



General Assembly

February Session, 2010

Raised Bill No. 5335

LCO No. 1359

01359_____PD_

Referred to Committee on Planning and Development

Introduced by:
(PD)

**AN ACT DELAYING IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS TO RAISE
THE AGE OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION.**

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

1 Section 1. Section 46b-120 of the 2010 supplement to the general
2 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
3 (*Effective from passage*):

4 The terms used in this chapter shall, in its interpretation and in the
5 interpretation of other statutes, be defined as follows:

6 (1) "Child" means any person under sixteen years of age, except that
7 (A) for purposes of delinquency matters and proceedings, "child"
8 means any person (i) under [seventeen] sixteen years of age who has
9 not been legally emancipated, or (ii) [seventeen] sixteen years of age or
10 older who, prior to attaining [seventeen] sixteen years of age, has
11 committed a delinquent act and, subsequent to attaining [seventeen]
12 sixteen years of age, (I) violates any order of the Superior Court or any
13 condition of probation ordered by the Superior Court with respect to
14 such delinquency proceeding, or (II) wilfully fails to appear in
15 response to a summons under section 46b-133 with respect to such
16 delinquency proceeding, and (B) for purposes of family with service

17 needs matters and proceedings, child means a person under
18 [seventeen] sixteen years of age;

19 (2) (A) "Youth" means any person sixteen or seventeen years of age
20 who has not been legally emancipated, and (B) "youth in crisis" means
21 any person sixteen or seventeen years of age who has not been legally
22 emancipated and who, within the last two years, (i) has without just
23 cause run away from the parental home or other properly authorized
24 and lawful place of abode, (ii) is beyond the control of the youth's
25 parents, guardian or other custodian, or (iii) has four unexcused
26 absences from school in any one month or ten unexcused absences in
27 any school year;

28 (3) "Abused" means that a child or youth (A) has been inflicted with
29 physical injury or injuries other than by accidental means, (B) has
30 injuries that are at variance with the history given of them, or (C) is in
31 a condition that is the result of maltreatment, including, but not
32 limited to, malnutrition, sexual molestation or exploitation,
33 deprivation of necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel
34 punishment;

35 (4) A child may be found "mentally deficient" who, by reason of a
36 deficiency of intelligence that has existed from birth or from early age,
37 requires, or will require, for such child's protection or for the
38 protection of others, special care, supervision and control;

39 (5) [(A)] A child may be convicted as "delinquent" who has [(i)] (A)
40 while under sixteen years of age, violated any federal or state law or
41 municipal or local ordinance, except an ordinance regulating behavior
42 of a child in a family with service needs, [(ii)] (B) wilfully failed to
43 appear in response to a summons under section 46b-133, or at any
44 other court hearing of which the child had notice, [(iii)] (C) violated
45 any order of the Superior Court, except as provided in section 46b-148,
46 or [(iv)] (D) violated conditions of probation as ordered by the court;

47 [(B) A child may be convicted as "delinquent" who has (i) while

48 sixteen years of age, violated any federal or state law, other than (I) an
49 infraction, (II) a violation, (III) a motor vehicle offense or violation as
50 defined in chapter 248, or (IV) a violation of a municipal or local
51 ordinance, (ii) wilfully failed to appear in response to a summons
52 under section 46b-133 or at any other court hearing of which the child
53 had notice, (iii) violated any order of the Superior Court, except as
54 provided in section 46b-148, or (iv) violated conditions of probation as
55 ordered by the court;]

56 (6) A child or youth may be found "dependent" whose home is a
57 suitable one for the child or youth, except for the financial inability of
58 the child's or youth's parents, parent or guardian, or other person
59 maintaining such home, to provide the specialized care the condition
60 of the child or youth requires;

61 (7) "Family with service needs" means a family that includes a child
62 [or a youth sixteen years of age] who (A) has without just cause run
63 away from the parental home or other properly authorized and lawful
64 place of abode, (B) is beyond the control of the child's [or youth's]
65 parent, parents, guardian or other custodian, (C) has engaged in
66 indecent or immoral conduct, (D) is a truant or habitual truant or who,
67 while in school, has been continuously and overtly defiant of school
68 rules and regulations, or (E) is thirteen years of age or older and has
69 engaged in sexual intercourse with another person and such other
70 person is thirteen years of age or older and not more than two years
71 older or younger than such child; [or youth;]

72 (8) A child or youth may be found "neglected" who (A) has been
73 abandoned, (B) is being denied proper care and attention, physically,
74 educationally, emotionally or morally, (C) is being permitted to live
75 under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to the
76 well-being of the child or youth, or (D) has been abused;

77 (9) A child or youth may be found "uncared for" who is homeless or
78 whose home cannot provide the specialized care that the physical,
79 emotional or mental condition of the child or youth requires. For the

80 purposes of this section, the treatment of any child or youth by an
81 accredited Christian Science practitioner, in lieu of treatment by a
82 licensed practitioner of the healing arts, shall not of itself constitute
83 neglect or maltreatment;

84 (10) "Delinquent act" means (A) the violation by a child under the
85 age of sixteen of any federal or state law or municipal or local
86 ordinance, except an ordinance regulating behavior of a child in a
87 family with service needs, (B) [the violation by a child sixteen years of
88 age of any federal or state law, other than (i) an infraction, (ii) a
89 violation, (iii) a motor vehicle offense or violation under chapter 248,
90 or (iv) a violation of a municipal or local ordinance, (C)] wilful failure
91 of a child to appear in response to a summons under section 46b-133,
92 or at any other court hearing of which the child has notice, [(D)] (C) the
93 violation of any order of the Superior Court by a child, except as
94 provided in section 46b-148, or [(E)] (D) the violation of conditions of
95 probation by a child as ordered by the court;

