



Substitute House Bill No. 5388

Public Act No. 12-89

**AN ACT CONCERNING COURT FEES AND THE DELIVERY OF
LEGAL SERVICES TO THE POOR.**

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

Section 1. Section 51-5b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

(a) The Chief Court Administrator [is authorized to] shall establish and administer a fund to be known as the Judicial Data Processing Revolving Fund which shall be used for the purpose of maintaining and improving any informational data processing system operated by the Judicial Department. The Chief Court Administrator is authorized to expend funds necessary for all reasonable direct expenses relating to the administration and operation of said fund. As used in this section, "data processing system" means the combined motor vehicle, criminal and civil informational systems on pending and disposed cases.

(b) Any person or public agency seeking [on line or dial up] on-line access to any data processing system operated and administered by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, or seeking information stored in such data processing system in a format other than as provided by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, may be required to pay to the Office of the Chief Court Administrator an amount, as established

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in a fee schedule determined by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, for deposit by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator in a fund established in subsection (a) of this section. Such fee schedule may include reasonable charges for personal services, fringe benefits, supplies and any other expenses related to maintaining, improving and providing such data processing services including, but not limited to, program modifications, training expenses, central processor user time and the rental and maintenance of equipment.

(c) The Judicial Data Processing Revolving Fund shall be held separate and apart from all other moneys, funds and accounts. Any balance remaining in said fund at the end of any fiscal year shall be carried forward in the fund for the next fiscal year, [next succeeding] except that on June 30, 2013, and on each June thirtieth thereafter, if the balance remaining in said fund exceeds five million dollars, the amount in excess of five million dollars shall be transferred to the General Fund.

Sec. 2. Section 52-259 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

(a) There shall be paid to the clerks for entering each appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court, or entering each appeal to the Appellate Court, as the case may be, two hundred fifty dollars, and for each civil cause in the Superior Court, three hundred fifty dollars, except (1) [one hundred seventy-five] two hundred twenty-five dollars for entering each case in the Superior Court in which the sole claim for relief is damages and the amount, legal interest or property in demand is less than two thousand five hundred dollars; [and] (2) one hundred seventy-five dollars for summary process [,] and landlord and tenant [and paternity] actions; [, and (2)] and (3) there shall be no entry fee for making an application to the Superior Court for relief under section 46b-15 or for making an application to modify or extend an order

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issued pursuant to section 46b-15. If the amount, legal interest or property in demand by the plaintiff is alleged to be less than two thousand five hundred dollars, a new entry fee of seventy-five dollars shall be charged if the plaintiff amends his or her complaint to state that such demand is not less than two thousand five hundred dollars.

(b) The fee for the entry of a small claims case and for filing a counterclaim in a small claims case shall be [seventy-five] ninety dollars. If a motion is filed to transfer a small claims case to the regular docket, the moving party shall pay a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars.

(c) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court by any party who requests that a matter be designated as a complex litigation case the sum of three hundred twenty-five dollars, to be paid at the time the request is filed.

(d) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court by any party who requests a finding of fact by a judge of such court to be used on appeal the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be paid at the time the request is filed.

(e) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of seventy-five dollars for a petition for certification to the Supreme Court and Appellate Court.

(f) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court for receiving and filing an assessment of damages by appraisers of land taken for public use or the appointment of a commissioner of the Superior Court, two dollars; for recording the commission and oath of a notary public or certifying under seal to the official character of any magistrate, ten dollars; for issuing a certificate that an attorney is in good standing, ten dollars; for certifying under seal, two dollars; for exemplifying, twenty dollars; for making all necessary records and

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certificates of naturalization, the fees allowed under the provisions of the United States statutes for such services; and for making copies, one dollar [a] per page.

(g) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court for a copy of a judgment file a fee of twenty-five dollars, inclusive of the fees for certification and copying, for a certified copy and a fee of fifteen dollars, inclusive of the fee for copying, for a copy which is not certified; and for a copy of a certificate of judgment in a foreclosure action, as provided by the rules of practice and procedure, twenty-five dollars, inclusive of the fees for certification and copying.

(h) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of one hundred seventy-five dollars at the time any application for a prejudgment remedy is filed.

(i) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of six hundred dollars at the time any motion to be admitted as attorney pro hac vice is filed.

(j) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of two hundred dollars at the time any counterclaim, cross complaint, apportionment complaint or third party complaint is filed.

