

Introduction

Connecticut operates a number of school choice programs, including magnet schools, technical high schools, agriculture science and technology education centers, charter schools, endowed private schools, designated high schools, and the Open Choice program. Each of these programs has a different school funding formula or formulas.¹ The purpose of this policy briefing is to provide an overview of the regional Agricultural Science and Technology Education (also known as vocational agriculture, or Vo-Ag) program,^A including its history, objectives, administration, and sources of funding. The purpose of the Vo-Ag program is to serve students within a region of the state by providing educational programs in the field of agriculture and occupations related to agriculture.²

Currently, there are 19 regional Vo-Ag centers operated by local or regional boards of education, each of which enroll students from a designated set of boards of education. These centers receive state funding for Vo-Ag students, and can charge tuition to the districts sending students to the Vo-Ag centers. Combined, these centers educated approximately 3,500 students during the 2017-18 school year.³ A 20th center, operated by Regional School District 12 and located at Shepaug Valley School, is scheduled to open in the fall of 2019.^{4,5} For a complete list of district operators, enrollments and towns sending students to these centers, please see the Appendix.

Program History

Connecticut public schools have offered various forms of specialized instruction in agriculture since 1920, when the precursor to the Ellis Clark Agriscience & Technology Center at Regional School District 14's Nonnewaug High School was established.⁶ The vocational agriculture program that exists today was created by the Connecticut General Assembly in 1933 in order to offer this program on a statewide basis.⁷ State funding for the regional Vo-Ag centers was first established in 1955.⁸

Program Eligibility and Student Participation

Unlike many of the other public school choice programs in Connecticut, the Vo-Ag program is not "blind admission." In a "blind admission" process, all students are eligible to attend the program if they choose to participate and an open seat is available. However, the Vo-Ag program is not open to any student who wishes to participate, and students must apply and meet the criteria for acceptance. Student eligibility and participation in the Vo-Ag program, with the exception of enrollment agreements, is specified in Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE) regulations, rather than state statute. Students must apply to Vo-Ag programs and each regional Vo-Ag center is responsible for recommending students for admission.⁹ To be eligible for admission to a center for ninth grade, students must have completed eighth grade successfully,

^A For the purposes of this work, the terms "regional agricultural science and technology education center," "vocational agriculture," and "Vo-Ag" shall also include vocational aquaculture and marine-related employment, per Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(c).

have an interest in agriculture as a career, and agree to complete an occupational-experience program.¹⁰

If a student is denied admission to a Vo-Ag center, the student may request a review of the case before a Review Committee at the Vo-Ag center.¹¹ The Review Committee, composed of center staff, operating district administration, an operating district board of education member, a sending district board of education member (or representative) and a member of the consulting committee,^B will review the case upon request and issue a final and binding ruling within 20 days of the request.¹² The above process is also used when a student is due to be dismissed from the Vo-Ag center.¹³

Program Administration & District Participation

Local and regional boards of education apply to the Connecticut State Board of Education (SBOE) for approval to operate a Vo-Ag center.¹⁴ Any local or regional board of education can pursue the establishment of a Vo-Ag center.¹⁵ The boards of education that currently operate regional Vo-Ag centers are detailed in the Appendix, accompanied by center enrollments and town student counts. The SBOE may adopt regulations to ensure “reasonable economy” in the development of Vo-Ag centers.¹⁶

In considering the eligibility for operating grants, the SBOE considers the program, educational need, location, and area to be served.¹⁷ Districts considering the establishment of a Vo-Ag center must create agreements with other local or regional boards of education that specify the process of student admission, the number of program acceptances, and the criteria for acceptance.¹⁸ Each center must also establish a regional agricultural science and technology education consulting committee, which will solely advise the operator of the center, and is composed of two representatives from each board of education contained in the agreement.¹⁹ Each regional Vo-Ag center must submit a proposed operating budget to the CSDE annually, with notice of deviation and modifications of the budget if the budget increases or decreases by more than five percent.²⁰ As is true for most regional and interdistrict choice programs, operators of regional Vo-Ag centers may not recruit students for the purposes of athletic competition between schools.²¹