96 (11) "Serious juvenile offense" means (A) the violation of, including
97 attempt or conspiracy to violate, (i) section 21a-277, 21a-278, 29-33,
98 29-34, 29-35, 53-21, 53-80a, 53-202b, 53-202c, 53-390 to 53-392, inclusive,
99 53a-54a to 53a-56a, inclusive, 53a-59 to 53a-60c, inclusive, 53a-70 to
100 53a-71, inclusive, 53a-72b, 53a-86, 53a-92 to 53a-94a, inclusive, 53a-95,
101 53a-101, 53a-102a, 53a-103a or 53a-111 to 53a-113, inclusive,
102 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122, subdivision (3) of
103 subsection (a) of section 53a-123, section 53a-134, 53a-135, 53a-136a,
104 53a-166 or 53a-167c, subsection (a) of section 53a-174, or section
105 53a-196a, 53a-211, 53a-212, 53a-216 or 53a-217b, by a child, or (ii)
106 section 53a-56b or 53a-57 by a child under sixteen years of age, or (B)
107 running away, without just cause, from any secure placement other
108 than home while referred as a delinquent child to the Court Support
109 Services Division or committed as a delinquent child to the
110 Commissioner of Children and Families for a serious juvenile offense;

111 (12) "Serious juvenile offender" means any child convicted as

112 delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense;

113 (13) "Serious juvenile repeat offender" means any child charged
114 with the commission of any felony if such child has previously been
115 convicted as delinquent or otherwise convicted at any age for two
116 violations of any provision of title 21a, 29, 53 or 53a that is designated
117 as a felony;

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

122 (15) "Drug-dependent" means a psychoactive substance dependence
123 on drugs as that condition is defined in the most recent edition of the
124 American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
125 of Mental Disorders". No child shall be classified as drug-dependent
126 who is dependent (A) upon a morphine-type substance as an incident
127 to current medical treatment of a demonstrable physical disorder other
128 than drug dependence, or (B) upon amphetamine-type, ataractic,
129 barbiturate-type, hallucinogenic or other stimulant and depressant
130 substances as an incident to current medical treatment of a
131 demonstrable physical or psychological disorder, or both, other than
132 drug dependence.

133 Sec. 2. Section 46b-121 of the 2010 supplement to the general statutes
134 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
135 *from passage*):

136 (a) (1) Juvenile matters in the civil session include all proceedings
137 concerning uncared-for, neglected or dependent children and youths
138 within this state, termination of parental rights of children committed
139 to a state agency, matters concerning families with service needs,
140 contested matters involving termination of parental rights or removal
141 of guardian transferred from the Probate Court and the emancipation
142 of minors, but does not include matters of guardianship and adoption

143 or matters affecting property rights of any child or youth over which
144 the Probate Court has jurisdiction, except that appeals from probate
145 concerning adoption, termination of parental rights and removal of a
146 parent as guardian shall be included.

147 (2) Juvenile matters in the criminal session include all proceedings
148 concerning delinquent children within this state and persons
149 [seventeen] sixteen years of age and older who are under the
150 supervision of a juvenile probation officer while on probation or a
151 suspended commitment to the Department of Children and Families,
152 for purposes of enforcing any court orders entered as part of such
153 probation or suspended commitment.

154 (b) (1) In juvenile matters, the Superior Court shall have authority to
155 make and enforce such orders directed to parents, including any
156 person who acknowledges before the court paternity of a child born
157 out of wedlock, guardians, custodians or other adult persons owing
158 some legal duty to a child or youth therein, as the court deems
159 necessary or appropriate to secure the welfare, protection, proper care
160 and suitable support of a child or youth subject to the court's
161 jurisdiction or otherwise committed to or in the custody of the
162 Commissioner of Children and Families. The Superior Court may
163 order a local or regional board of education to provide to the court
164 educational records of a child or youth for the purpose of determining
165 the need for services or placement of the child or youth. In proceedings
166 concerning a child charged with a delinquent act or with being from a
167 family with service needs, records produced subject to such an order
168 shall be maintained under seal by the court and shall be released only
169 after a hearing or with the consent of the child. Educational records
170 obtained pursuant to this section shall be used only for dispositional
171 purposes. In addition, with respect to proceedings concerning
172 delinquent children, the Superior Court shall have authority to make
173 and enforce such orders as the court deems necessary or appropriate to
174 punish the child, deter the child from the commission of further
175 delinquent acts, assure that the safety of any other person will not be

176 endangered and provide restitution to any victim. The Superior Court
177 shall also have authority to grant and enforce temporary and
178 permanent injunctive relief in all proceedings concerning juvenile
179 matters.

180 (2) If any order for the payment of money is issued by the Superior
181 Court, including any order assessing costs issued under section
182 46b-134 or 46b-136, the collection of such money shall be made by the
183 court, except orders for support of children committed to any state
184 agency or department, which orders shall be made payable to and
185 collected by the Department of Administrative Services. If the Superior
186 Court after due diligence is unable to collect such moneys within six
187 months, the court shall refer such case to the Department of
188 Administrative Services for collection as a delinquent account. In
189 juvenile matters, the Superior Court shall have authority to make and
190 enforce orders directed to persons liable hereunder on petition of the
191 Department of Administrative Services made to the court in the same
192 manner as is provided in section 17b-745, in accordance with the
193 provisions of section 17b-81 or 17b-223, subsection (b) of section
194 17b-179 or section 17a-90, 46b-129 or 46b-130, and all of the provisions
195 of section 17b-745 shall be applicable to such proceedings. Any judge
196 hearing a juvenile matter may make any other order in connection
197 therewith that a judge of the Superior Court is authorized to grant and
198 such order shall have the same force and effect as any other order of
199 the Superior Court. In the enforcement of the court's orders, in
200 connection with any juvenile matter, the court may issue process for
201 the arrest of any person, compel attendance of witnesses and punish
202 for contempt by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or
203 imprisonment not exceeding six months.

