



# Senate

## File No. 896

General Assembly

January Session, 2015

**(Reprint of File No. 738)**

Substitute Senate Bill No. 1033  
As Amended by House Amendment  
Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner  
May 26, 2015

### **AN ACT CONCERNING COURT OPERATIONS AND THE CLAIM AGAINST THE STATE OF LORI CALVERT.**

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

1 Section 1. Subsection (a) of section 7-465 of the general statutes is  
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
3 *October 1, 2015*):

4 (a) Any town, city or borough, notwithstanding any inconsistent  
5 provision of law, general, special or local, shall pay on behalf of any  
6 employee of such municipality, except firemen covered under the  
7 provisions of section 7-308, and on behalf of any member from such  
8 municipality of a local emergency planning district, appointed  
9 pursuant to section 22a-601, all sums which such employee becomes  
10 obligated to pay by reason of the liability imposed upon such  
11 employee by law for damages awarded for infringement of any  
12 person's civil rights or for physical damages to person or property,  
13 except as set forth in this section, if the employee, at the time of the  
14 occurrence, accident, physical injury or damages complained of, was

15 acting in the performance of his duties and within the scope of his  
16 employment, and if such occurrence, accident, physical injury or  
17 damage was not the result of any wilful or wanton act of such  
18 employee in the discharge of such duty. This section shall not apply to  
19 physical injury to a person caused by an employee to a fellow  
20 employee while both employees are engaged in the scope of their  
21 employment for such municipality if the employee suffering such  
22 injury or, in the case of his death, his dependent, has a right to benefits  
23 or compensation under chapter 568 by reason of such injury. If an  
24 employee or, in the case of his death, his dependent, has a right to  
25 benefits or compensation under chapter 568 by reason of injury or  
26 death caused by the negligence or wrong of a fellow employee while  
27 both employees are engaged in the scope of their employment for such  
28 municipality, such employee or, in the case of his death, his  
29 dependent, shall have no cause of action against such fellow employee  
30 to recover damages for such injury or death unless such wrong was  
31 wilful and malicious or the action is based on the fellow employee's  
32 negligence in the operation of a motor vehicle, as defined in section 14-  
33 1. This section shall not apply to libel or slander proceedings brought  
34 against any such employee and, in such cases, there is no assumption  
35 of liability by any town, city or borough. Any employee of such  
36 municipality, although excused from official duty at the time, for the  
37 purposes of this section shall be deemed to be acting in the discharge  
38 of duty when engaged in the immediate and actual performance of a  
39 public duty imposed by law. Such municipality may arrange for and  
40 maintain appropriate insurance or may elect to act as a self-insurer to  
41 maintain such protection. No action for personal physical injuries or  
42 damages to real or personal property shall be maintained against such  
43 municipality and employee jointly unless such action is commenced  
44 within two years after the cause of action therefor arose and written  
45 notice of the intention to commence such action and of the time when  
46 and the place where the damages were incurred or sustained has been  
47 filed with the clerk of such municipality within six months after such  
48 cause of action has accrued. Governmental immunity shall not be a  
49 defense in any action brought under this section. In any such action the

50 municipality and the employee may be represented by the same  
51 attorney, [if the municipality, at the time such attorney enters his  
52 appearance, files a statement with the court, which shall not become  
53 part of the pleadings or judgment file, that it will pay any final  
54 judgment rendered in such action against such employee. No mention  
55 of any kind shall be made of such statement by any counsel during the  
56 trial of such action.] As used in this section, "employee" includes (1) a  
57 member of a town board of education and any teacher, including a  
58 student teacher doing practice teaching under the direction of such a  
59 teacher, or other person employed by such board, and (2) a member of  
60 the local emergency planning committee from such municipality  
61 appointed pursuant to section 22a-601. Nothing in this section shall be  
62 construed to abrogate the right of any person, board or commission  
63 which may accrue under section 10-235.