If a local or regional board of education does not operate a Vo-Ag center, the board of education must designate one or more centers that students may attend.²² A board of education not operating a center must provide the number of enrollment “seats” as specified in the agreement with each center operator with which it has an agreement. If the number of seats is not specified in the agreement, the sending district must provide enrollment seats equal to or greater than the average of the enrollment seats it provided to the Vo-Ag center operator for the prior three years.²³ If a district offered more than one center for resident students to attend as of July 1, 2007, it is required to continue to offer each center for resident students to attend in the enrollment numbers specified in each agreement.²⁴

^B A committee each Vo-Ag center must establish to advise the operator of the center. The consulting committee is to be composed of two representatives from each board of education sending students to the Vo-Ag center.

Unlike most other forms of Connecticut choice education, regional Vo-Ag centers must provide participating students with a specialized curriculum. Vocational agriculture classes must be scheduled for at least 320 minutes of each week, with time blocked off for “laboratory, shop, and field work” for students in grades 10-12.²⁵ Students participating in this program must have an occupational-experience program, related to agriculture and well-suited to student goals and abilities, which will occur independent of scheduled classwork.²⁶ Regional Vo-Ag centers must also operate on a full-year basis to ensure occupational instruction occurs.²⁷

There are also several staff-related requirements to administering a regional Vo-Ag program. The administrator of each regional Vo-Ag center must be a certified staff member.²⁸ In addition, programs must have an aggregate certified staff to student ratio of 35 staff to 1 full-time equivalent student, with a ratio of 15 staff to 1 student for laboratory environments.²⁹ Lastly, all vocational agriculture teachers must be involved in the Future Farmers of America Program, as it is noted as “an integral part of the vocational agriculture program.”³⁰

The center operator must also provide participating students with academic classes not related to Vo-Ag.³¹ The exceptions to this requirement are if the operating board of education previously entered into a contract prior to 1993 for shared-time arrangements^C with another board of education, or if the operating board currently participates in a shared-time agreement for vocational aquaculture (not all Vo-Ag centers) programs.³²

Regional Vo-Ag centers also undergo annual monitoring and evaluation. Each center operator must submit an annual report to the SBOE on the educational and vocational activities and outcomes of center graduates.³³ The aforementioned consulting committees of each center must meet two times per year to review and assist in the evaluation of the Vo-Ag program.³⁴ In addition, each regional Vo-Ag center must develop and implement a 5-year plan to increase the racial and ethnic diversity of the Vo-Ag center, which should reflect the demographics of the center’s region within the state.³⁵

Funding

Operating Funding

Students attending Vo-Ag centers are included in the resident student count of the sending town for the purposes of the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) grant.³⁶ School districts operating Vo-Ag centers receive several streams of funding for center operations. The State of Connecticut provides per-pupil grants to these center operators, with additional funding for centers enrolling students from out-of-district above a threshold, and if additional funding is available. The base state operating grant for Vo-Ag centers is \$4,200 per student, based on the previous year enrollment count (as of October 1) of the regional Vo-Ag center.³⁷

^C Shared-time arrangements refer to students enrolled in the Vo-Ag center for their agriculture coursework, but who also remain enrolled part-time in their sending district for all other coursework.

Centers enrolling more than 150 out-of-district students in the previous year are eligible to receive an additional \$500 per student enrolled in the center (based on the previous year enrollment count).³⁸ If the operating district previously received this \$500 per student grant, but became ineligible, the additional funding is phased-out using the schedule found in Table 1 below.