204 Sec. 3. Subsection (c) of section 46b-127 of the 2010 supplement to
205 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
206 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

207 (c) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial

208 and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were [seventeen] sixteen
209 years of age. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence
210 imposed for time served in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation
211 of the transfer. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty
212 plea to a lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made
213 knowingly and voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular
214 criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume
215 such child's status as a juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is
216 dismissed or nolleed or if such child is found not guilty of the charge for
217 which such child was transferred or of any lesser included offenses,
218 the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child
219 attains the age of [seventeen] sixteen years.

220 Sec. 4. Subsection (f) of section 46b-133c of the 2010 supplement to
221 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
222 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

223 (f) Whenever a proceeding has been designated a serious juvenile
224 repeat offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (b) of this section
225 and the child does not waive such child's right to a trial by jury, the
226 court shall transfer the case from the docket for juvenile matters to the
227 regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. Upon transfer, such
228 child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child
229 were [seventeen] sixteen years of age, except that no such child shall be
230 placed in a correctional facility but shall be maintained in a facility for
231 children and youths until such child attains [seventeen] sixteen years
232 of age or until such child is sentenced, whichever occurs first. Such
233 child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for time served
234 in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child
235 who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if
236 the court finds that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any
237 child transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a
238 lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile
239 regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolleed or if such
240 child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was

241 transferred, the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until
242 such child attains [~~seventeen~~] sixteen years of age.

243 Sec. 5. Subsection (f) of section 46b-133d of the 2010 supplement to
244 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
245 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

246 (f) When a proceeding has been designated a serious sexual
247 offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and the
248 child does not waive the right to a trial by jury, the court shall transfer
249 the case from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal
250 docket of the Superior Court. Upon transfer, such child shall stand trial
251 and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were [~~seventeen~~] sixteen
252 years of age, except that no such child shall be placed in a correctional
253 facility but shall be maintained in a facility for children and youths
254 until such child attains [~~seventeen~~] sixteen years of age or until such
255 child is sentenced, whichever occurs first. Such child shall receive
256 credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile
257 facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been
258 transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds
259 that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child
260 transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser
261 offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding
262 such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolleed or if such child is
263 found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred,
264 the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child
265 attains [~~seventeen~~] sixteen years of age.

266 Sec. 6. Section 46b-137 of the 2010 supplement to the general statutes
267 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
268 *from passage*):

269 (a) Any admission, confession or statement, written or oral, made by
270 a child under the age of sixteen to a police officer or Juvenile Court
271 official shall be inadmissible in any proceeding concerning the alleged
272 delinquency of the child making such admission, confession or

273 statement unless made by such child in the presence of the child's
274 parent or parents or guardian and after the parent or parents or
275 guardian and child have been advised (1) of the child's right to retain
276 counsel, or if unable to afford counsel, to have counsel appointed on
277 the child's behalf, (2) of the child's right to refuse to make any
278 statements, and (3) that any statements the child makes may be
279 introduced into evidence against the child.

280 [(b) Any admission, confession or statement, written or oral, made
281 by a child sixteen years of age to a police officer or Juvenile Court
282 official shall be inadmissible in any proceeding concerning the alleged
283 delinquency of the child making such admission, confession or
284 statement, unless (1) the police or Juvenile Court official has made
285 reasonable efforts to contact a parent or guardian of the child, and (2)
286 such child has been advised that (A) the child has the right to contact a
287 parent or guardian and to have a parent or guardian present during
288 any interview, (B) the child has the right to retain counsel or, if unable
289 to afford counsel, to have counsel appointed on behalf of the child, (C)
290 the child has the right to refuse to make any statement, and (D) any
291 statement the child makes may be introduced into evidence against the
292 child.

293 (c) The admissibility of any admission, confession or statement,
294 written or oral, made by a child sixteen years of age to a police officer
295 or Juvenile Court official shall be determined by considering the
296 totality of the circumstances at the time of the making of such
297 admission, confession or statement. When determining the
298 admissibility of such admission, confession or statement, the court
299 shall consider (1) the age, experience, education, background and
300 intelligence of the child, (2) the capacity of the child to understand the
301 advice concerning rights and warnings required under subdivision (2)
302 of subsection (b) of this section, the nature of the privilege against self-
303 incrimination under the United States and Connecticut Constitutions,
304 and the consequences of waiving such rights and privilege, (3) the
305 opportunity the child had to speak with a parent, guardian or some

306 other suitable individual prior to or while making such admission,
307 confession or statement, and (4) the circumstances surrounding the
308 making of the admission, confession or statement, including, but not
309 limited to, (A) when and where the admission, confession or statement
310 was made, (B) the reasonableness of proceeding, or the need to
311 proceed, without a parent or guardian present, and (C) the
312 reasonableness of efforts by the police or Juvenile Court official to
313 attempt to contact a parent or guardian.]

314 [(d)] (b) Any confession, admission or statement, written or oral,
315 made by the parent or parents or guardian of the child or youth after
316 the filing of a petition alleging such child or youth to be neglected,
317 uncared-for or dependent, shall be inadmissible in any proceeding
318 held upon such petition against the person making such admission or
319 statement unless such person shall have been advised of the person's
320 right to retain counsel, and that if the person is unable to afford
321 counsel, counsel will be appointed to represent the person, that the
322 person has a right to refuse to make any statement and that any
323 statements the person makes may be introduced in evidence against
324 the person.

