



# House of Representatives

**File No. 871**

General Assembly

January Session, 2011

**(Reprint of File No. 701)**

Substitute House Bill No. 6629  
As Amended by House Amendment  
Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner  
June 2, 2011

## **AN ACT CONCERNING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.**

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

1 Section 1. Subsection (a) of section 46b-15 of the general statutes is  
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
3 *October 1, 2011*):

4 (a) Any family or household member as defined in section 46b-38a<sub>2</sub>  
5 as amended by this act, who has been subjected to a continuous threat  
6 of present physical pain or physical injury, stalking or a pattern of  
7 threatening, by another family or household member [or person in, or  
8 has recently been in, a dating relationship who has been subjected to a  
9 continuous threat of present physical pain or physical injury by the  
10 other person in such relationship] may make an application to the  
11 Superior Court for relief under this section.

12 Sec. 2. Section 46b-38a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
13 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

14 For the purposes of sections 46b-38a to 46b-38f, inclusive, as

15 amended by this act:

16 (1) "Family violence" means an incident resulting in physical harm,  
17 bodily injury or assault, or an act of threatened violence that  
18 constitutes fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault  
19 between family or household members. Verbal abuse or argument  
20 shall not constitute family violence unless there is present danger and  
21 the likelihood that physical violence will occur.

22 (2) "Family or household member" means (A) spouses, former  
23 spouses; (B) parents and their children; (C) persons eighteen years of  
24 age or older related by blood or marriage; (D) persons sixteen years of  
25 age or older other than those persons in subparagraph (C) presently  
26 residing together or who have resided together; (E) persons who have  
27 a child in common regardless of whether they are or have been  
28 married or have lived together at any time; and (F) persons in, or who  
29 have recently been in, a dating relationship, regardless of the age of  
30 such persons.

31 (3) "Family violence crime" means a crime as defined in section 53a-  
32 24 which, in addition to its other elements, contains as an element  
33 thereof an act of family violence to a family member and shall not  
34 include acts by parents or guardians disciplining minor children unless  
35 such acts constitute abuse.

36 (4) "Institutions and services" means peace officers, service  
37 providers, mandated reporters of abuse, agencies and departments  
38 that provide services to victims and families and services designed to  
39 assist victims and families.

40 Sec. 3. Section 46b-38b of the general statutes is repealed and the  
41 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

42 (a) Whenever a peace officer determines upon speedy information  
43 that a family violence crime [, except a family violence crime involving  
44 a dating relationship,] has been committed within such officer's  
45 jurisdiction, such officer shall arrest the person or persons suspected of

46 its commission and charge such person or persons with the  
47 appropriate crime. The decision to arrest and charge shall not (1) be  
48 dependent on the specific consent of the victim, (2) consider the  
49 relationship of the parties, or (3) be based solely on a request by the  
50 victim. Whenever a peace officer determines that a family violence  
51 crime has been committed, such officer may seize any firearm or  
52 electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, at the location  
53 where the crime is alleged to have been committed that is in the  
54 possession of any person arrested for the commission of such crime or  
55 suspected of its commission or that is in plain view. Not later than  
56 seven days after any such seizure, the law enforcement agency shall  
57 return such firearm or electronic defense weapon in its original  
58 condition to the rightful owner thereof unless such person is ineligible  
59 to possess such firearm or electronic defense weapon or unless  
60 otherwise ordered by the court.

61 (b) No peace officer investigating an incident of family violence  
62 shall threaten, suggest or otherwise indicate the arrest of all parties for  
63 the purpose of discouraging requests for law enforcement intervention  
64 by any party. Where complaints are made by two or more opposing  
65 parties, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to  
66 determine whether such officer should make an arrest or seek a  
67 warrant for an arrest. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)  
68 of this section, when a peace officer reasonably believes that a party in  
69 an incident of family violence has used force as a means of self  
70 defense, such officer is not required to arrest such party under this  
71 section.

72 (c) No peace officer shall be held liable in any civil action regarding  
73 personal injury or injury to property brought by any party to a family  
74 violence incident for an arrest based on probable cause or for any  
75 conditions of release imposed pursuant to subsection (b) of section 54-  
76 63c.

77 (d) It shall be the responsibility of the peace officer at the scene of a  
78 family violence incident to provide immediate assistance to the victim.

79 Such assistance shall include, but not be limited to: (1) Assisting the  
80 victim to obtain medical treatment if such treatment is required; (2)  
81 notifying the victim of the right to file an affidavit for a warrant for  
82 arrest; (3) informing the victim of services available, [and] including  
83 providing the victim with contact information for a regional family  
84 violence organization that employs, or provides referrals to, counselors  
85 who are trained in providing trauma-informed care; (4) referring the  
86 victim to the Office of Victim Services; and ~~[(4)]~~ (5) providing  
87 assistance in accordance with the uniform protocols for treating  
88 victims of family violence whose immigration status is questionable  
89 established pursuant to subsection (g) of this section. In cases where  
90 the officer has determined that no cause exists for an arrest, assistance  
91 shall include: (A) Assistance as provided in subdivisions (1) to ~~[(4)]~~ (5),  
92 inclusive, of this subsection; and (B) remaining at the scene for a  
93 reasonable time until, in the reasonable judgment of the officer, the  
94 likelihood of further imminent violence has been eliminated. For the  
95 purposes of this subsection, "trauma-informed care" means services  
96 directed by a thorough understanding of the neurological, biological,  
97 psychological and social effects of trauma and violence on a person.

98 (e) (1) Each law enforcement agency shall develop, in conjunction  
99 with the Division of Criminal Justice, and implement specific  
100 operational guidelines for arrest policies in family violence incidents.  
101 Such guidelines shall include, but not be limited to: (A) Procedures for  
102 the conduct of a criminal investigation; (B) procedures for arrest and  
103 for victim assistance by peace officers; (C) education as to what  
104 constitutes speedy information in a family violence incident; (D)  
105 procedures with respect to the provision of services to victims; and (E)  
106 such other criteria or guidelines as may be applicable to carry out the  
107 purposes of sections 46b-1, 46b-15, as amended by this act, 46b-38a to  
108 46b-38f, inclusive, as amended by this act, and 54-1g. Such procedures  
109 shall be duly promulgated by such law enforcement agency.

110 (2) On and after July 1, 2010, each law enforcement agency shall  
111 designate at least one officer with supervisory duties to expeditiously  
112 process, upon request of a victim of family violence or other crime who

113 is applying for U Nonimmigrant Status (A) a certification of  
114 helpfulness on Form I-918, Supplement B, or any subsequent  
115 corresponding form designated by the United States Department of  
116 Homeland Security, confirming that the victim of family violence or  
117 other crime has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful  
118 in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity, and (B) any  
119 subsequent certification required by the victim.

120 (f) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in  
121 conjunction with the Division of Criminal Justice, shall establish an  
122 education and training program for law enforcement officers,  
123 supervisors and state's attorneys on the handling of family violence  
124 incidents. Training under such program shall: (1) Stress the  
125 enforcement of criminal law in family violence cases and the use of  
126 community resources, and include training for peace officers at both  
127 recruit and in-service levels; and (2) include, but not be limited to: (A)  
128 The nature, extent and causes of family violence; (B) legal rights of and  
129 remedies available to victims of family violence and persons accused  
130 of family violence; (C) services and facilities available to victims and  
131 batterers; (D) legal duties imposed on police officers to make arrests  
132 and to offer protection and assistance, including applicable probable  
133 cause standards; and (E) techniques for handling incidents of family  
134 violence that minimize the likelihood of injury to the officer and  
135 promote the safety of the victim. On and after July 1, 2010, training  
136 under such program shall also include, within available  
137 appropriations, information on (i) the impact of arrests of multiple  
138 parties in a family violence case on the immigration status of the  
139 parties; (ii) crime scene investigation and evaluation practices in family  
140 violence cases designed by the council to reduce the number of  
141 multiple arrests in family violence cases; and (iii) practical  
142 considerations in the application of state statutes related to family  
143 violence. On and after July 1, 2010, such training shall also address,  
144 within available appropriations, eligibility for federal T Visas for  
145 victims of human trafficking and federal U Visas for unauthorized  
146 immigrants who are victims of family violence and other crimes.

147 (g) Not later than July 1, 2010, the Police Officer Standards and  
148 Training Council shall establish uniform protocols for treating victims  
149 of family violence whose immigration status is questionable, and shall  
150 make such protocols available to law enforcement agencies. Each law  
151 enforcement agency shall adopt and use such protocols on and after  
152 the date they are established by the council.

153 Sec. 4. Section 46b-38c of the general statutes is repealed and the  
154 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

155 (a) There shall be family violence response and intervention units in  
156 the Connecticut judicial system to respond to cases involving family  
157 violence. The units shall be coordinated and governed by formal  
158 agreement between the Chief State's Attorney and the Judicial  
159 Department.