[(i)] (k) A fee of twenty dollars for any check issued to the court in payment of any fee which is returned as uncollectible by the bank on which it is drawn may be imposed.

[(j)] (l) The tax imposed under chapter 219 shall not be imposed upon any fee charged under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. Section 52-259c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

(a) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court upon the

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filing of any motion to open, set aside, modify or extend any civil judgment rendered in Superior Court a fee of seventy-five dollars for any housing matter, a fee of seventy-five dollars for any small claims matter, a fee of one hundred seventy-five dollars for any post-judgment motion to modify any judgment in a family relations matter, as defined in section 46b-1, and a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars for any other matter, except no fee shall be paid upon the filing of any motion to open, set aside, modify or extend judgments in juvenile matters or orders issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or upon the filing of any motion pursuant to subsection (b) of section 46b-63. Such fee may be waived by the court.

(b) Upon the filing of a motion to open or reargue a judgment in any civil appeal rendered by the Supreme Court or Appellate Court or to reconsider any other civil matter decided in either court, the party filing the motion shall pay a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 4. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 52-356a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

(a) (1) On application of a judgment creditor or a judgment creditor's attorney, stating that a judgment remains unsatisfied and the amount due thereon, and subject to the expiration of any stay of enforcement and expiration of any right of appeal, the clerk of the court in which the money judgment was rendered shall issue an execution pursuant to this section against the nonexempt personal property of the judgment debtor other than debts due from a banking institution or earnings. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of [seventy-five] one hundred dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section which fee may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action. In the case of a consumer judgment, the application shall indicate whether, pursuant to an installment payment

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order under subsection (b) of section 52-356d, the court has entered a stay of execution and, if such a stay was entered, shall contain a statement of the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's attorney as to the debtor's default on payments. In the case of a judgment arising out of services provided at a hospital, no application shall be made until the court has (A) issued an order for installment payments in accordance with section 52-356d, (B) made a finding that the debtor has defaulted on payments under the order, and (C) lifted the mandatory stay issued under section 52-356d. The court shall make a determination concerning noncompliance or default, and decide whether to modify the installment payment plan, continue the installment payment plan, or lift the stay. The execution shall be directed to any levying officer.

Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 52-361a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

(a) If a judgment debtor fails to comply with an installment payment order, the judgment creditor may apply to the court for a wage execution. The application shall contain the judgment creditor's or the judgment creditor's attorney's statement setting forth the particulars of the installment payment order and of the judgment debtor's failure to comply. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of [seventy-five] one hundred dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section which fee may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action.

Sec. 6. Subsection (b) of section 52-367a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

(b) Execution may be granted pursuant to this section against any

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debts due from any financial institution to a judgment debtor which is not a natural person. If execution is desired against any such debt, the plaintiff requesting the execution shall make application to the clerk of the court. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of [seventy-five] one hundred dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section which fee may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action. The clerk shall issue such execution containing a direction that the officer serving such execution shall make demand (1) upon the main office of any financial institution having its main office within the county of the serving officer, or (2) if such main office is not within the serving officer's county and such financial institution has one or more branch offices within such county, upon an employee of such a branch office, such employee and branch office having been designated by the financial institution in accordance with regulations adopted by the Banking Commissioner, in accordance with chapter 54, for the payment of any debt due to the judgment debtor, and, after having made such demand, shall serve a true and attested copy thereof, with the serving officer's actions thereon endorsed, with the financial institution officer upon whom such demand is made. The serving officer shall not serve more than one financial institution execution per judgment debtor at a time, including copies thereof. After service of an execution on one financial institution, the serving officer shall not serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon another financial institution until receiving confirmation from the preceding financial institution that the judgment debtor had insufficient funds at the preceding financial institution available for collection to satisfy the execution. If the serving officer does not receive within twenty-five days of the service of the demand a response from the financial institution that was served indicating whether or not the taxpayer has funds at the financial institution available for collection, the serving officer may assume that sufficient funds are not available for collection and may proceed to serve another financial institution in

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accordance with this subsection.

