

board, alone or in connection with a logo or mascot, is ambiguous as to whether it is race-based. The state superintendent shall do all of the following:

(a) Notify the school board of the receipt of the complaint and of the state superintendent's determination regarding whether the use of the nickname or team name is ambiguous as to whether it is race-based and direct the school board to submit, if applicable, any of the information under sub. (1m) (a).

(b) Except as provided in sub. (1m), schedule a contested case hearing within 45 days after the complaint is filed.

(1m) (a) The state superintendent may determine that no contested case hearing is necessary or that a hearing date may be postponed for the purpose of obtaining additional information from the school board if, no later than 10 days after being notified of the receipt of the complaint, the school board submits evidence to the state superintendent that demonstrates all of the following:

1. The nickname, logo, mascot, or team name that is used by the school board and that is the basis of the complaint is a reference to or depiction or portrayal of or the name of a specific, federally recognized, American Indian tribe.

2. The federally recognized American Indian tribe under subd. 1. has granted approval to the school board to refer to or depict or portray the tribe in a nickname, logo, or mascot or to use the name of the tribe as a team name in the specific manner used by the school board and has not rescinded that approval.

3. The use of the nickname, logo, mascot, or team name that has been approved by the tribe as provided in subd. 2. is the use to which the school district resident objects in the complaint filed under sub. (1).

(b) If the state superintendent does any of the following, the state superintendent shall notify the school district resident who filed the complaint under sub. (1) and the school board of his or her decision in writing:

1. Determines that a contested case hearing is not necessary. A decision under this subdivision is subject to judicial review under ch. 227.

2. Postpones a hearing date as provided in par. (a).

(2) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), at the hearing, the school board has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the use of the race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name does not promote discrimination, pupil harassment, or stereotyping, as defined by the state superintendent by rule.

(b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., if the state superintendent determined under sub. (1) that the use of a nickname or team name by a school board is ambiguous as to whether it is race-based, the use of the nickname or team name by the school board shall be presumed to be not race-based and at the hearing the school district resident who filed the complaint under sub. (1) has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the use of the nickname or team name by the school board promotes discrimination, pupil harassment, or stereotyping, as defined by the state superintendent by rule.

2. If the state superintendent determined under sub. (1) that the use of a nickname or team name by a school board is ambiguous as to whether it is race-based but that the use of the nickname or team name in connection with a logo or mascot is race-based, at the hearing the school board has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the use of the nickname or team name in connection with the logo or mascot does not promote discrimination, pupil harassment, or stereotyping, as defined by the state superintendent by rule.

(3) (a) The state superintendent shall issue a decision and order within 45 days after the hearing. If the state superintendent finds that the use of the race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name does not promote discrimination, pupil harassment, or stereotyping, the state superintendent shall dismiss the complaint. Except as provided in pars. (b) and (d), if the state superintendent finds that the use of the race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name promotes discrimination, pupil harassment, or stereo-

typing, the state superintendent shall order the school board to terminate its use of the race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name within 12 months after issuance of the order.

(b) 1. In this paragraph, "extenuating circumstances" includes circumstances in which the costs of compliance with an order issued under par. (a) pose an undue financial burden on the school district and circumstances in which the work or the requirements for bidding a contract to complete the work required to bring the school district into compliance with the order issued under par. (a) cannot be completed within 12 months after the issuance of the order.

2. a. If, at the hearing under sub. (2) or after a decision and order have been issued under par. (a), the school board presents evidence to the state superintendent that extenuating circumstances render full compliance with the decision and order within 12 months after the issuance of that decision and order impossible or impracticable, the state superintendent may issue an order to extend the time within which the school board must terminate its use of the race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name. Except as provided in subd. 2. b., the extension may not exceed 24 months and shall apply only to those portions of the decision and order to which extenuating circumstances apply.

b. The state superintendent may extend the time granted to a school board under subd. 2. a. if the school board presents evidence to the state superintendent that compliance with a portion of the decision and order issued under par. (a) may be accomplished through a regularly scheduled maintenance program and that the cost of compliance with that portion of the decision and order exceeds \$5,000. The extension granted under this subd. 2. b. may not exceed 96 months and applies only to that portion of the decision and order with which compliance will be accomplished through the regularly scheduled maintenance program and that costs more than \$5,000.