160 (b) The Court Support Services Division, in accordance with the  
161 agreement between the Chief State's Attorney and the Judicial  
162 Department, shall establish within each geographical area of the  
163 Superior Court a local family violence intervention unit to implement  
164 sections 46b-1, 46b-15, as amended by this act, 46b-38a to 46b-38f,  
165 inclusive, as amended by this act, and 54-1g. The Court Support  
166 Services Division shall oversee direct operations of the local units.

167 (c) Each such local family violence intervention unit shall: (1) Accept  
168 referrals of family violence cases from a judge or prosecutor, (2)  
169 prepare written or oral reports on each case for the court by the next  
170 court date to be presented at any time during the court session on that  
171 date, (3) provide or arrange for services to victims and offenders, (4)  
172 administer contracts to carry out such services, and (5) establish  
173 centralized reporting procedures. All information provided to a family  
174 relations counselor, family relations counselor trainee or family  
175 services supervisor employed by the Judicial [Branch] Department in a  
176 local family violence intervention unit shall be used solely for the  
177 purposes of preparation of the report and the protective order forms  
178 for each case and recommendation of services and shall otherwise be

179 confidential and retained in the files of such unit and not be subject to  
180 subpoena or other court process for use in any other proceeding or for  
181 any other purpose, except that a family relations counselor, family  
182 relations counselor trainee or family services supervisor employed by  
183 the Judicial [Branch] Department:

184 (A) Shall disclose to the court and the prosecuting authority for  
185 appropriate action information that the victim has indicated that the  
186 defendant holds a permit to carry a pistol or revolver or possesses one  
187 or more firearms;

188 (B) [May] Shall disclose to an employee of the Department of  
189 Children and Families information that indicates that a defendant  
190 poses a danger or threat to a child or a custodial parent of the child;

191 (C) May disclose to another family relations counselor, family  
192 relations counselor trainee or family services supervisor information  
193 pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Chief Court Administrator;

194 (D) May disclose to a bail commissioner employed by the Judicial  
195 [Branch] Department information regarding a defendant who is on or  
196 is being considered for pretrial release;

197 (E) May disclose to a law enforcement agency information that  
198 indicates that a defendant poses a danger or threat to another person;

199 (F) May disclose, after disposition of a family violence case, [(i)] to a  
200 probation officer or a juvenile probation officer, for purposes of  
201 determining service needs and supervision levels, information  
202 regarding a defendant who has been convicted and sentenced to a  
203 period of probation in the family violence case; [, and (ii) to  
204 organizations under contract with the Judicial Branch to provide  
205 family violence programs and services, for purposes of determining  
206 program and service needs, information regarding defendants who are  
207 their clients; and]

208 (G) May disclose, after a conviction in a family violence case, to a

209 probation officer for the purpose of preparing a presentence  
210 investigation report, any information regarding the defendant that has  
211 been provided to the family relations counselor, family relations  
212 counselor trainee or family services supervisor in the case or in any  
213 other case that resulted in the conviction of the defendant;

214 (H) May disclose to any organization under contract with the  
215 Judicial Department to provide family violence programs and services,  
216 for the purpose of determining program and service needs,  
217 information regarding any defendant who is a client of such  
218 organization, provided no information that personally identifies the  
219 victim may be disclosed to such organization; and

220 ~~[(G)]~~ (I) [The family relations counselor, family relations counselor  
221 trainee or family services supervisor shall] Shall disclose such  
222 information as may be necessary to fulfill such counselor's, trainee's or  
223 supervisor's duty as a mandated reporter under section 17a-101a to  
224 report suspected child abuse or neglect.

225 (d) In all cases of family violence, a written or oral report and  
226 recommendation of the local family violence intervention unit shall be  
227 available to a judge at the first court date appearance to be presented at  
228 any time during the court session on that date. A judge of the Superior  
229 Court may consider and impose the following conditions to protect the  
230 parties, including, but not limited to: (1) Issuance of a protective order  
231 pursuant to subsection (e) of this section; (2) prohibition against  
232 subjecting the victim to further violence; (3) referral to a family  
233 violence education program for batterers; and (4) immediate referral  
234 for more extensive case assessment. Such protective order shall be an  
235 order of the court, and the clerk of the court shall cause (A) a copy of  
236 such order to be sent to the victim, and (B) a copy of such order, or the  
237 information contained in such order, to be sent by facsimile or other  
238 means within forty-eight hours of its issuance to the law enforcement  
239 agency for the town in which the victim resides and, if the defendant  
240 resides in a town different from the town in which the victim resides,  
241 to the law enforcement agency for the town in which the defendant

242 resides. If the victim is employed in a town different from the town in  
243 which the victim resides, the clerk of the court shall, upon the request  
244 of the victim, send, by facsimile or other means, a copy of such order,  
245 or the information contained in such order, to the law enforcement  
246 agency for the town in which the victim is employed within forty-eight  
247 hours of the issuance of such order.

248 (e) A protective order issued under this section may include  
249 provisions necessary to protect the victim from threats, harassment,  
250 injury or intimidation by the defendant, including, but not limited to,  
251 an order enjoining the defendant from (1) imposing any restraint upon  
252 the person or liberty of the victim, (2) threatening, harassing,  
253 assaulting, molesting or sexually assaulting the victim, or (3) entering  
254 the family dwelling or the dwelling of the victim. A protective order  
255 issued under this section may include provisions necessary to protect  
256 any animal owned or kept by the victim including, but not limited to,  
257 an order enjoining the defendant from injuring or threatening to injure  
258 such animal. Such order shall be made a condition of the bail or release  
259 of the defendant and shall contain the following [language]  
260 notification: "In accordance with section 53a-223 of the Connecticut  
261 general statutes, any violation of this order constitutes criminal  
262 violation of a protective order which is punishable by a term of  
263 imprisonment of not more than five years, a fine of not more than five  
264 thousand dollars, or both. Additionally, in accordance with section  
265 53a-107 of the Connecticut general statutes, entering or remaining in a  
266 building or any other premises in violation of this order constitutes  
267 criminal trespass in the first degree which is punishable by a term of  
268 imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine of not more than two  
269 thousand dollars, or both. Violation of this order also violates a  
270 condition of your bail or release, and may result in raising the amount  
271 of bail or revoking release." Every order of the court made in  
272 accordance with this section after notice and hearing shall [also contain  
273 the following language: "This order is accorded full faith and credit  
274 pursuant to 18 USC Section 2265, as amended from time to time."] be  
275 accompanied by a notification that is consistent with the full faith and

276 credit provisions set forth in 18 USC 2265(a), as amended from time to  
277 time. The information contained in and concerning the issuance of any  
278 protective order issued under this section shall be entered in the  
279 registry of protective orders pursuant to section 51-5c.

280 (f) The Judicial [Branch] Department may establish, within available  
281 appropriations, a pilot program in three judicial districts for the  
282 purpose of using electronic monitoring in accordance with this  
283 subsection. Such pilot program shall be conducted in at least one  
284 judicial district that contains an urban area, as defined in section 4b-13,  
285 and at least one judicial district that does not contain such an urban  
286 area. Pursuant to such pilot program, the court may order that any  
287 person appearing in such judicial district who is charged with the  
288 violation of a restraining order or a protective order, and who has been  
289 determined to be a high-risk offender by the family violence  
290 intervention unit, be subject to electronic monitoring designed to warn  
291 law enforcement agencies, a state-wide information collection center  
292 and the victim when the person is within a specified distance of the  
293 victim, if the court finds that such electronic monitoring is necessary to  
294 protect the victim, provided the cost of such electronic monitoring is  
295 paid by the person who is subject to such electronic monitoring,  
296 subject to guidelines established by the Chief Court Administrator. If  
297 the court orders that such person be subject to electronic monitoring,  
298 the clerk of the court shall send, by facsimile or other means, a copy of  
299 the order, or the information contained in any such order, to the law  
300 enforcement agency or agencies for the town in which the person  
301 resides. The Judicial [Branch] Department shall cease operation of any  
302 pilot program established under this subsection not later than March  
303 31, 2011, unless resources are available to continue operation of the  
304 pilot program.

305 (g) In cases referred to the local family violence intervention unit, it  
306 shall be the function of the unit to (1) identify victim service needs and,  
307 by contract with victim service providers, make available appropriate  
308 services that include, but are not limited to, the provision of trauma-  
309 informed care by a counselor who provides trauma-informed care, or a

310 referral to a counselor, and (2) identify appropriate offender services  
311 and where possible, by contract, provide treatment programs for  
312 offenders. For purposes of this subsection, "trauma-informed care"  
313 means services directed by a thorough understanding of the  
314 neurological, biological, psychological and social effects of trauma and  
315 violence on a person.