325 Sec. 7. Section 46b-146 of the 2010 supplement to the general statutes
326 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
327 *from passage*):

328 Whenever any child has been convicted as delinquent, has been
329 adjudicated a member of a family with service needs or has signed a
330 statement of responsibility admitting to having committed a
331 delinquent act, and has subsequently been discharged from the
332 supervision of the Superior Court or from the custody of the
333 Department of Children and Families or from the care of any other
334 institution or agency to whom the child has been committed by the
335 court, such child, or the child's parent or guardian, may file a petition
336 with the Superior Court. If such court finds (1) that at least two years
337 or, in the case of a child convicted as delinquent for the commission of

338 a serious juvenile offense, four years have elapsed from the date of
339 such discharge, (2) that no subsequent juvenile proceeding or adult
340 criminal proceeding is pending against such child, (3) that such child
341 has not been convicted of a delinquent act that would constitute a
342 felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult during such two-year
343 or four-year period, (4) that such child has not been convicted as an
344 adult of a felony or misdemeanor during such two-year or four-year
345 period, and (5) that such child has reached [~~seventeen~~] sixteen years of
346 age, the court shall order all police and court records pertaining to
347 such child to be erased. Upon the entry of such an erasure order, all
348 references including arrest, complaint, referrals, petitions, reports and
349 orders, shall be removed from all agency, official and institutional files,
350 and a finding of delinquency or that the child was a member of a
351 family with service needs shall be deemed never to have occurred. The
352 persons in charge of such records shall not disclose to any person
353 information pertaining to the record so erased, except that the fact of
354 such erasure may be substantiated where, in the opinion of the court, it
355 is in the best interests of such child to do so. No child who has been the
356 subject of such an erasure order shall be deemed to have been arrested
357 ab initio, within the meaning of the general statutes, with respect to
358 proceedings so erased. Copies of the erasure order shall be sent to all
359 persons, agencies, officials or institutions known to have information
360 pertaining to the delinquency or family with service needs proceedings
361 affecting such child. Whenever a child is dismissed as not delinquent
362 or as not being a member of a family with service needs, all police and
363 court records pertaining to such charge shall be ordered erased
364 immediately, without the filing of a petition. Nothing in this section
365 shall prohibit the court from granting a petition to erase a child's
366 records on a showing of good cause, after a hearing, before the time
367 when such records could be erased.

368 Sec. 8. Subsection (c) of section 10-19m of the 2010 supplement to
369 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
370 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

371 (c) The Commissioner of Education shall adopt regulations, in
372 accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, establishing minimum
373 standards for such youth service bureaus and the criteria for qualifying
374 for state cost-sharing grants, including, but not limited to, allowable
375 sources of funds covering the local share of the costs of operating such
376 bureaus, acceptable in-kind contributions and application procedures.
377 Said commissioner shall, on December 1, 1979, and annually thereafter,
378 report to the General Assembly on the referral or diversion of children
379 under the age of [seventeen] sixteen years from the juvenile justice
380 system and on the referral or diversion of children aged [seventeen
381 and] sixteen, seventeen or eighteen years from the court system. Such
382 report shall include, but not be limited to, the number of times any
383 child is so diverted, the number of children diverted, the type of
384 service provided to any such child, by whom such child was diverted,
385 the ages of the children diverted and such other information and
386 statistics as the General Assembly may request from time to time. Any
387 such report shall contain no identifying information about any
388 particular child.

389 Sec. 9. Section 46b-150f of the 2010 supplement to the general
390 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
391 (*Effective from passage*):

392 (a) Any selectman, town manager, police officer or welfare
393 department of any town, city or borough, any probation officer, any
394 superintendent of schools, any child-caring institution or agency
395 approved or licensed by the Commissioner of Children and Families,
396 any youth service bureau, a parent, guardian, foster parent or other
397 custodian of a youth sixteen or seventeen years of age, or a
398 representative of a youth sixteen or seventeen years of age, who
399 believes that the acts or omissions of such youth are such that such
400 youth is a youth in crisis may file a written complaint setting forth
401 those facts with the Superior Court which has venue over the matter.

402 (b) A petition alleging that a youth is a youth in crisis shall be

403 verified and filed with the Superior Court which has venue over the
404 matter. The petition shall set forth plainly: (1) The facts which bring
405 the youth within the jurisdiction of the court; (2) the name, date of
406 birth, sex and residence of the youth; (3) the name and residence of the
407 parent or parents, guardian, foster parent, other custodian or other
408 person having control of the youth; and (4) a prayer for appropriate
409 action by the court in conformity with the provisions of this section.

410 (c) Upon determination that a youth is a youth in crisis in
411 accordance with policies established by the Chief Court Administrator,
412 the court may make and enforce orders, including, but not limited to,
413 orders: (1) Directing the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to suspend
414 the motor vehicle operator's license of the youth in crisis for a period of
415 time, as directed by the court, but not to exceed one year; (2) requiring
416 work or specified community service; (3) mandating that the youth in
417 crisis attend an educational program in the local community approved
418 by the court; (4) requiring mental health services; (5) referring the
419 youth in crisis to a youth service bureau, provided one exists in the
420 local community; and (6) reviewing the option of emancipation,
421 pursuant to section 46b-150, of the youth in crisis or the parent,
422 guardian, foster parent or other custodian of such youth in crisis. Upon
423 determination that a youth is a youth in crisis because the youth has
424 without just cause run away from the parental home or other properly
425 authorized and lawful place of abode, the court may, prior to January
426 1, 2010, order the youth in crisis to be subject to the control of the
427 youth's parent or parents, guardian, foster parent or other custodian,
428 except as required under any other provision of law, for a period of
429 time, as directed by the court, but not beyond the date the youth
430 attains the age of eighteen. A youth in crisis found to be in violation of
431 any order under this section shall not be considered to be delinquent
432 and shall not be punished by the court by incarceration in any state-
433 operated detention facility or correctional facility.

434 (d) The Judicial Department may use any funds appropriated for
435 purposes of this chapter for costs incurred by the department or the

436 court pursuant to this section.

