

Public Act No. 24-41: Repealed Regulations and Section 12(a)

The purpose of this memo is to identify which regulations identified for repeal on July 1, 2026, are connected to the Certification Board's responsibilities as set forth in Section 12(a)(1–6) of Public Act 24-41.

For reference, Section 12(a) of the Act provides as follows:

Not later than July 1, 2025, the Connecticut Educator Preparation and Certification Board, established pursuant to section 10 of this act, shall develop standards and proposals for regulations and legislation regarding (1) the evaluation criteria that will be used to assess proposals from local or regional boards of education, regional educational service centers and educator preparation programs for alternative pathways for educators to progress from an initial educator certificate to a professional educator certificate or to be issued a cross endorsement that will enable such educators to teach in content areas or grades beyond their initial certification areas, (2) the manner in which degrees from educator preparation programs approved by the State Board of Education will align with the revised endorsement codes under section 10-145d of the general statutes, as amended by this act, (3) the adequacy and relevance of existing certification endorsement areas, (4) the implementation of the standards for educator preparation programs developed by the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation, (5) the necessity of the temporary ninety-day certificate issued under section 10-145b of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and (6) the design and development of a state-wide data dashboard that enables longitudinal monitoring of educator workforce data.

No repealed regulations address subsection (a)(1), as the possibility of developing alternative pathways for educators to progress from an initial to a professional certificate or to be issued a cross-endorsement had not previously been contemplated within Connecticut's policy framework.

Similarly, no repealed regulations address subsection (a)(6). However, section 10-146h of the general statutes — which remains good law — requires the Department of Education to report to the General Assembly annually on "the quality of teacher preparation programs leading to professional certification offered at institutions of higher education in the state." This report must include, but need not be limited

to, (1) information and data relating to the extent to which graduates of such teacher preparation programs help their students learn, including, but not limited to, data relating to the academic achievement and progress of the students of such graduates, (2) measures for assessing the classroom teaching performance of such graduates, (3) retention rates in the teaching profession of such graduates, (4) survey results from such graduates and the employers of such graduates regarding such teacher preparation programs, (5) data relating to the employment of such graduates in a teaching position, (6) certification issuance rates, including first-time pass rates for such graduates, and (7) recommendations regarding the recruitment of minority teachers and administrators. In particular, the statutory requirement that the state report on the “academic achievement and progress of the students of [EPP] graduates” appears not to have been consistently enforced since the statute’s enactment.

The sunset of sections 10-145d-444 through 10-145d-450 implicates subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3). These regulations, which cover the requirements for obtaining a Middle Grades certificate, were identified for repeal on account of the Act expanding the grade-span validity of secondary academic certificates to grades 4–12.

The repeal of sections 10-145d-9 and 10-145d-10 implicates subsection (a)(4) of the Act. Those sections established a host of procedures and standards for EPPs that have been overridden on account of the state’s partnership with CAEP. Special Act 16-22 required the Department of Education and the Office of Higher Education to enter into an agreement with the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation (CAEP) for the purposes of accrediting and establishing standards for programs of educator preparation leading to professional certification. With respect to these repealed regulations, the Certification Board will likely need to determine whether to propose new legislation or regulations that functionally codify existing CAEP requirements or, alternatively, to allow those CAEP requirements to stand in place of the repealed regulations.

Sections 10-145-414 and 10-145d-427(m-n) address the temporary 90-day certificate and thus implicate subsection (a)(5). It is important to note, however, that those regulations were repealed because the requirements for educators to obtain a temporary 90-day certificate are covered in Section 10-145b(c) of the statutes.