316 (h) (1) There shall be a pretrial family violence education program  
317 for persons who are charged with family violence crimes. At a  
318 minimum, such program shall inform participants of the basic  
319 elements of family violence law and applicable penalties. The court  
320 may, in its discretion, invoke such program on motion of the  
321 defendant when it finds: [(1)] (A) That the defendant has not  
322 previously been convicted of a family violence crime which occurred  
323 on or after October 1, 1986; [(2)] (B) the defendant has not had a  
324 previous case assigned to the family violence education program; [(3)]  
325 (C) the defendant has not previously invoked or accepted accelerated  
326 rehabilitation under section 54-56e for a family violence crime which  
327 occurred on or after October 1, 1986; and [(4)] (D) that the defendant is  
328 not charged with a class A, class B or class C felony, or an unclassified  
329 felony carrying a term of imprisonment of more than ten years, or  
330 unless good cause is shown, a class D felony or an unclassified offense  
331 carrying a term of imprisonment of more than five years. Participation  
332 by any person in the accelerated pretrial rehabilitation program under  
333 section 54-56e prior to October 1, 1986, shall not prohibit eligibility of  
334 such person for the pretrial family violence education program under  
335 this section. The court may require that the defendant answer such  
336 questions under oath, in open court or before any person designated  
337 by the clerk and duly authorized to administer oaths, under the  
338 penalties of perjury as will assist the court in making these findings.

339 (2) The court, on such motion, may refer the defendant to the family  
340 violence intervention unit, and may continue the defendant's case  
341 pending the submission of the report of the unit to the court. The court  
342 shall also give notice to the victim or victims that the defendant has  
343 requested assignment to the family violence education program, and,

344 where possible, give the victim or victims opportunity to be heard.  
345 Any defendant who accepts placement in the family violence  
346 education program shall agree to the tolling of any statute of  
347 limitations with respect to the crime or crimes with which the  
348 defendant is charged, and to a waiver of the defendant's right to a  
349 speedy trial. Any such defendant shall appear in court and shall be  
350 released to the custody of the family violence intervention unit for  
351 such period, not exceeding two years, and under such conditions as  
352 the court shall order. If the defendant refuses to accept, or, having  
353 accepted, violates such conditions, the defendant's case shall be  
354 brought to trial. If the defendant satisfactorily completes the family  
355 violence education program and complies with the conditions imposed  
356 for the period set by the court, the defendant may apply for dismissal  
357 of the charges against the defendant and the court, on finding  
358 satisfactory compliance, shall dismiss such charges.

359 (3) Upon dismissal of charges under this subsection, all records of  
360 such charges shall be erased pursuant to section 54-142a.

361 (i) A nonrefundable application fee of one hundred dollars shall be  
362 paid to the court by any person who files a motion pursuant to  
363 subdivision (1) of subsection (h) of this section to participate in the  
364 pretrial family violence education program, and a fee of [two] three  
365 hundred dollars shall be paid to the court by any person who enters  
366 the family violence education program, except that no person shall be  
367 excluded from such program for inability to pay [the] any such fee,  
368 provided (1) the person files with the court an affidavit of indigency or  
369 inability to pay, and (2) the court enters a finding thereof. All such fees  
370 shall be credited to the General Fund.

371 (j) The Judicial Department shall establish an ongoing training  
372 program for judges, Court Support Services Division personnel and  
373 clerks to inform them about the policies and procedures of sections  
374 46b-1, 46b-15, as amended by this act, 46b-38a to 46b-38f, inclusive, as  
375 amended by this act, and 54-1g, including, but not limited to, the  
376 function of the family violence intervention units and the use of

377 restraining and protective orders.

378 Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 53a-40e of the general statutes is  
379 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
380 *October 1, 2011*):

381 (a) If any person is convicted of (1) a violation of subdivision (1) or  
382 (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21, section 53a-59, 53a-59a, 53a-60,  
383 53a-60a, 53a-60b, 53a-60c, 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-70c, 53a-71, 53a-  
384 72a, 53a-72b, 53a-73a, 53a-181c, 53a-181d, 53a-181e, 53a-182b, 53a-183,  
385 53a-223, as amended by this act, 53a-223a, as amended by this act, or  
386 53a-223b, as amended by this act, or attempt or conspiracy to violate  
387 any of said sections or section 53a-54a, against a family or household  
388 member, as defined in section 46b-38a, as amended by this act, or (2)  
389 any crime that the court determines constitutes a family violence  
390 crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, as amended by this act, or attempt  
391 or conspiracy to commit any such crime, the court may, in addition to  
392 imposing the sentence authorized for the crime under section 53a-35a  
393 or 53a-36, if the court is of the opinion that the history and character  
394 and the nature and circumstances of the criminal conduct of such  
395 offender indicate that a standing criminal protective order will best  
396 serve the interest of the victim and the public, issue a standing criminal  
397 protective order which shall remain in effect for a duration specified  
398 by the court until modified or revoked by the court for good cause  
399 shown. If any person is convicted of any crime against a family or  
400 household member, as defined in section 46b-38a, as amended by this  
401 act, other than a crime specified in subdivision (1) or (2) of this  
402 subsection, the court may, for good cause shown, issue a standing  
403 criminal protective order pursuant to this subsection.

404 Sec. 6. Section 54-216 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
405 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

406 (a) The Office of Victim Services or, on review, a victim  
407 compensation commissioner may order that services be provided for  
408 the restitution of any person eligible for such services in accordance

409 with the provisions of sections 54-201 to 54-233, inclusive. Such  
410 services may include but shall not be limited to medical, psychiatric,  
411 psychological and social services and social rehabilitation services.

412 (b) The Office of Victim Services or, on review, a victim  
413 compensation commissioner may order that such restitution services  
414 be provided to victims of child abuse and members of their families,  
415 victims of sexual assault and members of their families, victims of  
416 domestic violence and members of their families, and members of the  
417 family of any victim of homicide. For the purposes of this subsection,  
418 "members of their families" or "member of the family" does not include  
419 the person responsible for such child abuse, sexual assault, domestic  
420 violence or homicide.

421 (c) The Office of Victim Services may contract with any public or  
422 private agency for any services ordered under this section.

423 Sec. 7. Section 4-141 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
424 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

425 As used in this chapter: "Claim" means a petition for the payment  
426 or refund of money by the state or for permission to sue the state; "just  
427 claim" means a claim which in equity and justice the state should pay,  
428 provided the state has caused damage or injury or has received a  
429 benefit; "person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation,  
430 limited liability company, association or other group, including  
431 political subdivisions of the state; "state agency" includes every  
432 department, division, board, office, commission, arm, agency and  
433 institution of the state government, whatever its title or function; and  
434 "state officers and employees" includes every person elected or  
435 appointed to or employed in any office, position or post in the state  
436 government, whatever such person's title, classification or function  
437 and whether such person serves with or without remuneration or  
438 compensation, including judges of probate courts, employees of such  
439 courts and special limited conservators appointed by such courts  
440 pursuant to section 17a-543a. In addition to the foregoing, "state

441 officers and employees" includes attorneys appointed as victim  
442 compensation commissioners, attorneys appointed by the Public  
443 Defender Services Commission as public defenders, assistant public  
444 defenders or deputy assistant public defenders and attorneys  
445 appointed by the court as special assistant public defenders,  
446 individuals appointed by the Commission on Child Protection, or by  
447 the court, as a guardian ad litem or attorney for a party in a neglect,  
448 abuse, termination of parental rights, delinquency or family with  
449 service needs proceeding, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney  
450 General and any associate attorney general or assistant attorney  
451 general, any other attorneys employed by any state agency, any  
452 commissioner of the Superior Court hearing small claims matters or  
453 acting as a fact-finder, arbitrator or magistrate or acting in any other  
454 quasi-judicial position, any person appointed to a committee  
455 established by law for the purpose of rendering services to the Judicial  
456 Department, including, but not limited to, the Legal Specialization  
457 Screening Committee, the State-Wide Grievance Committee, the Client  
458 Security Fund Committee, the advisory committee appointed pursuant  
459 to section 51-81d and the State Bar Examining Committee, any member  
460 of a multidisciplinary team established by the Commissioner of  
461 Children and Families pursuant to section 17a-106a, and any  
462 physicians or psychologists employed by any state agency. "State  
463 officers and employees" shall not include any medical or dental intern,  
464 resident or fellow of The University of Connecticut when (1) the intern,  
465 resident or fellow is assigned to a hospital affiliated with the university  
466 through an integrated residency program, and (2) such hospital  
467 provides protection against professional liability claims in an amount  
468 and manner equivalent to that provided by the hospital to its full-time  
469 physician employees.

470 Sec. 8. Section 4-165 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
471 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

472 (a) No state officer or employee shall be personally liable for  
473 damage or injury, not wanton, reckless or malicious, caused in the  
474 discharge of his or her duties or within the scope of his or her

475 employment. Any person having a complaint for such damage or  
476 injury shall present it as a claim against the state under the provisions  
477 of this chapter.

