

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This subchapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this part", meaning part A of title II of Pub. L. 93-380, Aug. 21, 1974, 88 Stat. 519, which is classified generally to this subchapter.

SUBCHAPTER II—ASSIGNMENT AND  
TRANSPORTATION OF STUDENTS

**§ 1751. Prohibition against assignment or transportation of students to overcome racial imbalance**

No provision of this Act shall be construed to require the assignment or transportation of students or teachers in order to overcome racial imbalance.

(Pub. L. 93-380, title II, §251, Aug. 21, 1974, 88 Stat. 519.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 93-380, Aug. 21, 1974, 88 Stat. 484, as amended, known as the Education Amendments of 1974. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1974 Amendment note set out under section 6301 of this title and Tables.

**§ 1752. Appeals from Federal district court transfer or transportation orders affecting school attendance areas and achieving balancing of students; postponement of Federal court orders pending exercise of appellate remedy; expiration of section**

Notwithstanding any other law or provision of law, in the case of any order on the part of any United States district court which requires the transfer or transportation of any student or students from any school attendance area prescribed by competent State or local authority for the purposes of achieving a balance among students with respect to race, sex, religion, or socioeconomic status, the effectiveness of such order shall be postponed until all appeals in connection with such order have been exhausted or, in the event no appeals are taken, until the time for such appeals has expired. This section shall expire at midnight on June 30, 1978.

(Pub. L. 93-380, title II, §253, Aug. 21, 1974, 88 Stat. 519.)

**§ 1753. Uniform rules of evidence requirement**

The rules of evidence required to prove that State or local authorities are practicing racial discrimination in assigning students to public schools shall be uniform throughout the United States.

(Pub. L. 93-380, title II, §254, Aug. 21, 1974, 88 Stat. 520.)

**§ 1754. Provisions respecting transportation of pupils to achieve racial balance and judicial power to insure compliance with constitutional standards applicable to the entire United States**

The proviso of section 407(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000c-6(a)] providing in substance that no court or official of the United States shall be empowered to issue any order seeking to achieve a racial balance in any

school by requiring the transportation of pupils or students from one school to another or one school district to another in order to achieve such racial balance, or otherwise enlarge the existing power of the court to insure compliance with constitutional standards shall apply to all public school pupils and to every public school system, public school and public school board, as defined by title IV [42 U.S.C. 2000c et seq.], under all circumstances and conditions and at all times in every State, district, territory, Commonwealth, or possession of the United States, regardless of whether the residence of such public school pupils or the principal offices of such public school system, public school or public school board is situated in the northern, eastern, western, or southern part of the United States.

(Pub. L. 93-380, title II, §255, Aug. 21, 1974, 88 Stat. 520.)

**§ 1755. Additional priority of remedies after finding of de jure segregation**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after June 30, 1974 no court of the United States shall order the implementation of any plan to remedy a finding of de jure segregation which involves the transportation of students, unless the court first finds that all alternative remedies are inadequate.

(Pub. L. 93-380, title II, §256, Aug. 21, 1974, 88 Stat. 520.)

**§ 1756. Remedies with respect to school district lines**

In the formulation of remedies under this chapter the lines drawn by a State subdividing its territory into separate school districts, shall not be ignored or altered except where it is established that the lines were drawn, or maintained or crossed for the purpose, and had the effect of segregating children among public schools on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin, or where it is established that, as a result of discriminatory actions within the school districts, the lines have had the effect of segregating children among public schools on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin.

(Pub. L. 93-380, title II, §257, Aug. 21, 1974, 88 Stat. 520.)

**§ 1757. Prohibition of forced busing during school year**

**(a) Congressional findings**

The Congress finds that—

(1) the forced transportation of elementary and secondary school students in implementation of the constitutional requirement for the desegregation of such schools is controversial and difficult under the best planning and administration; and

(2) the forced transportation of elementary and secondary school students after the commencement of an academic school year is educationally unsound and administratively inefficient.