AN ACT CONCERNING TECHNICAL CHANGES TO THE STATUTES REGARDING PERSONS WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISABILITIES AND PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 17a-465 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

The superintendent or director of any state-operated facility within the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services and the State Traffic Commission, may prohibit, limit, restrict or regulate the parking of vehicles, may determine speed limits, may restrict roads or portions thereof to one-way traffic and may designate the location of crosswalks on any portion of any road or highway upon the grounds of the respective facilities, and may erect and maintain signs designating such prohibitions or restrictions. [Security officers or institutional patrolmen] Agency police appointed to act as state policemen on [state institution] the grounds of state-operated facilities under the provisions of section 29-18 may arrest or issue summons for violation of such restrictions or prohibitions. Any person who fails to
comply with any such prohibition or restriction shall be fined not more
than twenty-five dollars, and the court or traffic or parking authority
having jurisdiction of traffic or parking violations in the town in which
such facility is located shall have jurisdiction over violations of this
section.

Sec. 2. Section 17a-467 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(a) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services [, with the approval of the State Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services, shall promulgate regulations under which] may allow any physician or psychiatrist licensed to practice in this state [may] to conduct private treatment of any of his patients who have been admitted to any of the facilities of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. Any such private treatment carried out in any of said facilities shall be conducted jointly with the staff of the facility and shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent or director of the facility who shall retain ultimate responsibility for the care and treatment of all patients under his control.

(b) Any patient, or the family or guardian of, or any other person having legal responsibility for, such patient who, while such patient is in a facility of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, engages the private services of a physician or psychiatrist under subsection (a) of this section shall be responsible for and pay all fees and other charges of such physician or psychiatrist for such services. If the superintendent or director of a facility of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services gives his consent for a patient, under his care, to obtain and receive any such private treatment while the patient is in the facility, such consent shall not confer any responsibility or otherwise impose any liability on the department or on any other state department or agency for the treatment, fees or other charges of any such physician or psychiatrist.

Sec. 3. Section 17a-474 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

Whenever any person has been committed by any court to any state hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, [or other humane institution,] the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services or the Commissioner of Children and Families, as the case may be, or any person interested may, at any time thereafter, make application to the court making the order of commitment for a revocation or modification of such order or of the terms and conditions thereof. Such court shall thereupon order such notice of the time and place of hearing thereon as it deems advisable, shall hear and determine such application and may thereupon revoke, modify or affirm such order, and the action of the court thereon shall be subject to appeal as in other cases. Any [inmate of a state institution] individual receiving care in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities [or for epileptic or mentally retarded] may be transferred to any other state [institution] hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities [or for epileptic or mentally retarded] by order of the court making the original commitment of such [inmate] individual, upon application in writing by the superintendent of the [institution] hospital from which such transfer is to be made. Such court shall transmit copies of such order forthwith to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services or the Commissioner of Children and Families, as the case may be, and the [institution] hospital from which transfer is made shall pay all costs of such order and transfer. Said [commissioner] commissioners may at any time cause an [inmate of one] individual receiving care in a state hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities to be removed to another state hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as the circumstances or necessities of the case may require.

Sec. 4. Section 17a-484a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(a) As used in this section:
(1) "Eligible households" means persons or families who are affected by psychiatric disabilities or [chemical dependency] substance use disorder, or both, and who are homeless or at risk of homelessness;

(2) "Homeless or at risk of homelessness" means (A) living on the streets or in shelters, (B) coming out of homeless programs or transitional housing and having no permanent housing, (C) living in unsafe or abusive environments, (D) paying more than fifty per cent of income for rent, (E) living in overcrowded conditions, or (F) being in need of supportive services in order to maintain permanent housing; and

(3) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

(b) The commissioner shall implement and administer a program to provide grants-in-aid to nonprofit corporations for the purpose of providing support services to eligible households. Such services shall be designed to enable residents of eligible households to (1) obtain and keep permanent housing, (2) increase their job skills and income, and (3) achieve greater self-determination.

(c) The commissioner shall leverage funding from private and federal funding sources in providing grants-in-aid for support services under this section.