478 (b) For the purposes of this section, (1) "scope of employment"  
479 includes but is not limited to, (A) representation by an attorney  
480 appointed by the Public Defender Services Commission as a public  
481 defender, assistant public defender or deputy assistant public defender  
482 or an attorney appointed by the court as a special assistant public  
483 defender of an indigent accused or of a child on a petition of  
484 delinquency, (B) representation by such other attorneys, referred to in  
485 section 4-141, as amended by this act, of state officers and employees in  
486 actions brought against such officers and employees in their official  
487 and individual capacities, (C) the discharge of duties as a trustee of the  
488 state employees retirement system, (D) the discharge of duties of a  
489 commissioner of the Superior Court hearing small claims matters or  
490 acting as a fact-finder, arbitrator or magistrate or acting in any other  
491 quasi-judicial position, (E) the discharge of duties of a person  
492 appointed to a committee established by law for the purpose of  
493 rendering services to the Judicial Department, including, but not  
494 limited to, the Legal Specialization Screening Committee, the State-  
495 Wide Grievance Committee, the Client Security Fund Committee, the  
496 advisory committee appointed pursuant to section 51-81d and the  
497 State Bar Examining Committee, [and] (F) military duty performed by  
498 the armed forces of the state while under state active duty, and (G)  
499 representation by an individual appointed by the Commission on  
500 Child Protection, or by the court, as a guardian ad litem or attorney for  
501 a party in a neglect, abuse, termination of parental rights, delinquency  
502 or family with service needs proceeding; provided the actions  
503 described in subparagraphs (A) to [(F)] (G), inclusive, of this  
504 subdivision arise out of the discharge of the duties or within the scope  
505 of employment of such officers or employees, and (2) "state employee"  
506 includes a member or employee of the soil and water district boards  
507 established pursuant to section 22a-315.

508 Sec. 9. Section 29-36k of the general statutes is repealed and the

509 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

510 (a) Not later than two business days after the occurrence of any  
511 event that makes a person ineligible to possess a pistol or revolver or  
512 other firearm, such person shall (1) transfer in accordance with section  
513 29-33 all pistols and revolvers which such person then possesses to any  
514 person eligible to possess a pistol or revolver and transfer in  
515 accordance with any applicable state and federal laws all other  
516 firearms to any person eligible to possess such other firearms by  
517 obtaining an authorization number for the sale or transfer of the  
518 firearm from the Commissioner of Public Safety, and submit a sale or  
519 transfer of firearms form to said commissioner within two business  
520 days, except that a person described in subdivision (3) of subsection (a)  
521 of section 53a-217 may only transfer a pistol, revolver or other firearm  
522 under this subdivision to a federally-licensed firearms dealer pursuant  
523 to the sale of the pistol, revolver or other firearm to the federally-  
524 licensed firearms dealer, or (2) deliver or surrender such pistols and  
525 revolvers and other firearms to the Commissioner of Public Safety. The  
526 commissioner shall exercise due care in the receipt and holding of such  
527 pistols and revolvers and other firearms. For the purposes of this  
528 section, a "person described in subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of  
529 section 53a-217" means a person described in said subdivision,  
530 regardless of whether such person was convicted under said  
531 subdivision.

532 (b) Such person, or such person's legal representative, may, at any  
533 time up to one year after such delivery or surrender, transfer such  
534 pistols and revolvers in accordance with the provisions of section 29-33  
535 to any person eligible to possess a pistol or revolver and transfer such  
536 other firearms, in accordance with any applicable state and federal  
537 laws, to any person eligible to possess such other firearms, provided  
538 any such person described in subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of  
539 section 53a-217, or such person's legal representative, may only  
540 transfer such pistol, revolver or other firearm to a federally-licensed  
541 firearms dealer pursuant to the sale of the pistol, revolver or other  
542 firearm to the federally-licensed firearms dealer. Upon notification in

543 writing by the transferee and such person, the Commissioner of Public  
544 Safety shall, within ten days, deliver such pistols and revolvers or  
545 other firearms to the transferee. If, at the end of such year, such pistols  
546 and revolvers or other firearms have not been so transferred, the  
547 commissioner shall cause them to be destroyed.

548 (c) Any person who fails to transfer, deliver or surrender any such  
549 pistols and revolvers and other firearms as provided in this section  
550 shall be subject to the penalty provided for in section 53a-217 or 53a-  
551 217c.

552 Sec. 10. Section 29-36n of the general statutes is repealed and the  
553 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

554 (a) The Commissioner of Public Safety, in conjunction with the Chief  
555 State's Attorney and the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, shall  
556 develop a protocol to ensure that persons who become ineligible to  
557 possess a pistol or revolver have, in accordance with section 29-36k, as  
558 amended by this act, transferred such pistol or revolver to a person  
559 eligible to possess such pistol or revolver or have delivered or  
560 surrendered such pistol or revolver to said commissioner.

561 (b) The Commissioner of Public Safety, in conjunction with the  
562 Chief State's Attorney and the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association,  
563 shall update the protocol developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this  
564 section to reflect the provisions of sections 29-7h, 29-28, 29-28a, 29-29,  
565 29-30, 29-32 and 29-35, subsections (b) and (e) of section 46b-15,  
566 subsections (c) and (d) of section 46b-38c, as amended by this act, and  
567 sections 53-202a, 53-202l, 53-202m and 53a-217 and shall include in  
568 such protocol specific instructions for the transfer, delivery or  
569 surrender of pistols and revolvers when the assistance of more than  
570 one law enforcement agency is necessary to effect the requirements of  
571 section 29-36k, as amended by this act.

572 Sec. 11. Section 53a-223 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
573 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

574 (a) A person is guilty of criminal violation of a protective order  
575 when an order issued pursuant to subsection (e) of section 46b-38c, as  
576 amended by this act, or section 54-1k or 54-82r has been issued against  
577 such person, and such person violates such order.

578 (b) No person who is listed as a protected person in such protective  
579 order may be criminally liable for (1) soliciting, requesting,  
580 commanding, importuning or intentionally aiding in the violation of  
581 the protective order pursuant to subsection (a) of section 53a-8, or (2)  
582 conspiracy to violate such protective order pursuant to section 53a-48.

583 [(b)] (c) Criminal violation of a protective order is a class D felony.

584 Sec. 12. Section 53a-223a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
585 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

586 (a) A person is guilty of criminal violation of a standing criminal  
587 protective order when an order issued pursuant to subsection (a) of  
588 section 53a-40e, as amended by this act, has been issued against such  
589 person, and such person violates such order.

590 (b) No person who is listed as a protected person in such standing  
591 criminal protective order may be criminally liable for (1) soliciting,  
592 requesting, commanding, importuning or intentionally aiding in the  
593 violation of the standing criminal protective order pursuant to  
594 subsection (a) of section 53a-8, or (2) conspiracy to violate such  
595 standing criminal protective order pursuant to section 53a-48.

596 [(b)] (c) Criminal violation of a standing criminal protective order is  
597 a class D felony.

598 Sec. 13. Section 53a-223b of the general statutes is repealed and the  
599 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

600 (a) A person is guilty of criminal violation of a restraining order  
601 when (1) (A) a restraining order has been issued against such person  
602 pursuant to section 46b-15, as amended by this act, or (B) a foreign  
603 order of protection, as defined in section 46b-15a, has been issued

604 against such person in a case involving the use, attempted use or  
605 threatened use of physical force against another, and (2) such person,  
606 having knowledge of the terms of the order, (A) does not stay away  
607 from a person or place in violation of the order, (B) contacts a person in  
608 violation of the order, (C) imposes any restraint upon the person or  
609 liberty of a person in violation of the order, or (D) threatens, harasses,  
610 assaults, molests, sexually assaults or attacks a person in violation of  
611 the order.

612 (b) No person who is listed as a protected person in such restraining  
613 order or foreign order of protection may be criminally liable for (1)  
614 soliciting, requesting, commanding, importuning or intentionally  
615 aiding in the violation of the restraining order or foreign order of  
616 protection pursuant to subsection (a) of section 53a-8, or (2) conspiracy  
617 to violate such restraining order or foreign order of protection  
618 pursuant to section 53a-48.

619 ~~[(b)]~~ (c) Criminal violation of a restraining order is a class D felony.

620 Sec. 14. Section 54-84a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
621 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

622 [If any person on trial for crime has a husband or wife, he or she  
623 shall be a competent witness but may elect or refuse to testify for or  
624 against the accused, except that either spouse who has received  
625 personal violence from the other or is the spouse of one who is charged  
626 with violation of any of sections 53-20, 53-21, 53-23, 53-304, 53a-70, 53a-  
627 70a, 53a-71 and 53a-83 to 53a-88, inclusive, may, upon his or her trial  
628 for offenses arising out of such personal violence or from violation of  
629 the provisions of any of said sections, be compelled to testify in the  
630 same manner as any other witness.]

631 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, in any  
632 criminal proceeding, a person may elect or refuse to testify against his  
633 or her then lawful spouse.