64 Sec. 2. Subsection (l) of section 8-8 of the general statutes is repealed  
65 and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1,*  
66 *2015*):

67 (l) The court, after a hearing thereon, may reverse or affirm, wholly  
68 or partly, or may [modify or revise the decision appealed from. If a  
69 particular board action is required by law, the court, on sustaining the  
70 appeal, may render a judgment that modifies the board decision or  
71 orders the particular board action] revise, modify or remand the  
72 decision from which the appeal was taken in a manner consistent with  
73 the evidence in the record before it. In an appeal from an action of a  
74 planning commission taken under section 8-29, the court may also  
75 reassess any damages or benefits awarded by the commission. Costs  
76 shall be allowed against the board if the decision appealed from is  
77 reversed, affirmed in part, modified or revised.

78 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 22a-43a of the general statutes is  
79 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
80 *October 1, 2015*):

81 (a) The court, after a hearing, may reverse or affirm, wholly or

82 partly, or may revise, modify or remand the decision from which the  
83 appeal was taken in a manner consistent with the evidence in the  
84 record before it. If upon appeal pursuant to section 22a-43, the court  
85 finds that the action appealed from constitutes the equivalent of a  
86 taking without compensation, [it] the court (1) shall set aside the action  
87 or [it] may modify the action so that it does not constitute a taking. [ In  
88 both instances the court] and (2) shall remand the order to the inland  
89 wetland agency for action not inconsistent with its decision.

90 Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 46b-22 of the general statutes is  
91 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*  
92 *passage*):

93 (a) Persons authorized to solemnize marriages in this state include  
94 (1) all judges and retired judges, either elected or appointed, including  
95 federal judges and judges of other states who may legally join persons  
96 in marriage in their jurisdictions, (2) family support magistrates,  
97 family support referees, state referees and justices of the peace who are  
98 appointed in Connecticut, and (3) all ordained or licensed members of  
99 the clergy, belonging to this state or any other state, as long as they  
100 continue in the work of the ministry. All marriages solemnized  
101 according to the forms and usages of any religious denomination in  
102 this state, including marriages witnessed by a duly constituted  
103 Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is, are valid. All marriages attempted to  
104 be celebrated by any other person are void.

105 Sec. 5. Section 46b-22a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
106 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

107 (a) All marriages celebrated before June 6, 2014, otherwise valid  
108 except that the justice of the peace joining such persons in marriage  
109 did not have a valid certificate of qualification, are validated, provided  
110 the justice of the peace who joined such persons in marriage  
111 represented himself or herself to be a duly qualified justice of the peace  
112 and such persons reasonably relied upon such representation.

113 (b) All marriages celebrated before the effective date of this section,

114 otherwise valid except that the family support referee joining such  
115 persons in marriage did not have explicit statutory authority to  
116 solemnize marriages in this state, are validated, provided the family  
117 support referee who joined such persons in marriage represented  
118 himself or herself to be a duly qualified family support referee and  
119 such persons reasonably relied upon such representation.

120 Sec. 6. Section 46b-225 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
121 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

122 Any judicial marshal may serve a capias mittimus or a copy thereof  
123 made by any photographic, micrographic, electronic imaging or other  
124 process, which clearly and accurately copies such original document,  
125 provided such judicial marshal or Support Enforcement Services of the  
126 Superior Court is in possession of the original document, on any  
127 person who is in the custody of the marshal or is in a courthouse  
128 where the marshal provides courthouse security if such capias  
129 mittimus was issued in a child support matter by (1) a court or a family  
130 support magistrate pursuant to subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of  
131 section 17b-745 or subparagraph (C) of subdivision (8) of subsection (a)  
132 of section 46b-215; or (2) a family support magistrate pursuant to  
133 subdivision (1) of subsection (m) of section 46b-231.