(d) The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. Section 17a-495 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(a) For the purposes of sections 17a-75 to 17a-83, inclusive, and 17a-615 to 17a-618, inclusive, the following terms shall have the following meanings: "Business day" means Monday to Friday, inclusive, except when a legal holiday falls on any such day; "hospital for psychiatric disabilities" means any public or private hospital, retreat, institution,
house or place in which any mentally ill person is received or detained as a patient, but shall not include any correctional institution of this state; "mentally ill person" means any person who has a mental or emotional condition which has substantial adverse effects on his or her ability to function and who requires care and treatment, and specifically excludes a person who is an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person, as defined in section 17a-680; "patient" means any person detained and taken care of as a mentally ill person; "keeper of a hospital for psychiatric disabilities" means any person, body of persons or corporation which has the immediate superintendence, management and control of a hospital for psychiatric disabilities and the patients therein; "support" includes all necessary food, clothing and medicine and all general expenses of maintaining state [institutions for the mentally ill hospitals for persons with psychiatric disabilities; "indigent person" means any person who has an estate insufficient, in the judgment of the Court of Probate, to provide for his or her support and has no person or persons legally liable who are able to support him or her; "dangerous to himself or herself or others" means there is a substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by an individual upon his or her own person or upon another person, and "gravely disabled" means that a person, as a result of mental or emotional impairment, is in danger of serious harm as a result of an inability or failure to provide for his or her own basic human needs such as essential food, clothing, shelter or safety and that hospital treatment is necessary and available and that such person is mentally incapable of determining whether or not to accept such treatment because his judgment is impaired by his psychiatric disabilities. "Respondent" means a person who is alleged to be mentally ill and for whom an application for commitment to a [mental institution hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities has been filed; "voluntary patient" means any patient sixteen years of age or older who applies in writing to and is admitted to a hospital for psychiatric disabilities as a mentally ill person or any patient under sixteen years of age whose parent or legal guardian applies in writing to such hospital for admission of such patient; "involuntary patient" means any patient hospitalized pursuant
to an order of a judge of the Probate Court after an appropriate hearing or a patient hospitalized for emergency diagnosis, observation or treatment upon certification of a qualified physician.

(b) For the purposes of sections 17a-450 to 17a-484, inclusive, 17a-495 to 17a-528, inclusive, 17a-540 to 17a-550, inclusive, and 17a-560 to 17a-576, inclusive, the following terms shall have the following meanings: "Business day" means Monday to Friday, inclusive, except when a legal holiday falls on any such day; "hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities" means any public or private hospital, retreat, institution, house or place in which any person with psychiatric disabilities is received or detained as a patient, but shall not include any correctional institution of this state; "patient" means any person detained and taken care of as a person with psychiatric disabilities; "keeper of a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities" means any person, body of persons or corporation which has the immediate superintendence, management and control of a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities and the patients therein; "support" includes all necessary food, clothing and medicine and all general expenses of maintaining state [institutions] hospitals for [the] persons with psychiatric disabilities; "indigent person" means any person who has an estate insufficient, in the judgment of the Court of Probate, to provide for his or her support and has no person or persons legally liable who are able to support him or her; "dangerous to himself or herself or others" means there is a substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by an individual upon his or her own person or upon another person; "gravely disabled" means that a person, as a result of mental or emotional impairment, is in danger of serious harm as a result of an inability or failure to provide for his or her own basic human needs such as essential food, clothing, shelter or safety and that hospital treatment is necessary and available and that such person is mentally incapable of determining whether or not to accept such treatment because his judgment is impaired by his psychiatric disabilities; "respondent" means a person who is alleged to have psychiatric disabilities and for whom an application for commitment
to [an institution] a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities has been filed; "voluntary patient" means any patient sixteen years of age or older who applies in writing to and is admitted to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities as a person with psychiatric disabilities or any patient under sixteen years of age whose parent or legal guardian applies in writing to such hospital for admission of such patient; and "involuntary patient" means any patient hospitalized pursuant to an order of a judge of the Probate Court after an appropriate hearing or a patient hospitalized for emergency diagnosis, observation or treatment upon certification of a qualified physician.

(c) For the purposes of sections 17a-495 to 17a-528, inclusive, "person with psychiatric disabilities" means any person who has a mental or emotional condition which has substantial adverse effects on his or her ability to function and who requires care and treatment, and specifically excludes a person who is an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person, as defined in section 17a-680.

(d) For the purposes of sections 17a-452 to 17a-454, inclusive, 17a-456, 17a-458 to 17a-464, inclusive, 17a-466 to 17a-469, inclusive, 17a-471, 17a-474, 17a-476 to 17a-484, inclusive, 17a-540 to 17a-550, inclusive, 17a-560 to 17a-576, inclusive, and 17a-615 to 17a-618, inclusive, "person with psychiatric disabilities" means any person who has a mental or emotional condition which has substantial adverse effects on his or her ability to function and who requires care and treatment, and specifically includes a person who is an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person, as defined in section 17a-680.