Table 1³⁹
Vo-Ag Additional \$500 Per-pupil Grant Phase-out Schedule

Years After Ineligibility	Additional Per-pupil Grant
1 st Year	\$400
2 nd Year	\$300
3 rd Year	\$200
4 th Year	\$100
5 th Year	\$0

If an operator is not eligible for this additional grant based on out-of-district enrollment, the operator is instead eligible to receive an additional \$60 per student based on the prior year enrollment.⁴⁰

If there is appropriated funding remaining after the above two grants are calculated, each operator is eligible to receive an additional \$100 per student based on prior year enrollment.⁴¹ If there are funds remaining after these \$100 per student grants are calculated, each district operating a Vo-Ag center that enrolled more than 150 out-of-district students in the prior year is eligible to receive a grant based on the ratio of the district's number of enrolled out-of-district students over the 150 student threshold to the statewide total number of out-of-district students exceeding the 150 student threshold at all applicable Vo-Ag centers (that is, those enrolling greater than 150 out-of-district students).⁴² The state operating funding described above is made within available appropriations, and any increases in funding cannot be used to supplant local funding.^{43,44} For historical state grant expenditures for this program, please see the Appendix.

Operators of Vo-Ag centers can charge the sending district tuition for the cost of educating the student.⁴⁵ Tuition for Vo-Ag students is statutorily capped at 59.2 percent of the foundation amount in the ECS formula — or \$6,822.80 given the current foundation amount of \$11,525.^{46,47} Tuition for students attending Vo-Ag centers on a part-time basis is prorated accordingly.⁴⁸ Operators of Vo-Ag centers may also charge tuition to the sending district for the costs of educating students with disabilities.⁴⁹ The tuition charges for a special education student cannot be greater than the difference between the actual cost of educating the student, and the state funding for the Vo-Ag program the district operator received for the student.⁵⁰

School Construction Funding

Operators of Vo-Ag centers are eligible for school construction grants from the State of Connecticut.⁵¹ This funding takes the form of progress payments for the state share of project costs.⁵² These progress payments are for:

"The net eligible costs of constructing, acquiring, renovating and equipping approved facilities to be used exclusively for such agricultural science and technology education center, for the expansion or improvement of existing facilities or for the replacement or improvement of equipment therein."⁵³

The current state share of eligible construction costs, as defined above, is 80 percent.⁵⁴ For grant applications made to the Connecticut Department of Administrative Services prior to July 1, 2011, the state share of construction costs was 95 percent.⁵⁵