134 Sec. 7. Subsection (a) of section 47a-23a of the general statutes is  
135 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
136 *October 1, 2015*):

137 (a) If, at the expiration of the three days prescribed in section 47a-23,  
138 the lessee or occupant neglects or refuses to quit possession or  
139 occupancy of the premises, any commissioner of the Superior Court  
140 may issue a writ, summons and complaint which shall be in the form  
141 and nature of an ordinary writ, summons and complaint in a civil  
142 process, but which shall set forth facts justifying a judgment for  
143 immediate possession or occupancy of the premises and make a claim  
144 for possession or occupancy of the premises. If the claim is for the  
145 possession or occupancy of nonresidential property, the writ,

146 summons and complaint shall also make a claim for the forfeiture to  
147 the plaintiff of the possessions and personal effects of the defendant in  
148 accordance with section 47a-42a. If the plaintiff has properly issued a  
149 notice to quit possession to an occupant by alias, if permitted to do so  
150 by section 47a-23, and has no further identifying information at the  
151 time of service of the writ, summons and complaint, such writ,  
152 summons and complaint may also name and serve such occupant or  
153 occupants as defendants. In any case in which service is to be made  
154 upon an occupant or occupants identified by alias, the complaint shall  
155 contain an allegation that the plaintiff does not know the name of such  
156 occupant or occupants. Such complaint shall be returnable to the  
157 Superior Court. Such complaint may be made returnable six days,  
158 inclusive, after service upon the defendant and shall be returned to  
159 court at least three days before the return day. Such complaint may be  
160 served on any day of the week. [Notwithstanding the provisions of  
161 section 52-185 no recognizance shall be required of a complainant  
162 appearing pro se.]

163 Sec. 8. Subsection (a) of section 51-52 of the general statutes is  
164 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
165 *October 1, 2015*):

166 (a) Clerks shall: (1) Receive the files, processes and documents  
167 returnable to their court locations, (2) make records of all proceedings  
168 required to be recorded, (3) have the custody of the active files and  
169 records of the court, (4) have the custody of the records of the former  
170 county court within their districts, (5) have the custody of and keep  
171 safely in the appropriate office, or store as provided in subsection (b)  
172 of this section, as records of the court, all judicial files, records and  
173 dockets belonging to or concerning the office of justices of the peace  
174 and trial justices, judges of borough, city, town and police courts, the  
175 traffic court of Danbury, the Circuit Court and the Court of Common  
176 Pleas, or belonging to or concerning such courts, including record  
177 books kept by town clerks under the provisions of sections 51-101 and  
178 51-106 of the general statutes, revision of 1958, (6) make and keep  
179 dockets of causes in their court locations, (7) issue executions on

180 judgments, (8) collect and receive all fines and forfeitures imposed or  
181 decreed by the court, including fines paid after commitment, (9) collect  
182 and receive monetary contributions made to the Criminal Injuries  
183 Compensation Fund pursuant to section 54-56h, (10) account for and  
184 pay or deposit all fees, fines, forfeitures and contributions made to the  
185 Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund and the proceeds of judgments  
186 of their office in the manner provided by sections 4-32 and 51-56a, [(11)  
187 file with the Reporter of Judicial Decisions copies of memoranda of  
188 decisions in Superior Court cases, as provided in section 51-215a,] and  
189 [(12)] (11) perform all other duties imposed on them by law.

190 Sec. 9. Section 51-60 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
191 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

192 (a) The judges of the Superior Court shall appoint [one skillful  
193 stenographer for each judicial district to be the official court reporter of  
194 the Superior Court therein, and shall appoint as many stenographers  
195 to be assistant] official court reporters for the court as the judges or an  
196 authorized committee thereof determines the business of the court  
197 requires.

198 (b) A person shall not be appointed a court reporter under the  
199 provisions of this section who has not passed the entry level  
200 examination provided for under section 51-63 and a reporter shall not  
201 be placed in the higher court reporter salary classification who has not  
202 passed the examination provided for in said section for such higher  
203 classification, provided each person serving on July 1, 1978, as a court  
204 reporter or assistant court reporter in the Court of Common Pleas shall  
205 continue to serve in the Superior Court for the balance of the term for  
206 which he was appointed. In no event shall the compensation of such  
207 person be affected solely as a result of the transfer of jurisdiction  
208 provided in section 51-164s.

