six</u> and <u>under sixteen</u> years of age may petition the local board of education <u>in writing</u> for a hearing concerning the transportation of his or her own child or children. (It is recommended that such a petition be sent to the secretary of the local board of education by registered mail with a return receipt requested so that the parent is informed as to when the petition was received).

 2. The local board of education is required to give a petitioning parent or guardian a hearing <u>within ten days</u> from receipt of the written petition.

3. The local board of education is required to make a finding <u>within ten days</u> after it holds the hearing noted in item 2 above.

4. If a local board of education fails to give a hearing or fails to make a finding within ten days after holding such hearing, or is any parent or guardian is aggrieved by the decision of the local board, he may then appeal in writing to the State Board of Education for a hearing. (Group appeals or petitions are not acceptable for State Board of Education purposes; a separate petition of appeal must be filed for each family. Such petitions may be for any number of children within one family who are between six and sixteen years of age.)

5. Upon receipt of a petition of appeal, the State Board of Education will cause a hearing to be held by its hearing agent in the town in which the complaint arises. (Each case is decided on its own merit. However, a number of appeals may be heard at anyone hearing.) The report of the hearing is made

to a subsequent meeting of the State Board of Education. The State Board then makes its finding and notifies the parties involved.

The Commissioner of Education has advised local boards to follow certain procedures in dealing with transportation appeals:

1. See that the forms recommended by the State Department of Education for transportation hearings and appeals are used.

2. Request that parents who ask a hearing before the local board of education specify in writing the conditions which they are citing to substantiate any claim of hazardous conditions making transportation reasonable and necessary.

3. In cases where requests for transportation are denied after a hearing, notify the parent of the finding of the local board and specify in writing the board's reasons for holding that such transportation is not reasonable or desirable.

4. Before arriving at a decision in transportation hearings, see that the following is done:

a. Have the distances involved measured by a member or an agent of the board.

b. Secure a report and recommendation from the chief of police or other traffic authority concerning such items as road conditions, speed and density of traffic, natural hazards, etc.

c. Determine possible means of eliminating hazardous conditions by consultation with the responsible authorities.

d. Seek to bring about the elimination of hazardous conditions in order to avoid appeal from the local board's decision.