437 Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 51-165 of the general statutes is
438 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
439 *passage*):

440 (a) (1) On and after July 1, 1998, the Superior Court shall consist of
441 one hundred eighty-one judges, including the judges of the Supreme
442 Court and the Appellate Court, who shall be appointed by the General
443 Assembly upon nomination of the Governor.

444 (2) On and after October 1, 1998, the Superior Court shall consist of
445 one hundred eighty-three judges, including the judges of the Supreme
446 Court and the Appellate Court, who shall be appointed by the General
447 Assembly upon nomination of the Governor.

448 (3) On and after January 1, 1999, the Superior Court shall consist of
449 one hundred eighty-six judges, including the judges of the Supreme
450 Court and the Appellate Court, who shall be appointed by the General
451 Assembly upon nomination of the Governor.

452 (4) On and after October 1, 1999, the Superior Court shall consist of
453 one hundred ninety-one judges, including the judges of the Supreme
454 Court and the Appellate Court, who shall be appointed by the General
455 Assembly upon nomination of the Governor.

456 (5) On and after October 1, 2000, the Superior Court shall consist of
457 one hundred ninety-six judges, including the judges of the Supreme
458 Court and the Appellate Court, who shall be appointed by the General
459 Assembly upon nomination of the Governor.

460 (6) On and after April 1, [2009] 2011, the Superior Court shall consist
461 of two hundred one judges, including the judges of the Supreme Court
462 and the Appellate Court, who shall be appointed by the General
463 Assembly upon nomination of the Governor.

464 Sec. 11. Section 46b-120 of the 2010 supplement to the general

465 statutes, as amended by section 1 of this act, is repealed and the
466 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

467 The terms used in this chapter shall, in its interpretation and in the
468 interpretation of other statutes, be defined as follows:

469 (1) "Child" means any person under sixteen years of age, except that
470 (A) for purposes of delinquency matters and proceedings, "child"
471 means any person (i) under [sixteen] eighteen years of age who has not
472 been legally emancipated, or (ii) [sixteen] eighteen years of age or
473 older who, prior to attaining [sixteen] eighteen years of age, has
474 committed a delinquent act and, subsequent to attaining [sixteen]
475 eighteen years of age, (I) violates any order of the Superior Court or
476 any condition of probation ordered by the Superior Court with respect
477 to such delinquency proceeding, or (II) wilfully fails to appear in
478 response to a summons under section 46b-133 with respect to such
479 delinquency proceeding, and (B) for purposes of family with service
480 needs matters and proceedings, child means a person under [sixteen]
481 eighteen years of age;

482 (2) [(A)] "Youth" means any person sixteen or seventeen years of age
483 who has not been legally emancipated; [, and (B) "youth in crisis"
484 means any person sixteen or seventeen years of age who has not been
485 legally emancipated and who, within the last two years, (i) has without
486 just cause run away from the parental home or other properly
487 authorized and lawful place of abode, (ii) is beyond the control of the
488 youth's parents, guardian or other custodian, or (iii) has four
489 unexcused absences from school in any one month or ten unexcused
490 absences in any school year;]

491 (3) "Abused" means that a child or youth (A) has been inflicted with
492 physical injury or injuries other than by accidental means, (B) has
493 injuries that are at variance with the history given of them, or (C) is in
494 a condition that is the result of maltreatment, including, but not
495 limited to, malnutrition, sexual molestation or exploitation,
496 deprivation of necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel

497 punishment;

498 (4) A child may be found "mentally deficient" who, by reason of a
499 deficiency of intelligence that has existed from birth or from early age,
500 requires, or will require, for such child's protection or for the
501 protection of others, special care, supervision and control;

502 (5) [(A)] (A) A child may be convicted as "delinquent" who has [(A)]
503 (i) while under sixteen years of age, violated any federal or state law or
504 municipal or local ordinance, except an ordinance regulating behavior
505 of a child in a family with service needs, [(B)] (ii) wilfully failed to
506 appear in response to a summons under section 46b-133, or at any
507 other court hearing of which the child had notice, [(C)] (iii) violated
508 any order of the Superior Court, except as provided in section 46b-148,
509 or [(D)] (iv) violated conditions of probation as ordered by the court;

510 (B) A child may be convicted as "delinquent" who has (i) while
511 sixteen or seventeen years of age, violated any federal or state law,
512 other than (I) an infraction, (II) a violation, (III) a motor vehicle offense
513 or violation as defined in chapter 248, or (IV) a violation of a municipal
514 or local ordinance, (ii) wilfully failed to appear in response to a
515 summons under section 46b-133, as amended by this act, or at any
516 other court hearing of which the child had notice, (iii) violated any
517 order of the Superior Court, except as provided in section 46b-148, or
518 (iv) violated conditions of probation as ordered by the court;

519 (6) A child or youth may be found "dependent" whose home is a
520 suitable one for the child or youth, except for the financial inability of
521 the child's or youth's parents, parent or guardian, or other person
522 maintaining such home, to provide the specialized care the condition
523 of the child or youth requires;

524 (7) "Family with service needs" means a family that includes a child
525 or youth who (A) has without just cause run away from the parental
526 home or other properly authorized and lawful place of abode, (B) is
527 beyond the control of the child's or youth's parent, parents, guardian

528 or other custodian, (C) has engaged in indecent or immoral conduct,
529 (D) is a truant or habitual truant or who, while in school, has been
530 continuously and overtly defiant of school rules and regulations, or (E)
531 is thirteen years of age or older and has engaged in sexual intercourse
532 with another person and such other person is thirteen years of age or
533 older and not more than two years older or younger than such child or
534 youth;

535 (8) A child or youth may be found "neglected" who (A) has been
536 abandoned, (B) is being denied proper care and attention, physically,
537 educationally, emotionally or morally, (C) is being permitted to live
538 under conditions, circumstances or associations injurious to the
539 well-being of the child or youth, or (D) has been abused;