209 Sec. 10. Section 51-215a of the general statutes is repealed and the  
210 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

211 [(a) The clerks of the Superior Court shall file with the Reporter of

212 Judicial Decisions copies of memoranda of decisions in Superior Court  
213 cases. The reporter shall select therefrom for publication such decisions  
214 as he deems will be useful as precedents or will serve the public  
215 interest and shall prepare them for publication and index them in  
216 substantial conformity with the manner in which decisions of the  
217 Supreme Court are prepared and indexed. The decisions selected shall  
218 be published by the Commission on Official Legal Publications in the  
219 Connecticut Law Journal and in such bound volumes as the Reporter  
220 of Judicial Decisions deems necessary.]

221 [(b)] The clerk of the Appellate Court shall file with the Reporter of  
222 Judicial Decisions copies of memoranda of decisions in Appellate  
223 Court cases. The reporter shall prepare all of the decisions for  
224 publication and index them in substantial conformity with the manner  
225 in which decisions of the Supreme Court are prepared and indexed.  
226 The decisions shall be published by the Commission on Official Legal  
227 Publications in the Connecticut Law Journal and in bound volumes.

228 Sec. 11. Subsection (b) of section 51-216a of the general statutes is  
229 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
230 *October 1, 2015*):

231 (b) The commission shall acquire, publish, distribute and maintain  
232 for the benefit of the state a sufficient supply of the official legal  
233 publications, which shall consist of: (1) The Connecticut Reports  
234 consisting of the reports of cases determined by the Supreme Court as  
235 prepared for publication by the Reporter of Judicial Decisions, (2)  
236 reports of cases determined by the Appellate Court as prepared for  
237 publication by the Reporter of Judicial Decisions, (3) the Connecticut  
238 Law Journal, (4) the Connecticut Practice Book and cumulative  
239 supplements thereto, [(5) the digests compiled by or under the  
240 supervision of the Reporter of Judicial Decisions pursuant to section  
241 51-215b, and such other volumes of law reports and digests as the  
242 Reporter of Judicial Decisions deems necessary, (6) such decisions of  
243 the Superior Court as the Reporter of Judicial Decisions selects for  
244 publication pursuant to section 51-215a,] and [(7)] (5) such additional

245 publications pertaining to the state Judicial Branch, the Supreme  
246 Court, the Appellate Court, the Superior Court and the practice of law  
247 as may be assigned to the commission. The commission may publish,  
248 maintain and distribute the official legal publications in available  
249 alternative formats. An alternative format includes an electronic  
250 format and may be the sole method for the publication, maintenance  
251 and distribution of all official legal publications, all archived official  
252 legal protections and all volumes of the Connecticut Reports,  
253 excluding the most recent one hundred volumes.

254 Sec. 12. Subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 51-216b of the  
255 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
256 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

257 (2) Bills contracted and expenses incurred by the commission for the  
258 purposes specified in this section and sections 51-215a, as amended by  
259 this act, [51-215b,] 51-216a, as amended by this act, and 51-216c shall be  
260 paid from moneys appropriated from the General Fund.

261 Sec. 13. Section 52-74 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
262 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

263 Any bond entered into in accordance with the laws of any other  
264 state of the United States, conditioned for the proper performance by  
265 any person or persons of the duties of executor, administrator,  
266 guardian or trustee, to the acceptance of the court having jurisdiction,  
267 may be enforced, in case of breach, against any obligors therein,  
268 resident within this state, by an action in the name of the person or  
269 persons who would be entitled to sue thereon in the proper courts of  
270 such other state. All such suits, in respect to the security for the costs  
271 by endorsement, and the effect of the judgments rendered in the same,  
272 shall be governed by the provisions concerning actions on probate  
273 bonds contained in [sections 52-117 and 52-190] section 52-117.

274 Sec. 14. Section 52-185 of the general statutes is repealed and the  
275 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

276 [(a) If the plaintiff in any civil action is not an inhabitant of this state,  
277 or if it does not appear to the authority signing the process that the  
278 plaintiff is able to pay the costs of the action should judgment be  
279 rendered against him, the plaintiff shall enter into a recognizance to  
280 the adverse party with a financially responsible inhabitant of this state  
281 as surety, or a financially responsible inhabitant of this state shall enter  
282 into a recognizance to the adverse party, that the plaintiff shall  
283 prosecute his action to effect and answer all costs for which judgment  
284 is rendered against him. The recognizance shall not be discharged by  
285 any amendment or alteration of the process between the time of  
286 signing and of serving it.]