634 (b) The testimony of a spouse may be compelled, in the same

635 manner as for any other witness, in a criminal proceeding against the  
636 other spouse for (1) joint participation with the spouse in criminal  
637 conduct, (2) bodily injury, sexual assault or other violence attempted,  
638 committed or threatened upon the spouse, or (3) bodily injury, sexual  
639 assault, risk of injury pursuant to section 53-21, or other violence  
640 attempted, committed or threatened upon the minor child of either  
641 spouse, or any minor child in the care or custody of either spouse.

642 Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2011*) (a) For the purposes of this  
643 section, "confidential communication" means any oral or written  
644 communication made between spouses during a marriage that is  
645 intended to be confidential and is induced by the affection, confidence,  
646 loyalty and integrity of the marital relationship.

647 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, in any  
648 criminal proceeding, a spouse shall not be (1) required to testify to a  
649 confidential communication made by one spouse to the other during  
650 the marriage, or (2) allowed to testify to a confidential communication  
651 made by one spouse to the other during the marriage, over the  
652 objection of the other spouse.

653 (c) The testimony of a spouse regarding a confidential  
654 communication may be compelled, in the same manner as for any  
655 other witness, in a criminal proceeding against the other spouse for (1)  
656 joint participation with the spouse in what was, at the time the  
657 communication was made, criminal conduct or conspiracy to commit a  
658 crime, (2) bodily injury, sexual assault or other violence attempted,  
659 committed or threatened upon the spouse, or (3) bodily injury, sexual  
660 assault, risk of injury pursuant to section 53-21 of the general statutes,  
661 or other violence attempted, committed or threatened upon the minor  
662 child of either spouse, or any minor child in the care or custody of  
663 either spouse.

664 Sec. 16. Subsection (a) of section 11 of substitute senate bill 28 of the  
665 current session is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
666 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

667 (a) No surety bail bond agent or insurer shall:

668 (1) Suggest or advise, in exchange for a fee or other consideration,  
669 the employment of or name for employment of any particular attorney  
670 to represent the principal on a bail bond;

671 (2) [Directly or indirectly solicit] Solicit business [, unless a request  
672 is initiated by an arrested person or potential indemnitor,] in or on the  
673 property or grounds of a correctional institution, community  
674 correctional center or other detention facility where arrested persons  
675 are confined, or [within any police station or courthouse] in or on the  
676 property or grounds of any courthouse, unless a request is initiated by  
677 an arrested person, a person with actual or apparent authority to act  
678 on behalf of such arrested person, or a potential indemnitor. For  
679 purposes of this subdivision, "solicit" includes the distribution of  
680 business cards, print advertising or any other written information  
681 directed to arrested persons or potential indemnitors. A correctional  
682 institution, community correctional center or other detention facility  
683 where arrested persons are confined, police station or courthouse may  
684 permit print advertising by a surety bail bond agent or an insurer in or  
685 on the property or grounds of such institution, center or facility, police  
686 station or courthouse, provided such advertising shall be limited to a  
687 listing in a telephone directory and the posting of the surety bail bond  
688 agent's name, address and telephone number in a prominent  
689 designated location in or on such property or grounds. Nothing in this  
690 subdivision shall prohibit a surety bail bond agent or insurer from  
691 soliciting business in or on the property or grounds of a police station;

692 [(3) Wear or otherwise display any surety bail bond agent  
693 identification, other than a surety bail bond agent license or surety bail  
694 bond agent identification issued or approved by the Insurance  
695 Commissioner, in or on the property or grounds of a correctional  
696 institution, community correctional center or other detention facility  
697 where arrested persons are confined, or in or on the property or  
698 grounds of any courthouse;]

699        [(4)] (3) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to a  
700 law enforcement officer, judicial marshal, employee of the Department  
701 of Correction or other person who has power to arrest or to hold a  
702 person in custody, or to any other public official or public employee, to  
703 secure a compromise, remission or reduction of the amount of any bail  
704 bond or estreatment of bail;

705        [(5)] (4) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to  
706 an attorney in any matter pertaining to a bail bond, except in defense  
707 of any action on a bail bond;

708        [(6)] (5) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to  
709 the principal or to any person on the principal's behalf;

710        [(7)] (6) Participate in the capacity of an attorney at a proceeding of a  
711 principal, in violation of section 51-88 of the general statutes;

712        [(8)] (7) Accept anything of value from a principal for providing a  
713 bail bond, other than the premium approved by the commissioner  
714 pursuant to chapter 701 of the general statutes and an expense fee,  
715 except that the surety bail bond agent may accept collateral security or  
716 other indemnity from a principal or other person in accordance with  
717 section 9 of [this act] substitute senate bill 28 of the current session. A  
718 surety bail bond agent may, upon written agreement with a third  
719 party, receive a fee or other compensation for returning to custody an  
720 individual who has fled the jurisdiction of the court or whose bail  
721 bond has been forfeited;

722        [(9)] (8) Execute a bail bond in this state on such agent's or insurer's  
723 own behalf; or

724        [(10)] (9) Write a bail bond in this state for an arrested person if such  
725 arrested person or a person with actual or apparent authority to act on  
726 behalf of such arrested person has not authorized such agent, in  
727 writing, to execute a bail bond on such arrested person's behalf. The  
728 surety bail bond agent shall maintain any such written authorization.

729 Sec. 17. Subsection (a) of section 21 of substitute senate bill 28 of the  
730 current session is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
731 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

732 (a) No professional bondsman shall:

733 (1) Suggest or advise, in exchange for a fee or other consideration,  
734 the employment of or name for employment of any particular attorney  
735 to represent the principal on a bail bond;

736 (2) [~~Directly or indirectly solicit~~] Solicit business [, unless a request  
737 is initiated by an arrested person or potential indemnitor,] in or on the  
738 property or grounds of a correctional institution, community  
739 correctional center or other detention facility where arrested persons  
740 are confined, or [~~within any police station or courthouse~~] in or on the  
741 property or grounds of any courthouse, unless a request is initiated by  
742 an arrested person, a person with actual or apparent authority to act  
743 on behalf of such arrested person, or a potential indemnitor. For  
744 purposes of this subdivision, "solicit" includes the distribution of  
745 business cards, print advertising or any other written information  
746 directed to arrested persons or potential indemnitors. A correctional  
747 institution, community correctional center or other detention facility  
748 where arrested persons are confined, police station or courthouse may  
749 permit print advertising by a professional bondsman in or on the  
750 property or grounds of such institution, center or facility, police station  
751 or courthouse, provided such advertising shall be limited to a listing in  
752 a telephone directory and the posting of the professional bondsman's  
753 name, address and telephone number in a prominent designated  
754 location in or on such property or grounds. Nothing in this subdivision  
755 shall prohibit a professional bondsman from soliciting business in or  
756 on the property or grounds of a police station;

757 [(3) Wear or otherwise display any professional bondsman  
758 identification, other than a professional bondsman license or  
759 professional bondsman identification issued or approved by the  
760 Commissioner of Public Safety, in or on the property or grounds of a

761 correctional institution, community correctional center or other  
762 detention facility where arrested persons are confined, or in or on the  
763 property or grounds of any courthouse;]

764 [(4)] (3) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to a  
765 law enforcement officer, judicial marshal, employee of the Department  
766 of Correction or other person who has power to arrest or to hold a  
767 person in custody, or to any other public official or public employee to  
768 secure a compromise, remission or reduction of the amount of any bail  
769 bond or estreatment of bail;

770 [(5)] (4) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to  
771 an attorney in any matter pertaining to a bail bond, except in defense  
772 of any action on a bail bond;

773 [(6)] (5) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to  
774 the principal or to any person on the principal's behalf;

775 [(7)] (6) Participate in the capacity of an attorney at a proceeding of a  
776 principal, in violation of section 51-88 of the general statutes;

777 [(8)] (7) Accept anything of value from a principal for providing a  
778 bail bond, other than the commission or fee authorized under section  
779 29-151 of the general statutes, except that the professional bondsman  
780 may accept collateral security or other indemnity on a bail bond from a  
781 principal or other person in accordance with section 22 of [this act]  
782 substitute senate bill 28 of the current session. A professional  
783 bondsman may, upon written agreement with a third party, receive a  
784 fee or other compensation for returning to custody an individual who  
785 has fled the jurisdiction of the court or whose bail bond has been  
786 forfeited;

787 [(9)] (8) Execute a bail bond in this state on such professional  
788 bondsman's own behalf; or

789 [(10)] (9) Write a bail bond in this state for an arrested person if such  
790 arrested person or a person with actual or apparent authority to act on

791 behalf of such arrested person has not authorized such bondsman, in  
792 writing, to execute a bail bond on such arrested person's behalf. The  
793 professional bondsman shall maintain any such written authorization.