540 (9) A child or youth may be found "uncared for" who is homeless or
541 whose home cannot provide the specialized care that the physical,
542 emotional or mental condition of the child or youth requires. For the
543 purposes of this section, the treatment of any child or youth by an
544 accredited Christian Science practitioner, in lieu of treatment by a
545 licensed practitioner of the healing arts, shall not of itself constitute
546 neglect or maltreatment;

547 (10) "Delinquent act" means (A) the violation by a child under the
548 age of sixteen of any federal or state law or municipal or local
549 ordinance, except an ordinance regulating behavior of a child in a
550 family with service needs, (B) the violation by a child sixteen or
551 seventeen years of age of any federal or state law, other than (i) an
552 infraction, (ii) a violation, (iii) a motor vehicle offense or violation
553 under chapter 248, or (iv) a violation of a municipal or local ordinance,
554 (C) wilful failure of a child to appear in response to a summons under
555 section 46b-133, or at any other court hearing of which the child has
556 notice, [(C)] (D) the violation of any order of the Superior Court by a
557 child, except as provided in section 46b-148, or [(D)] (E) the violation of
558 conditions of probation by a child as ordered by the court;

559 (11) "Serious juvenile offense" means (A) the violation of, including

560 attempt or conspiracy to violate, (i) section 21a-277, 21a-278, 29-33,
561 29-34, 29-35, 53-21, 53-80a, 53-202b, 53-202c, 53-390 to 53-392, inclusive,
562 53a-54a to 53a-56a, inclusive, 53a-59 to 53a-60c, inclusive, 53a-70 to
563 53a-71, inclusive, 53a-72b, 53a-86, 53a-92 to 53a-94a, inclusive, 53a-95,
564 53a-101, 53a-102a, 53a-103a or 53a-111 to 53a-113, inclusive,
565 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122, subdivision (3) of
566 subsection (a) of section 53a-123, section 53a-134, 53a-135, 53a-136a,
567 53a-166 or 53a-167c, subsection (a) of section 53a-174, or section
568 53a-196a, 53a-211, 53a-212, 53a-216 or 53a-217b, by a child, or (ii)
569 section 53a-56b or 53a-57 by a child under sixteen years of age, or (B)
570 running away, without just cause, from any secure placement other
571 than home while referred as a delinquent child to the Court Support
572 Services Division or committed as a delinquent child to the
573 Commissioner of Children and Families for a serious juvenile offense;

574 (12) "Serious juvenile offender" means any child convicted as
575 delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense;

576 (13) "Serious juvenile repeat offender" means any child charged
577 with the commission of any felony if such child has previously been
578 convicted as delinquent or otherwise convicted at any age for two
579 violations of any provision of title 21a, 29, 53 or 53a that is designated
580 as a felony;

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

585 (15) "Drug-dependent" means a psychoactive substance dependence
586 on drugs as that condition is defined in the most recent edition of the
587 American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
588 of Mental Disorders". No child shall be classified as drug-dependent
589 who is dependent (A) upon a morphine-type substance as an incident
590 to current medical treatment of a demonstrable physical disorder other
591 than drug dependence, or (B) upon amphetamine-type, ataractic,

592 barbiturate-type, hallucinogenic or other stimulant and depressant
593 substances as an incident to current medical treatment of a
594 demonstrable physical or psychological disorder, or both, other than
595 drug dependence.

596 Sec. 12. Section 46b-121 of the 2010 supplement to the general
597 statutes, as amended by section 2 of this act, is repealed and the
598 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

599 (a) (1) Juvenile matters in the civil session include all proceedings
600 concerning uncared-for, neglected or dependent children and youths
601 within this state, termination of parental rights of children committed
602 to a state agency, matters concerning families with service needs,
603 contested matters involving termination of parental rights or removal
604 of guardian transferred from the Probate Court and the emancipation
605 of minors, but does not include matters of guardianship and adoption
606 or matters affecting property rights of any child or youth over which
607 the Probate Court has jurisdiction, except that appeals from probate
608 concerning adoption, termination of parental rights and removal of a
609 parent as guardian shall be included.

610 (2) Juvenile matters in the criminal session include all proceedings
611 concerning delinquent children within this state and persons [sixteen]
612 eighteen years of age and older who are under the supervision of a
613 juvenile probation officer while on probation or a suspended
614 commitment to the Department of Children and Families, for purposes
615 of enforcing any court orders entered as part of such probation or
616 suspended commitment.

617 (b) (1) In juvenile matters, the Superior Court shall have authority to
618 make and enforce such orders directed to parents, including any
619 person who acknowledges before the court paternity of a child born
620 out of wedlock, guardians, custodians or other adult persons owing
621 some legal duty to a child or youth therein, as the court deems
622 necessary or appropriate to secure the welfare, protection, proper care
623 and suitable support of a child or youth subject to the court's

624 jurisdiction or otherwise committed to or in the custody of the
625 Commissioner of Children and Families. The Superior Court may
626 order a local or regional board of education to provide to the court
627 educational records of a child or youth for the purpose of determining
628 the need for services or placement of the child or youth. In proceedings
629 concerning a child charged with a delinquent act or with being from a
630 family with service needs, records produced subject to such an order
631 shall be maintained under seal by the court and shall be released only
632 after a hearing or with the consent of the child. Educational records
633 obtained pursuant to this section shall be used only for dispositional
634 purposes. In addition, with respect to proceedings concerning
635 delinquent children, the Superior Court shall have authority to make
636 and enforce such orders as the court deems necessary or appropriate to
637 punish the child, deter the child from the commission of further
638 delinquent acts, assure that the safety of any other person will not be
639 endangered and provide restitution to any victim. The Superior Court
640 shall also have authority to grant and enforce temporary and
641 permanent injunctive relief in all proceedings concerning juvenile
642 matters.