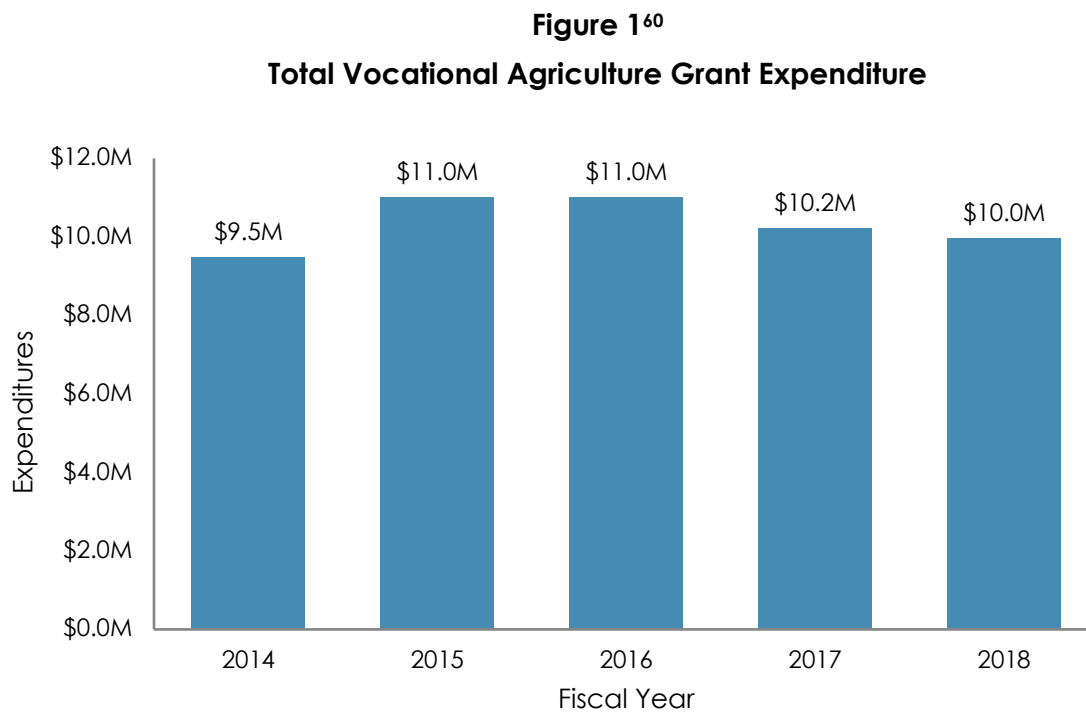
Transportation Funding

The sending district is responsible for the "reasonable and necessary" cost of transporting a student to the Vo-Ag center, whether that center is in the district or out-of-district, provided the student is under the age of 21 and has not graduated high school.⁵⁶ While the sending districts are eligible for state funding for the reimbursement of such transportation costs, this funding has been eliminated from the state budget with the exception of magnet school transportation funding.⁵⁷ If this funding was included in the state budget, sending districts would be eligible for an additional 20 percentage points to be added to the regular district student transportation reimbursement rate^D for any transportation costs over a threshold of \$800 per pupil.⁵⁸ In addition, districts sending students to regional Vo-Ag centers were not required to pay more than \$6,000 per student to transport students to regional Vo-Ag centers, but the elimination of transportation funding from the state budget means this requirement is not in effect.⁵⁹

^D State reimbursements for transportation were scaled between 0 and 60 percent of eligible costs based on district wealth as measured by Adjusted Equalized Net Grand List Per Capita (AENGLC) rank, with secondary regional school districts receiving an additional five percentage points and all other regional school districts receiving an additional 10 percentage points.
Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-266m(a)(2).

Appendix

The graph below details the total state grant expenditures to the regional Vo-Ag program per year. The appropriation for this line item is named "Vocational Agriculture."



The table below contains the number of students enrolled in regional Vo-Ag centers, by operator, in the 2017-18 school year.