794 Sec. 18. Subsection (a) of section 17a-3 of the general statutes is  
795 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*  
796 *1, 2011*):

797 (a) The department shall plan, create, develop, operate or arrange  
798 for, administer and evaluate a comprehensive and integrated  
799 state-wide program of services, including preventive services, for  
800 children and youths whose behavior does not conform to the law or to  
801 acceptable community standards, or who are mentally ill, including  
802 deaf and hearing impaired children and youths who are mentally ill,  
803 emotionally disturbed, substance abusers, delinquent, abused,  
804 neglected or uncared for, including all children and youths who are or  
805 may be committed to it by any court, and all children and youths  
806 voluntarily admitted to, or remaining voluntarily under the  
807 supervision of, the commissioner for services of any kind. Services  
808 shall not be denied to any such child or youth solely because of other  
809 complicating or multiple disabilities. The department shall work in  
810 cooperation with other child-serving agencies and organizations to  
811 provide or arrange for preventive programs, including, but not limited  
812 to, teenage pregnancy and youth suicide prevention, for children and  
813 youths and their families. The program shall provide services and  
814 placements that are clinically indicated and appropriate to the needs of  
815 the child or youth. In furtherance of this purpose, the department  
816 shall: (1) Maintain the Connecticut Juvenile Training School and other  
817 appropriate facilities exclusively for delinquents; (2) develop a  
818 comprehensive program for prevention of problems of children and  
819 youths and provide a flexible, innovative and effective program for the  
820 placement, care and treatment of children and youths committed by  
821 any court to the department, transferred to the department by other  
822 departments, or voluntarily admitted to the department; (3) provide  
823 appropriate services to families of children and youths as needed to  
824 achieve the purposes of sections 17a-1 to 17a-26, inclusive, 17a-28 to

825 17a-49, inclusive, and 17a-51; (4) establish incentive paid work  
826 programs for children and youths under the care of the department  
827 and the rates to be paid such children and youths for work done in  
828 such programs and may provide allowances to children and youths in  
829 the custody of the department; (5) be responsible to collect, interpret  
830 and publish statistics relating to children and youths within the  
831 department; (6) conduct studies of any program, service or facility  
832 developed, operated, contracted for or supported by the department in  
833 order to evaluate its effectiveness; (7) establish staff development and  
834 other training and educational programs designed to improve the  
835 quality of departmental services and programs, which shall include,  
836 but not be limited to, training in the prevention, identification and  
837 effects of family violence, provided no social worker trainee shall be  
838 assigned a case load prior to completing training, and may establish  
839 educational or training programs for children, youths, parents or other  
840 interested persons on any matter related to the promotion of the  
841 well-being of children, or the prevention of mental illness, emotional  
842 disturbance, delinquency and other disabilities in children and youths;  
843 (8) develop and implement aftercare and follow-up services  
844 appropriate to the needs of any child or youth under the care of the  
845 department; (9) establish a case audit unit to monitor each area office's  
846 compliance with regulations and procedures; (10) develop and  
847 maintain a database listing available community service programs  
848 funded by the department; (11) provide outreach and assistance to  
849 persons caring for children whose parents are unable to do so by  
850 informing such persons of programs and benefits for which they may  
851 be eligible; and (12) collect data sufficient to identify the housing needs  
852 of children served by the department and share such data with the  
853 Department of Economic and Community Development.

854 Sec. 19. (*Effective from passage*) (a) There is established a task force for  
855 the purpose of (1) evaluating existing policies and procedures used by  
856 law enforcement agencies when responding to incidents of family  
857 violence and violations of restraining and protective orders, and (2)  
858 developing a state-wide law enforcement model policy for use by law

859 enforcement agencies when responding to incidents of family violence  
860 and violations of protective orders. Such model policy shall include  
861 procedures for arrests pursuant to section 46b-38b of the general  
862 statutes, as amended by this act.

863 (b) The task force shall consist of the following members:

864 (1) One appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives;

865 (2) One appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;

866 (3) One appointed by the minority leader of the House of  
867 Representatives;

868 (4) One appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

869 (5) One appointed by the Governor;

870 (6) One representative of the Police Officer Standards and Training  
871 Council with experience in domestic violence training, appointed by  
872 the chairperson of the council;

873 (7) One representative of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney,  
874 appointed by the Chief State's Attorney;

875 (8) One representative of the Office of the Chief Public Defender,  
876 appointed by the Chief Public Defender;

877 (9) One representative of the Office of the Victim Advocate,  
878 appointed by the Victim Advocate;

879 (10) One representative of the Division of State Police with  
880 experience in domestic violence training, appointed by the  
881 Commissioner of Public Safety;

882 (11) One judge of the Superior Court assigned to hear criminal  
883 matters, appointed by the Chief Court Administrator;

884 (12) One victim of domestic violence, one victim advocate with in-

885 court experience in domestic violence matters, and one representative  
886 of the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Inc., each  
887 appointed by the executive director of the Connecticut Coalition  
888 Against Domestic Violence, Inc.;

889 (13) One representative of the legal aid programs in Connecticut,  
890 appointed by the executive director of the Legal Assistance Resource  
891 Center of Connecticut; and

892 (14) One representative of the Connecticut Police Chiefs  
893 Association, appointed by the president of the association.

894 (c) Any member of the task force appointed under subdivision (1),  
895 (2), (3) or (4) of subsection (b) of this section may be a member of the  
896 General Assembly.

897 (d) All appointments to the task force shall be made not later than  
898 thirty days after the effective date of this section. Any vacancy shall be  
899 filled by the appointing authority.

900 (e) The members of the task force shall select two chairpersons of  
901 the task force from among the members of the task force. Such  
902 chairpersons shall schedule the first meeting of the task force, which  
903 shall be held not later than sixty days after the effective date of this  
904 section.

905 (f) The administrative staff of the joint standing committee of the  
906 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the  
907 judiciary shall serve as administrative staff of the task force.

908 (g) Not later than December 1, 2011, the task force shall submit a  
909 report detailing its recommendations for a model policy and  
910 implementation plan to the joint standing committee of the General  
911 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, in  
912 accordance with section 11-4a of the general statutes. The task force  
913 shall terminate on the date it submits such report or January 1, 2012,  
914 whichever is later.

915       Sec. 20. (*Effective from passage*) (a) The Chief Court Administrator  
 916 shall conduct a study of the principles and effectiveness of the pretrial  
 917 family violence education program established in section 46b-38c of  
 918 the general statutes, as amended by this act, using a results-based  
 919 accountability framework. The study shall include, but not be limited  
 920 to, the identification of goals of the program, the identification of  
 921 fundamental elements and critical components of the program, an  
 922 assessment of short-term and long-term outcomes of the program, an  
 923 assessment of the feasibility and cost of extending the pretrial family  
 924 education program beyond the nine weeks currently provided, an  
 925 assessment of the feasibility and cost of extending programs known as  
 926 EVOLVE and EXPLORE to all regions of the state, and a comparison of  
 927 the program to pretrial diversionary domestic violence programs used  
 928 in other northeastern states.

929       (b) The Chief Court Administrator shall conduct a study of the  
 930 principles and effectiveness of the domestic violence dockets in this  
 931 state and related contracted programs using a results-based  
 932 accountability framework. The study shall include, but not be limited  
 933 to, the identification of the goals, fundamental elements and critical  
 934 components of the dockets, and the identification of short-term and  
 935 long-term outcomes of the dockets and related contracted programs.

936       (c) Not later than January 1, 2012, the Chief Court Administrator  
 937 shall submit a report on the studies under subsections (a) and (b) of  
 938 this section to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly  
 939 having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, in accordance  
 940 with section 11-4a of the general statutes.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	46b-15(a)
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	46b-38a
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	46b-38b
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	46b-38c
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	53a-40e(a)

Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	54-216
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	4-141
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	4-165
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	29-36k
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	29-36n
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	53a-223
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	53a-223a
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	53a-223b
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	54-84a
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	New section
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	SB 28 (current session), Sec. 11(a)
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2011</i>	SB 28 (current session), Sec. 21(a)
Sec. 18	<i>July 1, 2011</i>	17a-3(a)
Sec. 19	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 20	<i>from passage</i>	New section

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

**OFA Fiscal Note**

**State Impact:**

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 12 \$	FY 13 \$
Judicial Dept.	GF - Revenue Gain	181,600	242,150

Note: GF=General Fund

**Municipal Impact:** None

**Explanation**

**Section 4** of the bill adds the provision of trauma-informed care by a counselor, or a referral to a counselor, as a function of local family violence intervention units. There would be no cost to the Judicial Department if a victim service provider refers a victim to another organization for trauma-informed care, as the agency will not be contractually obligated to pay for the costs of the services.

**Section 4** of the bill creates a nonrefundable application fee of \$100 for a person to participate in the Family Violence Education Program, which would result in an annual revenue gain of \$75,700 in FY 12<sup>1</sup> and \$100,900 in FY 13.<sup>2</sup> **Section 4** also increases the program fee for the Family Violence Education Program to \$300, which will result in an annual revenue gain of \$105,900 in FY 12 and \$141,250 in FY 13 to the General Fund.