Sec. 6. Subsection (c) of section 17a-506 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(c) Any person for whom a conservator of the person has been appointed in accordance with sections 45a-644 to 45a-662, inclusive, may request admission to a hospital for psychiatric disabilities and
such hospital may admit such person. The hospital shall notify the conservator and the probate court which appointed the conservator of the admission [within] not later than five business days [of] after such admission. The probate court shall, [within] not later than ten business days after such notice, appoint a physician who is a psychiatrist from the [panel] list provided by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services as set forth in subsection (c) of section 17a-498, as amended by this act. The physician shall examine the patient within ten business days of his appointment to determine if the patient has given informed consent to his or her hospitalization. The physician shall make a report forthwith to the court. If the court concludes that the patient did not give informed consent to the hospitalization, the court, on its own motion, may proceed in the manner provided in subsections (a), (b), (c) and (f) of section 17a-498, as amended by this act. All costs and expenses, including Probate Court entry fees, shall be paid by the patient or, if he has a conservator of the estate, by such conservator.

Sec. 7. Subsection (c) of section 17a-498 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(c) The court shall require the certificates, signed under penalty of false statement, of at least two impartial physicians selected by the court, one of whom shall be a practicing psychiatrist, both of whom shall be licensed to practice medicine in the state of Connecticut and shall have been practitioners of medicine at least one year and shall not be connected with the hospital for psychiatric disabilities to which the application is being made, or related by blood or marriage to the applicant, or to the respondent. Such certificates shall indicate that they have personally examined such person within ten days of such hearing. The court shall appoint such physicians from a [panel] list of physicians and psychiatrists provided by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services and such appointments shall be made in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Probate Court Administrator in accordance with section 45a-77. Each such
physician shall make a report on a separate form provided for that purpose by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and shall answer such questions as may be set forth on such form as fully and completely as reasonably possible. Such form shall include, but not be limited to, questions relating to the specific psychiatric disabilities alleged, whether or not the respondent is dangerous to himself or herself or others, whether or not such illness has resulted or will result in serious disruption of the respondent's mental and behavioral functioning, whether or not hospital treatment is both necessary and available, whether or not less restrictive placement is recommended and available and whether or not respondent is incapable of understanding the need to accept the recommended treatment on a voluntary basis. Any such physician shall state upon the form the reasons for his or her opinions. Such respondent or his or her counsel shall have the right to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses who testify at any hearing on the application. If such respondent notifies the court not less than three days before the hearing that he or she wishes to cross-examine the examining physicians, the court shall order such physicians to appear. The court shall cause a recording of the testimony of such hearing to be made, to be transcribed only in the event of an appeal from the decree rendered hereunder. A copy of such transcript shall be furnished without charge to any appellant whom the Court of Probate finds unable to pay for the same. The cost of such transcript shall be paid from funds appropriated to the Judicial Department. If, on such hearing, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person complained of has psychiatric disabilities and is dangerous to himself or herself or others or gravely disabled, it shall make an order for his or her commitment, considering whether or not a less restrictive placement is available, to a hospital for psychiatric disabilities to be named in such order, there to be confined for the period of the duration of such psychiatric disabilities or until he or she is discharged or converted to voluntary status pursuant to section 17a-506 in due course of law. Such court order shall further command some suitable person to convey such person to such hospital for psychiatric disabilities and deliver
him or her, with a copy of such order and of such certificates, to the
keeper thereof. In appointing a person to execute such order, the court
shall give preference to a near relative or friend of the person with
psychiatric disabilities, so far as it deems it practicable and judicious.
Notice of any action taken by the court shall be given to the
respondent and his or her attorney, if any, in such manner as the court
concludes would be appropriate under the circumstances.

Sec. 8. Section 17a-509 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

The superintendent or director of any state-operated facility, as
defined in subsection (c) of section 17a-458, may place any person with
psychiatric disabilities committed to such state-operated facility, if
such person is no longer in need of active psychiatric treatment in such
state-operated facility, in a private boarding home for mental patients
licensed by the Department of Public Health in accordance with sections 19a-490 to 19a-503, inclusive, or a chronic and convalescent hospital, provided such person shall, despite such transfer, remain subject to the medical supervision of the superintendent or director of such state-operated facility, and such superintendent or director may, if medically indicated, order and provide for the return of any such patient to such state-operated facility, subject to any limitations of the term of commitment contained in the order of commitment under which such patient was committed to such state-operated facility. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who is under a term of imprisonment or who has not met the requirements of the condition of release set to provide the reasonable assurance of such person's appearance in court.