287 (a) No bond or recognizance for prosecution is required from a  
288 party in any civil action unless the judicial authority, upon motion and  
289 for good cause shown, finds that a party is not able to pay the costs of  
290 the action and orders that the party give a sufficient bond or enter into  
291 a recognizance to an adverse party with a financially responsible  
292 person to pay taxable costs. In determining the sufficiency of the bond  
293 or recognizance, the judicial authority shall consider only the taxable  
294 costs which the party may be responsible for under section 52-257,  
295 except that in no event shall the judicial authority consider the fees or  
296 charges of expert witnesses notwithstanding that such fees or charges  
297 may be allowable under said section.

298 (b) The recognizance may be taken in the following form:

299 You, C.S., as principal, and E.C., as surety, acknowledge yourselves  
300 jointly and severally bound to J.L., in a recognizance (or, as the case  
301 may be, You, E.C., acknowledge yourself bound to J.L., in a  
302 recognizance) of .... dollars, that C.S. shall prosecute the action which  
303 he has now commenced against J.L. at the Superior court to be held at  
304 H. in and for the judicial district of H., on the .... Tuesday of ....., 20.. to  
305 full effect, and that he shall pay any costs for which judgment may be  
306 rendered against him thereon.

307 Taken and acknowledged at H. on the .... day of ....., 20.., before me,

308 J.W., Commissioner of the Superior Court.

309 (c) If a bond or recognizance is required on any writ of summons or  
310 attachment, it may be noted in the writ in the following manner:

311 E.C. of .... is recognized in \$.... to prosecute, etc. (or words to that  
312 effect).

313 (d) [If there has been a failure to comply with the provisions of this  
314 section, or if the authority signing a writ has failed to certify in  
315 accordance with any statute or rule that he has personal knowledge as  
316 to the financial responsibility of the plaintiff and deems it sufficient,  
317 the validity of the writ and service shall not be affected unless the  
318 failure is made a ground of a plea in abatement. If such plea in  
319 abatement is filed and sustained or if the plaintiff voluntarily elects to  
320 cure the defect by filing a bond, the court shall direct the plaintiff to  
321 file a bond to prosecute in the usual amount. Upon the filing of the  
322 bond, the case shall proceed in the same manner and to the same effect  
323 as to rights of attachment and in all other respects as though the failure  
324 had not occurred. The court may, in its discretion, order, as a condition  
325 to the acceptance of the bond, that the plaintiff pay to the defendant  
326 costs not to exceed the costs in full to the date of the order.] Any party  
327 failing to comply with an order of the judicial authority to give  
328 sufficient bond or recognizance may be nonsuited or defaulted.

329 Sec. 15. Subsection (a) of section 52-259 of the general statutes is  
330 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*  
331 *passage*):

332 (a) There shall be paid to the clerks for entering each appeal or writ  
333 of error to the Supreme Court, or entering each appeal to the Appellate  
334 Court, as the case may be, two hundred fifty dollars, and for each civil  
335 cause in the Superior Court, three hundred fifty dollars, except (1) two  
336 hundred twenty-five dollars for entering each case in the Superior  
337 Court in which the sole claim for relief is damages and the amount,  
338 legal interest or property in demand is less than two thousand five  
339 hundred dollars; (2) one hundred seventy-five dollars for summary

340 process and landlord and tenant actions; and (3) there shall be no entry  
341 fee for making an application to the Superior Court for relief under  
342 section 46b-15 or 46b-16a, or for making an application to modify or  
343 extend an order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a. If the  
344 amount, legal interest or property in demand by the plaintiff is alleged  
345 to be less than two thousand five hundred dollars, a new entry fee of  
346 seventy-five dollars shall be charged if the plaintiff amends his or her  
347 complaint to state that such demand is not less than two thousand five  
348 hundred dollars.