Sec. 7. Subsection (b) of section 52-367b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

(b) If execution is desired against any such debt, the plaintiff requesting the execution shall make application to the clerk of the court. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of [seventy-five] one hundred dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section which fee may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action. In a IV-D case, the request for execution shall be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the serving officer attesting to an overdue support amount of five hundred dollars or more which accrued after the entry of an initial family support judgment. If the papers are in order, the clerk shall issue such execution containing a direction that the officer serving such execution shall, within seven days from the receipt by the serving officer of such execution, make demand (1) upon the main office of any financial institution having its main office within the county of the serving officer, or (2) if such main office is not within the serving officer's county and such financial institution has one or more branch offices within such county, upon an employee of such a branch office, such employee and branch office having been designated by the financial institution in accordance with regulations adopted by the Banking Commissioner, in accordance with chapter 54, for payment of any such nonexempt debt due to the judgment debtor and, after having made such demand, shall serve a true and attested copy of the execution, together with the affidavit and exemption claim form prescribed by subsection (k) of this section, with the serving officer's actions endorsed thereon, with the financial institution officer upon whom such demand is made. The serving officer shall not serve more than one financial institution execution per

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judgment debtor at a time, including copies thereof. After service of an execution on one financial institution, the serving officer shall not serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon another financial institution until receiving confirmation from the preceding financial institution that the judgment debtor had insufficient funds at the preceding financial institution available for collection to satisfy the execution, provided any such additional service is made not later than forty-five days from the receipt by the serving officer of such execution.

Sec. 8. Section 51-5d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2012*):

(a) The Chief Court Administrator, or a designee, on or before the last day of January, April, July and October in each year, shall certify the amount of revenue received as a result of any fee increase that takes effect July 1, 2009, set forth in sections 52-258, 52-259, 52-259c and 52-361a, and transfer such amount to the organization administering the program for the use of interest earned on lawyers' clients' funds accounts pursuant to section 51-81c, for the purpose of funding the delivery of legal services to the poor.

(b) The Chief Court Administrator, or a designee, on or before the last day of January, April, July and October in each year, shall (1) certify the amount of revenue received as a result of any fee increase that takes effect July 1, 2012, set forth in (A) section 52-259, as amended by section 2 of this act, (B) section 52-259c, as amended by section 3 of this act, (C) subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 52-356a, as amended by section 4 of this act, (D) subsection (a) of section 52-361a, as amended by section 5 of this act, (E) subsection (b) of section 52-367a, as amended by section 6 of this act, and (F) subsection (b) of section 52-367b, as amended by section 7 of this act, and (2) transfer (A) seventy per cent of such amount to the organization administering the program for the use of interest earned on lawyers' clients' funds

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accounts pursuant to section 51-81c, for the purpose of funding the delivery of legal services to the poor, and (B) thirty per cent of such amount to the Judicial Data Processing Revolving Fund established in section 51-5b, as amended by this act, for the purpose of maintaining and improving any informational data processing system operated by the Judicial Department, subject to the transfer requirements of subsection (c) of section 51-5b, as amended by this act.

Sec. 9. Section 52-259 of the general statutes, as amended by section 2 of this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

(a) There shall be paid to the clerks for entering each appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court, or entering each appeal to the Appellate Court, as the case may be, two hundred fifty dollars, and for each civil cause in the Superior Court, three hundred [fifty] dollars, except (1) [two hundred twenty-five] one hundred seventy-five dollars for entering each case in the Superior Court in which the sole claim for relief is damages and the amount, legal interest or property in demand is less than two thousand five hundred dollars [; (2) one hundred seventy-five dollars] and for summary process and landlord and tenant actions, [; and (3)] and (2) there shall be no entry fee for making an application to the Superior Court for relief under section 46b-15 or for making an application to modify or extend an order issued pursuant to section 46b-15. If the amount, legal interest or property in demand by the plaintiff is alleged to be less than two thousand five hundred dollars, a new entry fee of seventy-five dollars shall be charged if the plaintiff amends his or her complaint to state that such demand is not less than two thousand five hundred dollars.

(b) The fee for the entry of a small claims case [and for filing a counterclaim in a small claims case] shall be [ninety] seventy-five dollars. If a motion is filed to transfer a small claims case to the regular docket, the moving party shall pay a fee of one hundred twenty-five

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dollars.

(c) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court by any party who requests that a matter be designated as a complex litigation case the sum of three hundred twenty-five dollars, to be paid at the time the request is filed.

(d) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court by any party who requests a finding of fact by a judge of such court to be used on appeal the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be paid at the time the request is filed.

(e) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of seventy-five dollars for a petition for certification to the Supreme Court and Appellate Court.