Sec. 9. Section 17a-523 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

Any judge of the Superior Court, on information to him that any
person is unjustly deprived of his liberty by being detained or confined
in any hospital for psychiatric disabilities, or in any place for the
detention or confinement of persons with psychiatric disabilities, or in
custody and control of any individual under an order of a court of
probate, may appoint a commission of not fewer than two persons,
who, at a time and place appointed by them, shall hear any evidence
offered [touching] regarding the case. Such commission need not
summon the party claimed to be unjustly confined before it, but shall
have one or more private interviews with him and shall also make
inquiries of the physicians and other persons having charge of such
place of detention or confinement, and within a reasonable time
thereafter report to such judge the facts and its opinion thereon. If, in
its opinion, such person is not legally detained or confined in such
place, or is cured, or his confinement is no longer beneficial or
advisable, such judge shall order his discharge; but no commission
shall be appointed with reference to the same person more often than
once in six months. The judge before whom any of the proceedings
provided for in this section are had may tax reasonable costs at his
discretion.

Sec. 10. Section 17a-565 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

There shall be an advisory board for the division, constituted as
follows: The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services,
three physicians licensed to practice in this state, two of whom shall be
psychiatrists, two attorneys of this state, at least one of whom shall be
in active practice and have at least five years' experience in the trial of
criminal cases, one licensed psychologist with experience in clinical
psychology, one [social worker who is masters level or higher] licensed
clinical social worker, and one person actively engaged in business
who shall have at least ten years' experience in business management.
Annually, on October first, the Governor shall appoint a member or
members to replace those whose terms expire for terms of five years
each. The board shall elect a chairman and a secretary, who shall keep
full and accurate minutes of its meetings and preserve the same. The
board shall meet at the call of the chairman at least quarterly. Members
of the board shall receive no compensation for their duties as such but
shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in the course of
their duties. Said board shall confer with the staff of the division and
give general consultative and advisory services on problems and
matters relating to its work. On any matter relating to the work of the
division, the board may also confer with the warden or superintendent
of the affected Connecticut correctional institution.

Sec. 11. Subsection (d) of section 17a-683 of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective
October 1, 2009):

(d) If the medical officer determines that the person requires
inpatient treatment, the person shall be (1) admitted to, referred to or
detained at a treatment facility that provides medical treatment for
detoxification or a hospital, or (2) committed to a treatment facility
operated by the Department of [Public] Mental Health and Addiction
Services for emergency treatment pursuant to the provisions of section
17a-684. A person treated under subdivision (1) of this subsection shall
be admitted as a voluntary patient, or, if necessary, detained for
necessary treatment. If such person is referred to another treatment
facility or another hospital, the referring facility or hospital shall
arrange for his transportation.

Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 17a-450a of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective
October 1, 2009):

(b) The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services shall
constitute a successor department to the addiction services component
of the Department of Public Health and Addiction Services. Whenever
the words "Commissioner of Public Health and Addiction Services" are
used or referred to in the following general statutes, the words
"Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services" shall be
substituted in lieu thereof and whenever the words "Department of
Public Health and Addiction Services" are used or referred to in the
following general statutes, the words "Department of Mental Health
and Addiction Services" shall be substituted in lieu thereof: 4a-12, 17a-3, 17a-670 to 17a-676, inclusive, 17a-678 to 17a-682, inclusive, 17a-684 to 17a-687, inclusive, 17a-691, 17a-694, 17a-710, 17a-712, 17a-713, 19a-89c, 20-74o, 20-74p, 20-74q, 21a-274a, 54-36i and 54-56g.

Sec. 13. Subsection (c) of section 17a-673 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(c) The department shall provide for adequate and appropriate treatment for alcohol-dependent persons, drug-dependent persons and intoxicated persons admitted under sections [17a-465a and] 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive. Treatment may not be provided at a correctional institution except for inmates.