349 Sec. 16. Subsection (a) of section 52-259c of the general statutes is  
350 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*  
351 *passage*):

352 (a) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court upon the  
353 filing of any motion to open, set aside, modify or extend any civil  
354 judgment rendered in Superior Court a fee of seventy-five dollars for  
355 any housing matter, a fee of seventy-five dollars for any small claims  
356 matter, a fee of one hundred seventy-five dollars for any post-  
357 judgment motion to modify any judgment in a family relations matter,  
358 as defined in section 46b-1, and a fee of one hundred twenty-five  
359 dollars for any other matter, except no fee shall be paid upon the filing  
360 of any motion to open, set aside, modify or extend judgments in  
361 juvenile matters or orders issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a  
362 or upon the filing of any motion pursuant to subsection (b) of section  
363 46b-63. Such fee may be waived by the court.

364 Sec. 17. Section 53a-223b of the general statutes is repealed and the  
365 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

366 (a) A person is guilty of criminal violation of a restraining order  
367 when (1) (A) a restraining order has been issued against such person  
368 pursuant to section 46b-15, or (B) a foreign order of protection, as  
369 defined in section 46b-15a, has been issued against such person in a  
370 case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical  
371 force against another, and (2) such person, having knowledge of the

372 terms of the order, (A) does not stay away from a person or place in  
373 violation of the order, (B) contacts a person in violation of the order,  
374 (C) imposes any restraint upon the person or liberty of a person in  
375 violation of the order, or (D) threatens, harasses, assaults, molests,  
376 sexually assaults or attacks a person in violation of the order.

377 (b) No person who is listed as a protected person in such restraining  
378 order or foreign order of protection may be criminally liable for (1)  
379 soliciting, requesting, commanding, importuning or intentionally  
380 aiding in the violation of the restraining order or foreign order of  
381 protection pursuant to subsection (a) of section 53a-8, or (2) conspiracy  
382 to violate such restraining order or foreign order of protection  
383 pursuant to section 53a-48.

384 (c) No person who is listed as a respondent in a restraining order  
385 issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or a foreign order of protection  
386 issued pursuant to section 46b-15a and against whom there is an order  
387 of no contact with the protected party or parties may be criminally  
388 liable for a violation of such order if such person causes a document  
389 filed in a family relations matter, as defined in section 46b-1, to be  
390 served on the protected party or parties in accordance with the law by  
391 mail or through a third party who is authorized by statute to serve  
392 process.

393 [(c)] (d) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection,  
394 criminal violation of a restraining order is a class D felony.

395 (2) Criminal violation of a restraining order is a class C felony if the  
396 offense is a violation of subparagraph (C) or (D) of subdivision (2) of  
397 subsection (a) of this section.

398 Sec. 18. Section 53a-223c of the general statutes is repealed and the  
399 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

400 (a) A person is guilty of criminal violation of a civil protection order  
401 when (1) a civil protection order has been issued against such person  
402 pursuant to section 46b-16a, and (2) such person, having knowledge of

403 the terms of the order, violates such order.

404 (b) No person who is listed as a respondent in a civil protection  
405 order issued pursuant to section 46b-16a may be criminally liable for a  
406 violation of such order if such person causes a legal document to be  
407 served on the protected person by mail or through a third party in  
408 accordance with the law. For purposes of this subsection, "legal  
409 document" includes, but is not limited to, a notice of appearance or any  
410 other application, petition, or motion filed in good faith by such person  
411 in connection with any pending court matter, or in any court matter  
412 that may be brought subsequently.

413 [(b)] (c) Criminal violation of a civil protection order is a class D  
414 felony.