(f) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court for receiving and filing an assessment of damages by appraisers of land taken for public use or the appointment of a commissioner of the Superior Court, two dollars; for recording the commission and oath of a notary public or certifying under seal to the official character of any magistrate, ten dollars; for issuing a certificate that an attorney is in good standing, ten dollars; for certifying under seal, two dollars; for exemplifying, twenty dollars; for making all necessary records and certificates of naturalization, the fees allowed under the provisions of the United States statutes for such services; and for making copies, one dollar per page.

(g) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court for a copy of a judgment file a fee of twenty-five dollars, inclusive of the fees for certification and copying, for a certified copy and a fee of fifteen dollars, inclusive of the fee for copying, for a copy which is not certified; and for a copy of a certificate of judgment in a foreclosure action, as provided by the rules of practice and procedure, twenty-five

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dollars, inclusive of the fees for certification and copying.

(h) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of one hundred seventy-five dollars at the time any application for a prejudgment remedy is filed.

[(i) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of six hundred dollars at the time any motion to be admitted as attorney pro hac vice is filed.

(j) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of two hundred dollars at the time any counterclaim, cross complaint, apportionment complaint or third party complaint is filed.]

[(l) (i) A fee of twenty dollars for any check issued to the court in payment of any fee which is returned as uncollectible by the bank on which it is drawn may be imposed.

[(m) (j) The tax imposed under chapter 219 shall not be imposed upon any fee charged under the provisions of this section.

Sec. 10. Section 52-259c of the general statutes, as amended by section 3 of this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

(a) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court upon the filing of any motion to open, set aside, modify or extend any civil judgment rendered in Superior Court a fee of seventy-five dollars for any housing matter, a fee of seventy-five dollars for any small claims matter [, a fee of one hundred seventy-five dollars for any post-judgment motion to modify any judgment in a family relations matter, as defined in section 46b-1,] and a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars for any other matter, except no fee shall be paid upon the filing of any motion to open, set aside, modify or extend judgments in juvenile matters or orders issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or upon

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the filing of any motion pursuant to subsection (b) of section 46b-63. Such fee may be waived by the court.

(b) Upon the filing of a motion to open or reargue a judgment in any civil appeal rendered by the Supreme Court or Appellate Court or to reconsider any other civil matter decided in either court, the party filing the motion shall pay a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 11. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 52-356a of the general statutes, as amended by section 4 of this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

(a) (1) On application of a judgment creditor or a judgment creditor's attorney, stating that a judgment remains unsatisfied and the amount due thereon, and subject to the expiration of any stay of enforcement and expiration of any right of appeal, the clerk of the court in which the money judgment was rendered shall issue an execution pursuant to this section against the nonexempt personal property of the judgment debtor other than debts due from a banking institution or earnings. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of [one hundred] seventy-five dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section which fee may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action. In the case of a consumer judgment, the application shall indicate whether, pursuant to an installment payment order under subsection (b) of section 52-356d, the court has entered a stay of execution and, if such a stay was entered, shall contain a statement of the judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's attorney as to the debtor's default on payments. In the case of a judgment arising out of services provided at a hospital, no application shall be made until the court has (A) issued an order for installment payments in accordance with section 52-356d, (B) made a finding that the debtor has defaulted on payments under the order, and (C) lifted the mandatory stay issued under section 52-356d. The court shall make a

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determination concerning noncompliance or default, and decide whether to modify the installment payment plan, continue the installment payment plan, or lift the stay. The execution shall be directed to any levying officer.

Sec. 12. Subsection (a) of section 52-361a of the general statutes, as amended by section 5 of this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

(a) If a judgment debtor fails to comply with an installment payment order, the judgment creditor may apply to the court for a wage execution. The application shall contain the judgment creditor's or the judgment creditor's attorney's statement setting forth the particulars of the installment payment order and of the judgment debtor's failure to comply. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of [one hundred] seventy-five dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section which fee may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action.