643 (2) If any order for the payment of money is issued by the Superior
644 Court, including any order assessing costs issued under section
645 46b-134 or 46b-136, the collection of such money shall be made by the
646 court, except orders for support of children committed to any state
647 agency or department, which orders shall be made payable to and
648 collected by the Department of Administrative Services. If the Superior
649 Court after due diligence is unable to collect such moneys within six
650 months, the court shall refer such case to the Department of
651 Administrative Services for collection as a delinquent account. In
652 juvenile matters, the Superior Court shall have authority to make and
653 enforce orders directed to persons liable hereunder on petition of the
654 Department of Administrative Services made to the court in the same
655 manner as is provided in section 17b-745, in accordance with the
656 provisions of section 17b-81 or 17b-223, subsection (b) of section
657 17b-179 or section 17a-90, 46b-129 or 46b-130, and all of the provisions

658 of section 17b-745 shall be applicable to such proceedings. Any judge
659 hearing a juvenile matter may make any other order in connection
660 therewith that a judge of the Superior Court is authorized to grant and
661 such order shall have the same force and effect as any other order of
662 the Superior Court. In the enforcement of the court's orders, in
663 connection with any juvenile matter, the court may issue process for
664 the arrest of any person, compel attendance of witnesses and punish
665 for contempt by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or
666 imprisonment not exceeding six months.

667 Sec. 13. Subsection (c) of section 46b-127 of the 2010 supplement to
668 the general statutes, as amended by section 3 of this act, is repealed
669 and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

670 (c) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial
671 and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were [~~sixteen~~] eighteen
672 years of age. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence
673 imposed for time served in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation
674 of the transfer. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty
675 plea to a lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made
676 knowingly and voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular
677 criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume
678 such child's status as a juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is
679 dismissed or nolleed or if such child is found not guilty of the charge for
680 which such child was transferred or of any lesser included offenses,
681 the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child
682 attains the age of [~~sixteen~~] eighteen years.

683 Sec. 14. Subsection (f) of section 46b-133c of the 2010 supplement to
684 the general statutes, as amended by section 4 of this act, is repealed
685 and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

686 (f) Whenever a proceeding has been designated a serious juvenile
687 repeat offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (b) of this section
688 and the child does not waive such child's right to a trial by jury, the
689 court shall transfer the case from the docket for juvenile matters to the

690 regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. Upon transfer, such
691 child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child
692 were [sixteen] eighteen years of age, except that no such child shall be
693 placed in a correctional facility but shall be maintained in a facility for
694 children and youths until such child attains [sixteen] eighteen years of
695 age or until such child is sentenced, whichever occurs first. Such child
696 shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a
697 juvenile facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who
698 has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the
699 court finds that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any
700 child transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a
701 lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile
702 regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolle or if such
703 child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was
704 transferred, the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until
705 such child attains [sixteen] eighteen years of age.

706 Sec. 15. Subsection (f) of section 46b-133d of the 2010 supplement to
707 the general statutes, as amended by section 5 of this act, is repealed
708 and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

709 (f) When a proceeding has been designated a serious sexual
710 offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and the
711 child does not waive the right to a trial by jury, the court shall transfer
712 the case from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal
713 docket of the Superior Court. Upon transfer, such child shall stand trial
714 and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were [sixteen] eighteen
715 years of age, except that no such child shall be placed in a correctional
716 facility but shall be maintained in a facility for children and youths
717 until such child attains [sixteen] eighteen years of age or until such
718 child is sentenced, whichever occurs first. Such child shall receive
719 credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile
720 facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been
721 transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds
722 that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child

723 transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser
724 offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding
725 such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolleed or if such child is
726 found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred,
727 the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child
728 attains [sixteen] eighteen years of age.

729 Sec. 16. Section 46b-137 of the 2010 supplement to the general
730 statutes, as amended by section 6 of this act, is repealed and the
731 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

732 (a) Any admission, confession or statement, written or oral, made by
733 a child under the age of sixteen to a police officer or Juvenile Court
734 official shall be inadmissible in any proceeding concerning the alleged
735 delinquency of the child making such admission, confession or
736 statement unless made by such child in the presence of the child's
737 parent or parents or guardian and after the parent or parents or
738 guardian and child have been advised (1) of the child's right to retain
739 counsel, or if unable to afford counsel, to have counsel appointed on
740 the child's behalf, (2) of the child's right to refuse to make any
741 statements, and (3) that any statements the child makes may be
742 introduced into evidence against the child.

743 (b) Any admission, confession or statement, written or oral, made
744 by a child sixteen years of age to a police officer or Juvenile Court
745 official shall be inadmissible in any proceeding concerning the alleged
746 delinquency of the child making such admission, confession or
747 statement, unless (1) the police or Juvenile Court official has made
748 reasonable efforts to contact a parent or guardian of the child, and (2)
749 such child has been advised that (A) the child has the right to contact a
750 parent or guardian and to have a parent or guardian present during
751 any interview, (B) the child has the right to retain counsel or, if unable
752 to afford counsel, to have counsel appointed on behalf of the child, (C)
753 the child has the right to refuse to make any statement, and (D) any
754 statement the child makes may be introduced into evidence against the

755 child.