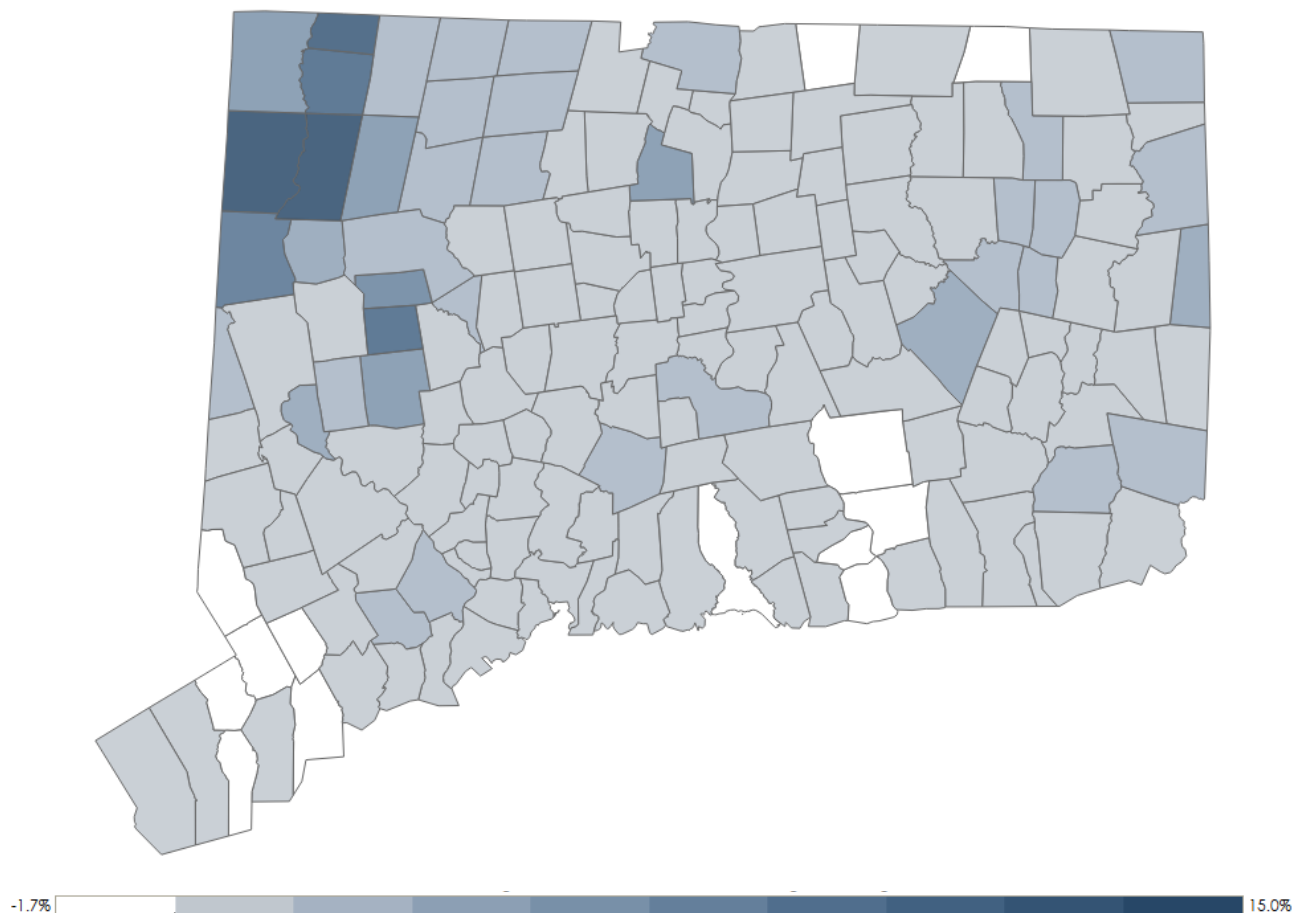
Table 2⁶¹

Regional Vo-Ag Center Enrollment by Local Education Agency Operator, 2017-18

Local Education Agency	Full-time Vo-Ag Participants	Shared-time Vo-Ag Participants	Total # of Vo-Ag Students
Bloomfield	*	*	*
Bridgeport	98	316	414
Glastonbury	75	*	*
Killingly	165	-	165
Lebanon	89	-	89
Ledyard	202	-	202
Middletown	134	-	134
New Haven	331	-	331
Southington	159	-	159
Stamford	112	-	112
Suffield	143	-	143
Trumbull	218	-	218
Vernon	80	-	80
Wallingford	319	-	319
Region 1	165	-	165
Region 6	203	-	203
Region 7	88	-	88
Region 14	332	-	332
Region 19	133	-	133
Statewide Vo-Ag Enrollment	3,190	328	3,518

The map below visualizes the number of students in each town who were enrolled in regional Vo-Ag centers for the 2017-18 school year. Darker colors indicate a higher estimated percentage of town students enrolled in regional Vo-Ag centers.

Figure 2⁶²
Estimated Percentage of Resident Students Enrolled in Regional Vo-Ag Centers



The table below details the number of students in each town who were enrolled in regional Vo-Ag centers during the 2017-18 school year, the number of resident students in each town, and the estimated proportion of town students enrolled in regional Vo-Ag centers. Towns denoted by an asterisk have suppressed data to protect student privacy.⁶³