Sec. 13. Subsection (b) of section 52-367a of the general statutes, as amended by section 6 of this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

(b) Execution may be granted pursuant to this section against any debts due from any financial institution to a judgment debtor which is not a natural person. If execution is desired against any such debt, the plaintiff requesting the execution shall make application to the clerk of the court. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of [one hundred] seventy-five dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section which fee may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action. The clerk shall issue such execution containing a direction that the officer serving such execution shall make demand (1)

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upon the main office of any financial institution having its main office within the county of the serving officer, or (2) if such main office is not within the serving officer's county and such financial institution has one or more branch offices within such county, upon an employee of such a branch office, such employee and branch office having been designated by the financial institution in accordance with regulations adopted by the Banking Commissioner, in accordance with chapter 54, for the payment of any debt due to the judgment debtor, and, after having made such demand, shall serve a true and attested copy thereof, with the serving officer's actions thereon endorsed, with the financial institution officer upon whom such demand is made. The serving officer shall not serve more than one financial institution execution per judgment debtor at a time, including copies thereof. After service of an execution on one financial institution, the serving officer shall not serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon another financial institution until receiving confirmation from the preceding financial institution that the judgment debtor had insufficient funds at the preceding financial institution available for collection to satisfy the execution. If the serving officer does not receive within twenty-five days of the service of the demand a response from the financial institution that was served indicating whether or not the taxpayer has funds at the financial institution available for collection, the serving officer may assume that sufficient funds are not available for collection and may proceed to serve another financial institution in accordance with this subsection.

Sec. 14. Subsection (b) of section 52-367b of the general statutes, as amended by section 7 of this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2015*):

(b) If execution is desired against any such debt, the plaintiff requesting the execution shall make application to the clerk of the court. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of [one hundred]

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seventy-five dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of complying with the provisions of this section which fee may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action. In a IV-D case, the request for execution shall be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the serving officer attesting to an overdue support amount of five hundred dollars or more which accrued after the entry of an initial family support judgment. If the papers are in order, the clerk shall issue such execution containing a direction that the officer serving such execution shall, within seven days from the receipt by the serving officer of such execution, make demand (1) upon the main office of any financial institution having its main office within the county of the serving officer, or (2) if such main office is not within the serving officer's county and such financial institution has one or more branch offices within such county, upon an employee of such a branch office, such employee and branch office having been designated by the financial institution in accordance with regulations adopted by the Banking Commissioner, in accordance with chapter 54, for payment of any such nonexempt debt due to the judgment debtor and, after having made such demand, shall serve a true and attested copy of the execution, together with the affidavit and exemption claim form prescribed by subsection (k) of this section, with the serving officer's actions endorsed thereon, with the financial institution officer upon whom such demand is made. The serving officer shall not serve more than one financial institution execution per judgment debtor at a time, including copies thereof. After service of an execution on one financial institution, the serving officer shall not serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon another financial institution until receiving confirmation from the preceding financial institution that the judgment debtor had insufficient funds at the preceding financial institution available for collection to satisfy the execution, provided any such additional service is made not later than forty-five days from the receipt by the serving officer of such execution.

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Sec. 15. Section 51-5d of the general statutes, as amended by section 8 of this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective August 1, 2015*):

[(a)] The Chief Court Administrator, or a designee, on or before the last day of January, April, July and October in each year, shall certify the amount of revenue received as a result of any fee increase that takes effect July 1, 2009, set forth in sections 52-258, 52-259, 52-259c and 52-361a, and transfer such amount to the organization administering the program for the use of interest earned on lawyers' clients' funds accounts pursuant to section 51-81c, for the purpose of funding the delivery of legal services to the poor.

[(b)] The Chief Court Administrator, or a designee, on or before the last day of January, April, July and October in each year, shall (1) certify the amount of revenue received as a result of any fee increase that takes effect July 1, 2012, set forth in (A) section 52-259, as amended by section 2 of this act, (B) section 52-259c, as amended by section 3 of this act, (C) subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 52-356a, as amended by section 4 of this act, (D) subsection (a) of section 52-361a, as amended by section 5 of this act, (E) subsection (b) of section 52-367a, as amended by section 6 of this act, and (F) subsection (b) of section 52-367b, as amended by section 7 of this act, and (2) transfer (A) seventy per cent of such amount to the organization administering the program for the use of interest earned on lawyers' clients' funds accounts pursuant to section 51-81c, for the purpose of funding the delivery of legal services to the poor, and (B) thirty per cent of such amount to the Judicial Data Processing Revolving Fund established in section 51-5b, as amended by this act, for the purpose of maintaining and improving any informational data processing system operated by the Judicial Department, subject to the transfer requirements of subsection (c) of section 51-5b, as amended by this act.]