**Section 20** of the bill requires the Judicial Department to conduct studies using Results Based Accountability on the effectiveness of the pretrial family violence education program and the effectiveness of

<sup>1</sup> The FY 12 figure reflects an October 1, 2011 effective date.

<sup>2</sup> This estimate assumes 50% of participants will have the \$300 program fee waived by the court due to indigence.

domestic violence dockets. It is anticipated that these studies will not result in additional costs for the agency.

House "A" struck the underlying bill and its associated fiscal impact and results in the impact described above.

***The Out Years***

The annualized ongoing revenue identified above would remain constant into the future since fine amounts are set by statute.

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**OLR Bill Analysis****sHB 6629 (as amended by House "A")\******AN ACT CONCERNING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill makes numerous changes to the laws on family violence. Among other things, it:

1. protects victims of orders of protection from criminal liability under certain circumstances;
2. requires law enforcement officers to arrest a person who commits a family violence crime against someone he or she is dating;
3. doubles the fee for, the pretrial family violence education program,
4. requires family violence offenders who use or attempt or threaten to use physical force to commit the crime to surrender any firearms they possess to the public safety commissioner; and
5. requires the chief court administrator to study and assess family violence training programs.

The bill establishes a 16-member task force to (1) evaluate law enforcement agencies' policies and procedures for responding to incidents of family violence and restraining and protective order violations and (2) develop a model statewide policy for such responses.

It specifies that guardians ad litem and attorneys appointed in abuse and neglect cases are acting within the scope of their employment are among the state employees immunized against personal liability.

With certain exceptions, a spouse may elect or refuse to testify against his or her spouse in a criminal proceeding. The bill modifies the exceptions to this so-called "spousal privilege."

Lastly, the bill makes minor and technical changes.

\*House Amendment "A" strikes the file but restores many of the bill's provisions. It removes provisions relating to (1) the creation of new domestic violence dockets, (2) the court indicating the consideration it gave to the victim's safety when releasing a defendant charged with a bailable offense (3) training for judges, and (4) allowable activities and record keeping requirements for surety bail bond agents and insurers and professional bail bondsmen. It adds, retains or modifies provisions related to (1) domestic violence, (2) possession of firearms (3) state employee immunity, and (4) spousal privilege.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2011, except that the provisions on the task force and chief court administrator's assessments and studies are effective upon passage.

## **§§ 1-6 — FAMILY VIOLENCE**

### ***Family Violence Defined***

By law, "family violence" is an incident, other than the non-abusive disciplining of a minor child, between family or household members that either causes physical injury or creates fear that physical injury is about to occur. "Family or household members" include individuals in, or who were in, a dating relationship. The bill specifies that a person of any age may be in a dating relationship for the purpose of identifying family or household members under family violence laws.

### ***Restraining Orders***

The bill expands the conduct that can serve as the basis for a restraining order. It allows any family or household member to apply for such an order if he or she has been subjected to stalking or a pattern of verbal intimidation or threatening. By law, continuous threat of immediate physical pain or physical injury can be the basis for the order.

By law, a court may issue a restraining order after a hearing or, in an emergency, without a hearing. The court may include in the order any provisions necessary to protect the victim from injury or intimidation, including requirements for temporary child custody or visitation rights. Orders typically prohibit the offender from assaulting, threatening, molesting, or restraining the victim or entering the family's or victim's dwelling. The order is effective for six months unless the court extends it upon the applicant's or its own motion. Anyone violating the order can be held in contempt of court. Additionally, entering or remaining on property in violation of the order constitutes first-degree criminal trespass.

### ***Investigating Family Violence Crimes***

The law outlines appropriate actions by police and court personnel responding to family violence crimes. The bill expands the people police officers must immediately arrest upon learning that such a crime has been committed in their jurisdiction. Under current law, police must arrest and charge any suspected family violence offender, other than a person involved in a dating relationship. The bill eliminates this exception, thus requiring that any suspected family violence offender be arrested and charged.

It also requires police officers at the scene of a domestic violence incident to give victims contact information for regional family violence organizations that employs people, or makes referrals to counselors trained in providing "Trauma Informed Care."

The bill defines this as services directed by a thorough understanding of the neurological, biological, psychological, and social

effects of trauma and violence on a person.

### ***Family Violence Response and Intervention Units***

As required by law, the Judicial Department, through the Court Support Services Division, has a family violence intervention unit in each geographical area court to respond to family violence cases. The units prepare reports on each case for the court, provide or arrange for victim and offender services, and administer contracts to carry out these services. Generally, the information the units receive is confidential. However, the units may disclose information for specified purposes to its contract providers, prosecutors, employees of the Department of Children and Families, bail commissioners, law enforcement agencies, and probation officers.

The bill expands the circumstances under which the units may share information with probation officers. It allows them to disclose to probation officers information that may be used to conduct a presentence investigation on, and recommend an appropriate sentence for, a defendant convicted of a family violence crime. Currently, use of such information is limited to determining the offender's service needs and supervision level.

The bill eliminates the restriction on when the units may disclose information to their contract providers and restricts the information that may be provided. Under current law, they may disclose the information only after the disposition of the family violence case. The bill eliminates this restriction, thus allowing units to share the information during the pendency of the criminal proceedings. It prohibits the units from disclosing information to contract providers that would personally identify a victim.

### ***Family Violence Education***

By law, a Pretrial Family Violence Education program serves people who are charged with, but not convicted of, a family violence crime. In order to qualify for the program, a defendant must not:

1. be charged with an A, B, or C felony; unclassified felony punishable by more than 10 years imprisonment; or, unless there is good cause, a class D felony;
2. have previously participated in the program; or
3. have been convicted of, or accepted accelerated rehabilitation for, a family violence crime committed after October 1, 1986.

By law, any defendant placed in the program is released to the custody of a family violence intervention unit for up to two years under such conditions as the court orders. By law, unchanged by the bill, if the defendant did not enter a conditional plea (presumably because he or she was not asked to do so), successfully completes the program, and complied with any conditions the court set, the court must dismiss the charges. If the defendant violates the program's conditions, he or she will be brought to trial.

The bill doubles, from \$200 to \$400, the fee defendants pay to participate in the program if they can afford it. \$100 of the fee is nonrefundable.

### ***Standing Criminal Protective Order***

The bill adds to the list of crimes for which, if violated, a court may issue a standing criminal protective. It allow courts to do so whenever a person is convicted of committing or attempting or conspiring to commit:

1. aggravated sexual assault of a minor,
2. fourth-degree sexual assault,
3. risk of injury by willfully or unlawfully causing or permitting a child under age 16 to be placed in danger or in a situation that is likely to result in the child being injured or his or her morals impaired, or
4. risk of injury by having contact with the intimate body parts of

a child under age 16 or subjecting the child to the offender's intimate body parts in a sexual and indecent manner likely to impair the child's health or morals.

By law, unchanged by the bill, the court must find that (1) the victim is a member of the offender's family or household and (2) the order will best serve the victim and public's interest given the history, character, nature, and circumstances of the crime. Standing criminal restraining orders are effective until the court modifies or revokes them.

Violators of the order are guilty of a class D felony, punishable by up to five years in prison, a \$5,000 fine, or both.

### **Restitution Services**

The bill adds domestic violence victims and their families to the list of people for whom the Office of Victim Services may order restitution services, including medical, psychiatric, psychological, and social services. The office may already order restitution for families of homicide victims and victims of child abuse or sexual assault and their families.

The bill provides that offenders of the above-listed crimes are not eligible for restitution services as "family members."

### **§ 4 — PROTECTIVE ORDER**

The bill eliminates a requirement for protective orders issued after notice and a hearing to include notice that the order "is accorded full faith and credit pursuant to 18 USC Section 2265, as amended from time to time." Instead, it requires that the order be accompanied by notice that is consistent with the full faith and credit provisions of the federal law (see BACKGROUND).

### **§§ 9 AND 10 — POSSESSION OF FIREARMS**

The bill eliminates the option people who know they are the subject of a restraining or protective order or foreign order of protection resulting from the use or attempted or threatened use of physical force

have to transfer any firearm they possess to someone legally allowed to possess it. Under the bill, they must deliver or surrender the firearm to the public safety commissioner or sell it to a federally licensed firearms dealer. By law, failure to relinquish possession within two days of the event giving rise to ineligibility is a class D felony, punishable by up to five years in prison, a \$5,000 fine, or both.

When the defendant chooses to turn the firearm in to law enforcement, current law gives him or her or a legal representative up to one year to transfer it to someone who could legally take possession. Under the bill, his or her only option is to sell the weapon to a federally- licensed firearms dealer. Existing law, unchanged by the bill, requires the commissioner to destroy such firearms if they remain in his possession for longer than one year.