Sec. 14. Section 17a-680 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

For purposes of sections [17a-465a,] 17a-673, [and] 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive, and subsection (d) of section 17a-484:

(1) "Alcohol-dependent person" means a person who has a psychoactive substance dependence on alcohol as that condition is defined in the most recent edition of the American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders";

(2) "Business day" means Monday to Friday, inclusive, except when a legal holiday falls on any such day;

(3) "Department" means the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services;

(4) "Dangerous to himself" means there is a substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by a person on himself;

(5) "Dangerous to others" means there is a substantial risk that physical harm will be inflicted by a person on another person;
(6) "Drug or drugs" means a controlled drug as defined in section 21a-240;

(7) "Drug-dependent person" means a person who has a psychoactive substance dependence on drugs as that condition is defined in the most recent edition of the American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders";

(8) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services;

(9) "Gravely disabled" means a condition in which a person, as a result of the use of alcohol or drugs on a periodic or continuous basis, is in danger of serious physical harm because (A) he is not providing for his essential needs such as food, clothing, shelter, vital medical care, or safety, (B) he needs, but is not receiving, inpatient treatment for alcohol dependency or drug dependency and (C) he is incapable of determining whether to accept such treatment because his judgment is impaired;

(10) "Hospital" means an establishment licensed under the provisions of sections 19a-490 to 19a-503, inclusive, for the lodging, care and treatment of persons suffering from disease or other abnormal physical or mental conditions, and includes inpatient psychiatric services in general hospitals;

(11) "Incapacitated by alcohol" means a condition in which a person as a result of the use of alcohol has his judgment so impaired that he is incapable of realizing and making a rational decision with respect to his need for treatment;

(12) "Incompetent person" means a person who has been adjudged incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(13) "Intoxicated person" means a person whose mental or physical functioning is substantially impaired as a result of the use of alcohol or drugs;
(14) "Medical officer" means a licensed physician in attendance at a treatment facility or hospital;

(15) "Respondent" means a person who is alleged to be alcohol-dependent or drug-dependent and for whom a petition for commitment or recommitment to an inpatient treatment facility has been filed;

(16) "Treatment" means any emergency, outpatient, intermediate and inpatient services and care, including diagnostic evaluation, medical, psychiatric, psychological and social services, vocational and social rehabilitation and other appropriate services, which may be extended to alcohol-dependent persons, drug-dependent persons and intoxicated persons;

(17) "Treatment facility" means (A) a facility providing treatment and operating under the direction and control of the department or (B) a private facility providing treatment and licensed under the provisions of sections 19a-490 to 19a-503, inclusive.

Sec. 15. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 17a-688 of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(a) All records maintained by the court of cases coming before it under the provisions of sections [17a-465a,] 17a-673 and 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive, shall be sealed and available only to the respondent or the respondent's counsel unless the court, after hearing held with notice to the respondent, determines such record should be disclosed for cause shown.

(b) Medical treatment facilities shall keep and submit such records of all persons examined, admitted or treated pursuant to sections [17a-465a,] 17a-673 and 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive, as may be required by the department.

Sec. 16. Section 17a-689 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(a) No medical officer or staff member of a treatment facility or hospital who submits any report or files any petition required or authorized by sections [17a-465a,] 17a-673 and 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive, shall be held to have violated any otherwise confidential relationship.

(b) Any medical officer or staff member of a treatment facility or hospital acting in compliance with sections [17a-465a,] 17a-673 and 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive, shall be deemed to be acting in the course of his official duty and shall not be criminally or civilly liable therefor.

(c) Any police officer acting in compliance with sections [17a-465a,] 17a-673 and 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive, shall be deemed to be acting in the course of official duty and shall not be criminally or civilly liable therefor.

(d) Any person who is lawfully designated to assist in protective custody and transport under the provisions of section 17a-683 shall be deemed to be acting in the course of official duty and shall not be criminally or civilly liable therefor.

(e) Any person who wilfully and knowingly causes or attempts to cause any person not an alcohol-dependent person or not a drug-dependent person to be committed pursuant to section 17a-684, or section 17a-685, or any person who knowingly makes a false statement of fact or belief in any petition, certificate or report required by sections [17a-465a,] 17a-673 and 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive, or any person who wilfully and knowingly reports falsely to any court, judge, prosecutor or law enforcement officer that any person is an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person, may be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than one thousand dollars or both.

(f) Any person who fraudulently makes application for treatment as a drug-dependent person, or who makes more than one application for
such treatment with the intent of obtaining controlled drugs in excess of that provided for a patient in treatment or to conceal or thwart a prior treatment program at another or the same treatment facility, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 17. Subsection (c) of section 17a-690 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2009):

(c) Nothing in sections [17a-465a,] 17a-673 and 17a-680 to 17a-690, inclusive, shall affect any law against driving under the influence of alcoholic liquor, or other similar offense involving the operation of a vehicle, aircraft, boat, machinery or other equipment, or regarding the sale, purchase, dispensing, possessing or use of alcoholic beverages at stated times and places or by a particular class of persons.

Sec. 18. Section 17a-465a of the general statutes is repealed. (Effective October 1, 2009)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

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