756 (c) The admissibility of any admission, confession or statement,
757 written or oral, made by a child sixteen years of age to a police officer
758 or Juvenile Court official shall be determined by considering the
759 totality of the circumstances at the time of the making of such
760 admission, confession or statement. When determining the
761 admissibility of such admission, confession or statement, the court
762 shall consider (1) the age, experience, education, background and
763 intelligence of the child, (2) the capacity of the child to understand the
764 advice concerning rights and warnings required under subdivision (2)
765 of subsection (b) of this section, the nature of the privilege against self-
766 incrimination under the United States and Connecticut Constitutions,
767 and the consequences of waiving such rights and privilege, (3) the
768 opportunity the child had to speak with a parent, guardian or some
769 other suitable individual prior to or while making such admission,
770 confession or statement, and (4) the circumstances surrounding the
771 making of the admission, confession or statement, including, but not
772 limited to, (A) when and where the admission, confession or statement
773 was made, (B) the reasonableness of proceeding, or the need to
774 proceed, without a parent or guardian present, and (C) the
775 reasonableness of efforts by the police or Juvenile Court official to
776 attempt to contact a parent or guardian.

777 [(b)] (d) Any confession, admission or statement, written or oral,
778 made by the parent or parents or guardian of the child or youth after
779 the filing of a petition alleging such child or youth to be neglected,
780 uncared-for or dependent, shall be inadmissible in any proceeding
781 held upon such petition against the person making such admission or
782 statement unless such person shall have been advised of the person's
783 right to retain counsel, and that if the person is unable to afford
784 counsel, counsel will be appointed to represent the person, that the
785 person has a right to refuse to make any statement and that any
786 statements the person makes may be introduced in evidence against
787 the person.

788 Sec. 17. Section 46b-146 of the 2010 supplement to the general
789 statutes, as amended by section 7 of this act, is repealed and the
790 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

791 Whenever any child has been convicted as delinquent, has been
792 adjudicated a member of a family with service needs or has signed a
793 statement of responsibility admitting to having committed a
794 delinquent act, and has subsequently been discharged from the
795 supervision of the Superior Court or from the custody of the
796 Department of Children and Families or from the care of any other
797 institution or agency to whom the child has been committed by the
798 court, such child, or the child's parent or guardian, may file a petition
799 with the Superior Court. If such court finds (1) that at least two years
800 or, in the case of a child convicted as delinquent for the commission of
801 a serious juvenile offense, four years have elapsed from the date of
802 such discharge, (2) that no subsequent juvenile proceeding or adult
803 criminal proceeding is pending against such child, (3) that such child
804 has not been convicted of a delinquent act that would constitute a
805 felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult during such two-year
806 or four-year period, (4) that such child has not been convicted as an
807 adult of a felony or misdemeanor during such two-year or four-year
808 period, and (5) that such child has reached [~~sixteen~~] eighteen years of
809 age, the court shall order all police and court records pertaining to
810 such child to be erased. Upon the entry of such an erasure order, all
811 references including arrest, complaint, referrals, petitions, reports and
812 orders, shall be removed from all agency, official and institutional files,
813 and a finding of delinquency or that the child was a member of a
814 family with service needs shall be deemed never to have occurred. The
815 persons in charge of such records shall not disclose to any person
816 information pertaining to the record so erased, except that the fact of
817 such erasure may be substantiated where, in the opinion of the court, it
818 is in the best interests of such child to do so. No child who has been the
819 subject of such an erasure order shall be deemed to have been arrested
820 ab initio, within the meaning of the general statutes, with respect to
821 proceedings so erased. Copies of the erasure order shall be sent to all

822 persons, agencies, officials or institutions known to have information
823 pertaining to the delinquency or family with service needs proceedings
824 affecting such child. Whenever a child is dismissed as not delinquent
825 or as not being a member of a family with service needs, all police and
826 court records pertaining to such charge shall be ordered erased
827 immediately, without the filing of a petition. Nothing in this section
828 shall prohibit the court from granting a petition to erase a child's
829 records on a showing of good cause, after a hearing, before the time
830 when such records could be erased.

831 Sec. 18. Subsection (c) of section 10-19m of the 2010 supplement to
832 the general statutes, as amended by section 8 of this act, is repealed
833 and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

834 (c) The Commissioner of Education shall adopt regulations, in
835 accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, establishing minimum
836 standards for such youth service bureaus and the criteria for qualifying
837 for state cost-sharing grants, including, but not limited to, allowable
838 sources of funds covering the local share of the costs of operating such
839 bureaus, acceptable in-kind contributions and application procedures.
840 Said commissioner shall, on December 1, 1979, and annually thereafter,
841 report to the General Assembly on the referral or diversion of children
842 under the age of [sixteen] eighteen years from the juvenile justice
843 system and [on the referral or diversion of children aged sixteen,
844 seventeen or eighteen years from] the court system. Such report shall
845 include, but not be limited to, the number of times any child is so
846 diverted, the number of children diverted, the type of service provided
847 to any such child, by whom such child was diverted, the ages of the
848 children diverted and such other information and statistics as the
849 General Assembly may request from time to time. Any such report
850 shall contain no identifying information about any particular child.

851 Sec. 19. (*Effective from passage*) Section 123 of public act 07-4 of the
852 June special session, as amended by section 81 of public act 09-7 of the
853 September special session, shall take effect July 1, 2012.

854 Sec. 20. Sections 82 to 89, inclusive, of public act 09-7 of the
 855 September special session are repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	46b-120
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	46b-121
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	46b-127(c)
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	46b-133c(f)
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	46b-133d(f)
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	46b-137
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	46b-146
Sec. 8	<i>from passage</i>	10-19m(c)
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	46b-150f
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	51-165(a)
Sec. 11	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	46b-120
Sec. 12	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	46b-121
Sec. 13	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	46b-127(c)
Sec. 14	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	46b-133c(f)
Sec. 15	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	46b-133d(f)
Sec. 16	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	46b-137
Sec. 17	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	46b-146
Sec. 18	<i>July 1, 2012</i>	10-19m(c)
Sec. 19	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 20	<i>from passage</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To reduce burdens on municipalities by delaying the implementation of "raise the age" legislation.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]