(c) Decisions of the state superintendent under this subsection are subject to judicial review under ch. 227.

(d) No school district required by a decision and order issued under this subsection on or before July 1, 2011, to terminate the use of a race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name shall be required to comply with the terms of that decision and order until January 15, 2013.

(3m) A pupil attending a public school in a nonresident school district under s. 118.51 may not file a complaint under sub. (1) in which the pupil objects to the use of a race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name by the school board of the nonresident school district.

(4) The state superintendent shall promulgate rules necessary to implement and administer this section.

(5) Any school board that uses a race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name in violation of sub. (3) shall forfeit not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Each day of use of the race-based nickname, logo, mascot, or team name in violation of sub. (3) constitutes a separate violation.

History: 2009 a. 250; 2011 a. 32.

Cross-reference: See also ch. PI 45, Wis. adm. code.

118.135 Eye examinations and evaluations. (1) Beginning in the 2002–03 school year, each school board and each charter school shall request each pupil entering kindergarten to provide evidence that the pupil has had his or her eyes examined by an optometrist licensed under ch. 449 or evaluated by a physician licensed under ch. 448.

(2) A pupil who complies with a request under sub. (1) shall provide evidence of an eye examination or evaluation by December 31 following the pupil's enrollment in kindergarten. The school board or charter school shall provide pupils with the form distributed by the department of safety and professional services under s. 440.03 (16) for that purpose.

(3) To the extent feasible, the medical examining board and the optometry examining board shall encourage physicians and optometrists, for the purpose of this section, to conduct free eye

examinations or evaluations of pupils who are in financial need and do not have insurance coverage for eye examinations or evaluations.

History: 2001 a. 16; 2011 a. 32.

118.14 Age of pupils; phase in of 4-year-old kindergarten. (1) Except as provided in s. 120.12 (25):

(a) No child may be admitted to a 4-year-old kindergarten unless he or she is 4 years old on or before September 1 in the year that he or she proposes to enter school.

(b) No child may be admitted to a 5-year-old kindergarten unless he or she is 5 years old on or before September 1 in the year he or she proposes to enter school.

(c) No child may be admitted to the 1st grade unless he or she is 6 years old, on or before September 1 in the year he or she proposes to enter school.

(2) A resident over 20 years of age may be admitted to school when in the judgment of the school board the resident will not interfere with the pupils of school age.

(3) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), if a school board establishes a 4-year-old kindergarten program, the program shall be available to all pupils eligible for the program under sub. (1) (a) or s. 120.12 (25).

(b) A school board that was operating a 4-year-old kindergarten program in the 2007–08 school year that did not comply with par. (a) shall make a 4-year-old kindergarten program available to all pupils eligible for the program under sub. (1) (a) or s. 120.12 (25) by the beginning of the 2013–14 school year.

History: 1977 c. 418, 429; 1983 a. 36; 1985 a. 29; 1997 a. 240; 2007 a. 226.

118.145 Admission to high school. (1) The school board of a district operating high school grades shall determine the minimum standards for admission to high school.

(2) A certificate or diploma or other written evidence issued by a school board showing that the pupil has completed the course of study in the elementary grades of the school district in which the pupil resides shall entitle the pupil to admission to high school. Such certificate or diploma or a certified copy thereof or a certified copy of a list of graduates shall be filed with the school district clerk of the school district operating the high school.

(3) If the superintendent of a private school or of a tribal school files with the department the course of study for elementary grades prescribed by such school and if such course of study is substantially equivalent to the course of study prepared for elementary grades by the department, a certificate or diploma or other written evidence issued by the superintendent of the private school or tribal school showing that the pupil has completed such course of study shall entitle the pupil to admission to a public high school. The certificate or diploma or a certified copy thereof or a certified copy of a list of graduates shall be filed with the school district clerk of the school district operating the high school.