Table 3⁶⁴
Regional Vo-Ag Center Enrollment by Resident Town, 2017-18

Town	Preliminary October 2017 Resident Student Count	Estimated Number of Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program	Estimated Percentage of Total Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program
Andover	440.52	*	0.9%
Ansonia	2,471.2	6	0.2%
Ashford	559.82	6	1.1%
Avon	3,237.15	*	0.1%
Barkhamsted	530.97	10	1.9%
Beacon Falls	868.15	*	0.4%
Berlin	2,867.11	8	0.3%
Bethany	784.82	*	0.5%
Bethel	3,032.46	9	0.3%
Bethlehem	354.47	39	11.0%
Bloomfield	2,267.74	124	5.5%
Bolton	740.92	*	0.5%
Bozrah	296.52	*	1.3%
Branford	2949.64	22	0.7%
Bridgeport	20,862.79	45	0.2%
Bridgewater	114.55	*	3.4%
Bristol	8,254.79	22	0.3%
Brookfield	2,697.39	9	0.3%
Brooklyn	1,207.54	6	0.5%
Burlington	1,596.33	6	0.6%
Canaan	104.45	11	10.5%
Canterbury	641.55	*	0.6%
Canton	1,623.43	*	0.5%
Chaplin	263.18	8	3.0%
Cheshire	4,248.97	8	0.4%
Chester	432.2	*	0.9%
Clinton	1,773.65	6	0.6%

Town	Preliminary October 2017 Resident Student Count	Estimated Number of Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program	Estimated Percentage of Total Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program
Colchester	2,547.56	18	0.7%
Colebrook	192.25	*	2.0%
Columbia	693.99	*	1.1%
Cornwall	118.8	16	13.5%
Coventry	1,713.25	21	1.2%
Cromwell	2,026.59	*	0.2%
Danbury	11,266.22	21	0.2%
Darien	4,783.28	0	0.0%
Deep River	610.41	*	0.6%
Derby	1,507.61	*	0.3%
Durham	1,121.17	*	1.0%
Eastford	185.1	*	2.1%
East Granby	877.54	*	0.9%
East Haddam	1,058.08	0	0.0%
East Hampton	1,965.12	15	0.8%
East Hartford	8,092.94	*	0.0%
East Haven	3,309.45	33	1.0%
East Lyme	2,615.72	7	0.3%
Easton	1,303.79	*	0.3%
East Windsor	1,166.33	6	0.8%
Ellington	2,752.5	*	0.1%
Enfield	5,545.56	28	0.5%
Essex	727.8	0	0.0%
Fairfield	9,978.01	112	1.1%
Farmington	4,107.73	*	0.1%
Franklin	247.03	*	1.6%
Glastonbury	6,041.48	24	0.4%
Goshen	350.66	22	6.3%
Granby	1,827.28	9	0.5%
Greenwich	8,877.61	*	0.0%
Griswold	1,684.22	*	0.2%
Groton	4,785.98	30	0.6%
Guilford	3,410.9	6	0.3%
Haddam	1,227.61	*	0.3%
Hamden	6,305.23	34	0.5%

Town	Preliminary October 2017 Resident Student Count	Estimated Number of Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program	Estimated Percentage of Total Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program
Hampton	149.3	*	2.6%
Hartford	20,503.59	44	0.2%
Hartland	258.39	*	3.0%
Harwinton	807.85	11	1.4%
Hebron	1,501.79	9	0.9%
Kent	274.56	23	8.4%
Killingly	2,333.15	54	2.3%
Killingworth	853.9	*	0.9%
Lebanon	963.23	33	3.4%
Ledyard	2,395.55	63	2.6%
Lisbon	553.54	*	0.7%
Litchfield	902	12	1.8%
Lyme	262.3	0	0.0%
Madison	2,831.95	0	0.0%
Manchester	7,496.9	15	0.3%
Mansfield	1,722.17	13	0.8%
Marlborough	1,036.67	*	0.8%
Meriden	8,780.7	93	1.1%
Middlebury	1,204.37	10	1.2%
Middlefield	583.34	*	0.7%
Middletown	4,853.64	83	1.7%
Milford	5,822.32	70	1.2%
Monroe	3,207.55	12	0.4%
Montville	2,373.93	15	0.6%
Morris	261.45	21	8.0%
Naugatuck	4,504.12	27	0.6%
New Britain	11,426.14	10	0.1%
New Canaan	4,278.07	0	0.0%
New Fairfield	2,249	*	0.2%
New Hartford	983.66	18	1.8%
New Haven	18,962.47	193	1.0%
Newington	4,213.6	*	0.1%
New London	3,687.73	35	0.9%
New Milford	4,046.75	17	0.5%
Newtown	4,455.32	10	0.2%