The bill broadens the information the public safety commissioner, chief state's attorney, and Connecticut Police Chiefs Association must include in their update of the protocol they developed to ensure that people who are ineligible to possess firearms either transfer them to someone eligible or deliver or surrender them to the commissioner to include specific instructions on delivering and surrendering firearms. The update must already include specific instructions on transferring firearms. By law, the protocol covers instances in which more than one law enforcement agency is necessary to ensure the transfer, delivery, or surrender.

### **§§ 11-13 — CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF PROTECTED PERSONS**

The bill prohibits anyone listed as a protected person in a protective order, standing criminal protective order, restraining order, or foreign order of protection from being held criminally liable for (1) soliciting, requesting, commanding, importuning, or intentionally aiding in the order's violation or (2) conspiring to violate it (see BACKGROUND). Their actions may nonetheless subject them to arrest on other grounds.

### **§ 19 — TASK FORCE TO EVALUATE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSES**

The bill establishes a 16-member task force to (1) evaluate law enforcement agencies' policies and procedures for responding to incidents of family violence and restraining and protective order violations and (2) develop a model statewide policy for such responses. The model policy must include arrest procedures currently required by law, as amended by the bill.

The task force must report its recommendations for a model policy and implementation plan to the Judiciary Committee by December 1, 2011. The task force terminates on that date or January 1, 2012, whichever is later.

The task force consists of:

1. one person each appointed by the governor and top four legislative leaders;
2. a representative of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council experienced in domestic violence training appointed by the council chairperson;
3. a representative of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, Office of the Chief Public Defender, and Office of the Victim Advocate appointed by the head of each office;
4. a representative of the Division of State Police experienced in domestic violence training appointed by the public safety commissioner;
5. a Superior Court judge assigned to hear criminal matters appointed by the chief court administrator;
6. a domestic violence victim, victim advocate with in-court experience in domestic violence matters, and Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Inc. representative each appointed by the coalition's executive director;
7. a Legal Assistance Resource Center of Connecticut

representative appointed by the center's executive director; and

8. a Connecticut Police Chiefs Association representative appointed by the association's president.

The bill requires the appointing authorities to (1) make their appointments within 30 days after the bill's passage and (2) fill vacancies. The task force members must select two chairpersons from their ranks who must schedule the first meeting to be held within 60 days after the bill's passage. The Judiciary Committee's administrative staff serve as such for the task force.

#### **§ 20 — JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT STUDY AND ASSESSMENT**

The bill requires the chief court administrator to:

1. study the principles and effectiveness of the pretrial family violence education program using results-based accountability;
2. as a part of the study, identify the program's goals, fundamental elements, and critical components; assess its short- and long-term outcomes; assess the feasibility and cost of extending (a) the program beyond its nine week and (b) the EVOLVE and EXPLORE programs (see BACKGROUND) to all regions of the state; and compare the pretrial family violence education program to the pretrial diversionary domestic violence programs in other Northeastern states; and
3. study the principles and effectiveness of Connecticut's domestic violence dockets and related contracted programs using results-based accountability, including the goals, fundamental elements, critical components, and short- and long-term outcomes of the dockets and programs.

The chief court administrator must report on the assessments and studies to the Judiciary Committee by January 1, 2012.

#### **§ 18 — DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES (DCF) STAFF TRAINING**

The bill requires the curriculum that DCF must include in its staff development and training and educational programs to include the prevention, identification, and effects of family violence. Existing law requires training to improve the quality of DCF services and programs.

#### **§§ 16 AND 17 — SURETY BAIL BOND AGENTS, INSURERS, AND PROFESSIONAL BONDSMEN**

The law prohibits surety bail bond agents, insurers, and professional bondsmen from soliciting business on property or grounds of facilities, such as prisons, detention centers, and courthouse where arrestees are likely to be found unless the arrestee or a potential indemnitor initiates the contact. The bill permits individuals with apparent authority to initiate such contact. The bill does not apply to their solicitation of business in or on a police station's property.

By law, soliciting includes distributing business cards, print advertising, or any other written information directed at arrested persons or potential indemnitors. It is permissible for surety bail bond agents and insurers and professional bondsmen to post prominently their names, addresses and telephone numbers in designated locations on the property.

The bill also removes a prohibition against those individuals from wearing or otherwise displaying identification other than their license on the property or grounds of a prison, community detention center courthouse or any other place of arrestee confinement.

It also lifts prohibitions on accepting collateral security and indemnity under certain circumstances.

#### **§ 7 AND 8 — STATE EMPLOYEE IMMUNITY**

By law, state officers and employees are not personally liable for damages or injuries caused while discharging their duties or acting within the scope of their employment, unless their actions are wanton, reckless, or malicious. The bill specifies that individuals appointed under contract with the chief child protection attorney as guardians ad litem or attorneys to represent a party in a neglect, abuse, termination

of parental rights, delinquency, or family with service needs proceeding are acting as state employees protected by the immunity provisions when acting within the scope of their employment.

### **§§ 14 AND 15 — SPOUSAL PRIVILEGE**

Currently, a person may elect or refuse to testify against his or her spouse in a criminal proceeding under the so-called spousal privilege. The bill modifies the exceptions to the privilege. Under the bill, a spouse may be compelled to testify in criminal proceedings involving (1) spousal abuse consisting of sexual assault, bodily injury, or any other violent act attempted, threatened, or committed; (2) child abuse consisting of sexual assault, risk of injury to a minor, bodily injury, or any other violent act attempted, threatened, or committed and involving the minor child of either spouse or a minor child in a spouse's care or custody; or (3) ongoing or future criminal conduct jointly engaged in by both spouses.

In other criminal proceedings in which a spouse elects to testify, he or she cannot be (1) required to divulge oral or written communications with the spouse that were intended to be confidential or (2) allowed to testify about the communication without the consent of the spouse, unless the spouse is deceased.

By law, a spouse can be compelled to testify in criminal cases involving spousal violence, cruelty to persons, risk of injury to a minor, abandonment of a child under age six, criminal nonsupport, first- or second-degree sexual assault, first-degree aggravated sexual assault, and patronizing a prostitute or promoting prostitution. The bill restores the privilege when the crime is child abandonment, criminal nonsupport, or related to prostitution unless the crime involved the use or attempt to use violence.

### **BACKGROUND**

#### ***EXPLORE and EVOLVE Programs***

EXPLORE and EVOLVE are two of three of the Judicial Branch's family violence programs. The other is the Family Violence Education

program. Both programs are available to men convicted of domestic violence. EXPLORE is a 26-session cognitive behavioral intervention program that focuses on behavior change by helping participants develop awareness, build positive interpersonal skills, and understand the harmful effects of violence on victims and children. The program is available in Bantam/Litchfield, Danbury, Danielson, Hartford, Manchester, Middletown, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, and Stamford.

EVOLVE is a 52-session cognitive behavioral intervention program consisting of communication skill building, responsible parenting, and the impact of violence on victims and children. The program is available in Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, and Waterbury.

### **Definitions**

**Protective Order.** Protective orders are criminal orders issued after an accused has been arrested for committing a family violence crime. They include provisions necessary to protect the victim from threats, harassment, injury, or intimidation. These orders generally terminate when the underlying criminal case concludes. However, under certain conditions, courts can issue a standing criminal protective order, in addition to any sentence of incarceration, against people convicted of certain family violence crimes. These orders stay in effect for a court-specified time period.

**Restraining Order.** A restraining order differs from a protective order in that restraining orders are civil and can be issued without the target of the order being arrested.

**Foreign Order of Protection.** A foreign order of protection is any injunction or other order issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including any temporary or final order issued by a civil and criminal court of another state; the District of Columbia; a U.S. commonwealth, territory, or possession; or an Indian tribe.

**Full Faith and Credit.** A protection order issued by the court of one state, Indian tribe, or territory must be accorded full faith and credit by the court of another state, Indian tribe, or territory (and enforced by the court and law enforcement personnel of the other jurisdiction as if it were the order of its own court.

Covered protection orders are those issued by a state, tribal, or territorial court:

1. with jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of such state, Indian tribe, or territory; and
2. after reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. In the case of ex parte orders, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by state, tribal, or territorial law, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the respondent's due process rights (18 USC 2265 (a) and (b)).

### **Related Bills**

sSB 28 (File 41) which has passed in the House and Senate makes changes to, and adds new, requirements for surety bail bond agents. It expands surety bail bond licensing and appointment requirements. It establishes (1) bail bond solicitation, record retention, and reporting standards and (2) premium financing, build-up funds, and collateral security requirements and restrictions. It requires agents to certify under oath to the insurance commissioner that they charged the bond premium rates the commissioner approved.

sHB 6053 (File 479) increases state and local officials' responsibilities to respond to acts of family violence.

### **COMMITTEE ACTION**

Judiciary Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 45 Nay 0 (04/14/2011)

Appropriations Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 44 Nay 0 (05/16/2011)

Insurance and Real Estate Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 20 Nay 0 (05/19/2011)

Government Administration and Elections Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 13 Nay 0 (05/25/2011)