(4) The school board of a school district operating high school grades shall allow a pupil enrolled in a private school or a pupil enrolled in a tribal school, who has met the standards for admission to high school under sub. (1), to take up to 2 courses during each school semester if the pupil resides in the school district in which the public school is located and if the school board determines that there is sufficient space in the classroom.

History: 1975 c. 39, 199; 1995 a. 27 s. 9145 (1); 1997 a. 27, 240; 2009 a. 302; 2013 a. 20.

118.15 Compulsory school attendance. (1) (a) Except as provided under pars. (b) to (d) and (g) and sub. (4), unless the child is excused under sub. (3) or has graduated from high school, any person having under control a child who is between the ages of 6 and 18 years shall cause the child to attend school regularly during the full period and hours, religious holidays excepted, that the public, private, or tribal school in which the child should be enrolled is in session until the end of the school term, quarter or semester of the school year in which the child becomes 18 years of age.

(am) Except as provided under par. (d), unless the child is excused under sub. (3), any person having under his or her control a child who is enrolled in 5-year-old kindergarten shall cause the child to attend school regularly, religious holidays excepted, during the full period and hours that kindergarten is in session at the public or private school in which the child is enrolled until the end of the school term.

(b) Upon the child's request of the school board and with the written approval of the child's parent or guardian, any child who is 16 years of age or over and a child at risk, as defined in s. 118.153 (1) (a), may attend, in lieu of high school or on a part-time basis, a technical college if the child and his or her parent or guardian agree, in writing, that the child will participate in a program leading to the child's high school graduation. The district board of the technical college district in which the child resides shall admit the child. Every technical college district board shall offer day class programs satisfactory to meet the requirements of this paragraph and s. 118.33 (3m) as a condition to the receipt of any state aid.

(c) 1. Upon the child's request and with the written approval of the child's parent or guardian, any child who is 16 years of age may be excused by the school board from regular school attendance if the child and his or her parent or guardian agree, in writing, that the child will participate in a program or curriculum modification under par. (d) leading to the child's high school graduation.

2. Upon the child's request and with the written approval of the child's parent or guardian, any child who is 17 years of age or over may be excused by the school board from regular school attendance if the child and his or her parent or guardian agree, in writing, that the child will participate in a program or curriculum modification under par. (d) leading to the child's high school graduation or leading to a high school equivalency diploma under s. 115.29 (4).

3. Prior to a child's admission to a program leading to the child's high school graduation or a high school equivalency program under par. (b) or subd. 1. or 2., the child, his or her parent or guardian, the school board and a representative of the high school equivalency program or program leading to the child's high school graduation shall enter into a written agreement. The written agreement shall state the services to be provided, the time period needed to complete the high school equivalency program or program leading to the child's high school graduation and how the performance of the pupil will be monitored. The agreement shall be monitored by the school board on a regular basis, but in no case shall the agreement be monitored less frequently than once per semester. If the school board determines that a child is not complying with the agreement, the school board shall notify the child, his or her parent or guardian and the high school equivalency program or program leading to the child's high school graduation that the agreement may be modified or suspended in 30 days.

(cm) 1. Upon the child's request and with the approval of the child's parent or guardian, any child who is 17 years of age or over shall be excused by the school board from regular school attendance if the child began a program leading to a high school equivalency diploma in a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in s. 938.02 (10p), a secured residential care center for children and youth, as defined in s. 938.02 (15g), a juvenile detention facility, as defined in s. 938.02 (10r), or a juvenile portion of a county jail, and the child and his or her parent or guardian agree under subd. 2. that the child will continue to participate in such a program. For purposes of this subdivision, a child is considered to have begun a program leading to a high school equivalency diploma if the child has received a passing score on a minimum of one of the 5 content area tests given under the general educational development test or has demonstrated under a course of study meeting the standards established under s. 115.29 (4) for the granting of a declaration of equivalency to high school graduation a level of proficiency in a minimum of one of the 5 content areas specified in s. 118.33 (1) (a) 1. that is equivalent to the level of proficiency that