Town	Preliminary October 2017 Resident Student Count	Estimated Number of Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program	Estimated Percentage of Total Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program
Norfolk	186.53	*	2.1%
North Branford	1,834.28	27	1.5%
North Canaan	381.8	46	12.0%
North Haven	3,199.47	22	0.7%
North Stonington	778.44	13	1.7%
Norwalk	11,847.56	10	0.1%
Norwich	5,295.98	18	0.3%
Old Lyme	1,030.53	*	0.4%
Old Saybrook	1,250.27	0	0.0%
Orange	2,290.11	6	0.4%
Oxford	1,924.86	32	1.7%
Plainfield	2,245.12	22	1.0%
Plainville	2,397.19	*	0.2%
Plymouth	1,610.68	23	1.4%
Pomfret	584.96	*	0.7%
Portland	1,367.89	*	0.6%
Preston	675.69	6	0.9%
Prospect	1,371.68	12	1.2%
Putnam	1,143.53	11	1.0%
Redding	1,393.38	*	0.3%
Ridgefield	4,900.83	0	0.0%
Rocky Hill	2,838.72	*	0.1%
Roxbury	219.19	*	1.8%
Salem	612.11	*	1.3%
Salisbury	352.58	22	6.2%
Scotland	204.97	*	1.9%
Seymour	2,276.46	27	1.2%
Sharon	197	31	15.7%
Shelton	4,940.48	81	1.7%
Sherman	441.49	*	1.8%
Simsbury	4,114.77	*	0.1%
Somers	1,439.85	0	0.0%
Southbury	2,452.21	8	0.3%
Southington	6,526.69	75	1.1%
South Windsor	4,386.48	*	0.2%

Town	Preliminary October 2017 Resident Student Count	Estimated Number of Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program	Estimated Percentage of Total Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program
Sprague	460.8	*	0.8%
Stafford	1,556.67	*	0.3%
Stamford	15,587.84	99	0.6%
Sterling	531.29	19	3.6%
Stonington	2,198.08	7	0.3%
Stratford	7,125.91	54	0.8%
Suffield	2,146.91	53	2.5%
Thomaston	983.61	17	1.7%
Thompson	1,043	27	2.6%
Tolland	2,552.61	*	0.3%
Torrington	4,351.45	100	2.4%
Trumbull	6,576.26	146	2.2%
Union	90	0	0.0%
Vernon	3,411.33	51	1.5%
Voluntown	368.62	*	1.1%
Wallingford	5,939	128	2.2%
Warren	138.41	6	4.3%
Washington	275.78	*	1.4%
Waterbury	18,426.87	25	0.1%
Waterford	2,800.24	*	0.1%
Watertown	2,805.18	34	1.2%
Westbrook	742.26	*	0.5%
West Hartford	10,007.85	*	0.0%
West Haven	6,952.01	46	0.7%
Weston	2,310.86	0	0.0%
Westport	5,588.43	0	0.0%
Wethersfield	3,869.7	*	0.1%
Willington	662.11	6	0.9%
Wilton	4,035.65	0	0.0%
Winchester	1,137.9	35	3.1%
Windham	3,312.16	83	2.5%
Windsor	3,954.38	*	0.1%
Windsor Locks	1,612.24	21	1.3%
Wolcott	2,469.97	10	0.4%
Woodbridge	1,521.84	*	0.5%

Town	Preliminary October 2017 Resident Student Count	Estimated Number of Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program	Estimated Percentage of Total Students Sent to Vo-Ag Program
Woodbury	1,136.02	58	5.1%
Woodstock	1,313.18	7	0.5%

Endnotes

- ¹ Connecticut School Finance Project. (2018). The Funding Formulas. Retrieved from <http://ctschoolfinance.org/obstacles-to-equity/formulas>.
- ² Connecticut State Department of Education. (2019). *Agricultural Science and Technology Education in Connecticut*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Academic-Office/ag_science/Ag_sci_overview.pdf?la=en.
- ³ Enrollment data provided to the Connecticut School Finance Project by the Connecticut State Department of Education.
- ⁴ Regional School District 12. (n.d.). Shepaug Valley Regional Agriscience: Frequently Asked Questions. Retrieved from <https://www.region-12.org/agriscience>.
- ⁵ Connecticut State Department of Education. (2018). *A Summary Report on the Five-Year Follow-up Study of Agricultural Science and Technology Education Graduates: Class of 2012*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Board/BoardMaterials110718/Report_on_Agricultural_Science_and_Technology_Education_Graduates_Five_Years_After_Graduation.pdf?la=en.
- ⁶ Connecticut State Department of Education, Division of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Bureau of Vocational Services. (1992). *Agriculture Education in Connecticut: A Summary Report*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from <http://ctschoolfinance.org/assets/uploads/files/Agriculture-Education-in-Connecticut.pdf>
- ⁷ Moran, J.D. (2018). *Issue Brief: Public Schools of Choice (2018-R-0286)*. Hartford, CT: Office of Legislative Research. Retrieved from <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2018/rpt/pdf/2018-R-0286.pdf>.
- ⁸ Connecticut State Department of Education, Division of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Bureau of Vocational Services. (1992). *Agriculture Education in Connecticut: A Summary Report*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from <http://ctschoolfinance.org/assets/uploads/files/Agriculture-Education-in-Connecticut.pdf>
- ⁹ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-6.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a).
- ¹⁵ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(a).
- ¹⁶ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-66.
- ¹⁷ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a).
- ¹⁸ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(a).
- ¹⁹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(a).
- ²⁰ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-1.
- ²¹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 170, § 10-220d.
- ²² Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(d).
- ²³ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65.
- ²⁴ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(b).
- ²⁵ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-7.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-64-2.
- ²⁸ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-4.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-8.
- ³¹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65b.
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65a(b).
- ³⁴ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-64-1.
- ³⁵ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65a(a).
- ³⁶ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-262f(22).

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- ³⁷ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a)(2).
- ³⁸ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(c)(1).
- ³⁹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, §§ 10-65(c)(2)(A-D).
- ⁴⁰ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(c)(3).
- ⁴¹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(d)(1).
- ⁴² Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(d)(2).
- ⁴³ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65.
- ⁴⁴ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(f).
- ⁴⁵ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(b).
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁷ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-262f(9).
- ⁴⁸ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65 (b)(1).
- ⁴⁹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(b)(2).
- ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*
- ⁵¹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a).
- ⁵² Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 173, § 10-287i.
- ⁵³ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a)(1).
- ⁵⁴ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a)(1)(B).
- ⁵⁵ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a)(1)(A).
- ⁵⁶ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(d).
- ⁵⁷ Lembo, K. (2018). *Annual Report of the State Comptroller, FY 2018*. Hartford, CT: State of Connecticut, Office of the State Comptroller. Retrieved from <https://www.osc.ct.gov/reports/annual/2018/Annual2018.pdf>.
- ⁵⁸ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(d).
- ⁵⁹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-97(e).
- ⁶⁰ State of Connecticut, Office of the State Comptroller. (n.d.). Open Budget: Vocational Agriculture Program 2014-2018 Budgeted Amounts. Retrieved from <http://openbudget.ct.gov/>.
- ⁶¹ Enrollment data provided to the Connecticut School Finance Project by the Connecticut State Department of Education.
- ⁶² *Ibid.*
- ⁶³ Connecticut State Department of Education. (2015). *Data Suppression Guidelines*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from <http://edsight.ct.gov/relatedreports/BDCRE%20Data%20Suppression%20Rules.pdf>.
- ⁶⁴ Enrollment data provided to the Connecticut School Finance Project by the Connecticut State Department of Education.