415 Sec. 19. Subsection (b) of section 54-56e of the general statutes is  
416 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
417 *October 1, 2015*):

418 (b) The court may, in its discretion, invoke such program on motion  
419 of the defendant or on motion of a state's attorney or prosecuting  
420 attorney with respect to a defendant (1) who, the court believes, will  
421 probably not offend in the future, (2) who has no previous record of  
422 conviction of a crime or of a violation of section 14-196, subsection (c)  
423 of section 14-215, section 14-222a, subsection (a) or subdivision (1) of  
424 subsection (b) of section 14-224 or section 14-227a, and (3) who states  
425 under oath, in open court or before any person designated by the clerk  
426 and duly authorized to administer oaths, under the penalties of  
427 perjury, (A) that the defendant has never had such program invoked  
428 on the defendant's behalf or that the defendant was charged with a  
429 misdemeanor or a motor vehicle violation for which a term of  
430 imprisonment of one year or less may be imposed and ten or more  
431 years have passed since the date that any charge or charges for which  
432 the program was invoked on the defendant's behalf were dismissed by  
433 the court, or (B) with respect to a defendant who is a veteran, that the  
434 defendant has not had such program invoked in the defendant's behalf

435 more than once previously, provided the defendant shall agree thereto  
436 and provided notice has been given by the defendant, on a form  
437 [approved by rule of court] prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court  
438 Administrator, to the victim or victims of such crime or motor vehicle  
439 violation, if any, by registered or certified mail and such victim or  
440 victims have an opportunity to be heard thereon. Any defendant who  
441 makes application for participation in such program shall pay to the  
442 court an application fee of thirty-five dollars. No defendant shall be  
443 allowed to participate in the pretrial program for accelerated  
444 rehabilitation more than two times. For the purposes of this section,  
445 "veteran" means any person who was discharged or released under  
446 conditions other than dishonorable from active service in the armed  
447 forces as defined in section 27-103.

448 Sec. 20. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 54-56g of the  
449 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu  
450 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2015*):

451 (a) (1) There shall be a pretrial alcohol education program for  
452 persons charged with a violation of section 14-227a, 14-227g, 15-132a,  
453 15-133, 15-140l or 15-140n. Upon application by any such person for  
454 participation in such program and payment to the court of an  
455 application fee of one hundred dollars and a nonrefundable evaluation  
456 fee of one hundred dollars, the court shall, but only as to the public,  
457 order the court file sealed, provided such person states under oath, in  
458 open court or before any person designated by the clerk and duly  
459 authorized to administer oaths, under penalties of perjury that: (A) If  
460 such person is charged with a violation of section 14-227a, such person  
461 has not had such program invoked in such person's behalf within the  
462 preceding ten years for a violation of section 14-227a, (B) if such person  
463 is charged with a violation of section 14-227g, such person has never  
464 had such program invoked in such person's behalf for a violation of  
465 section 14-227a or 14-227g, (C) such person has not been convicted of a  
466 violation of section 53a-56b or 53a-60d, a violation of subsection (a) of  
467 section 14-227a before, on or after October 1, 1981, or a violation of  
468 subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227a on or after

469 October 1, 1985, (D) such person has not been convicted in any other  
470 state at any time of an offense the essential elements of which are  
471 substantially the same as section 53a-56b or 53a-60d or subdivision (1)  
472 or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227a, and (E) notice has been given  
473 by such person, by registered or certified mail on a form [approved by  
474 rule of court] prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court  
475 Administrator, to each victim who sustained a serious physical injury,  
476 as defined in section 53a-3, which was caused by such person's alleged  
477 violation, that such person has applied to participate in the pretrial  
478 alcohol education program and that such victim has an opportunity to  
479 be heard by the court on the application.

480 Sec. 21. Subsection (c) of section 54-56l of the general statutes is  
481 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
482 *October 1, 2015*):

483 (c) Upon application by any such person for participation in such  
484 program, the court shall, but only as to the public, order the court file  
485 sealed, provided such person states under oath, in open court or before  
486 any person designated by the clerk and duly authorized to administer  
487 oaths, under penalties of perjury, that such person has not had such  
488 program invoked in such person's behalf more than once. Court  
489 personnel shall provide notice, on a form [approved by rule of court]  
490 prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, to any  
491 victim of such crime or motor vehicle violation, by registered or  
492 certified mail, that such person has applied to participate in the  
493 program and that such victim has an opportunity to be heard by the  
494 court on the matter.

495 Sec. 22. Subsection (e) of section 54-208 of the general statutes is  
496 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*  
497 *October 1, 2015*):

498 (e) In determining the amount of compensation to be allowed, the  
499 Office of Victim Services or, on review, a victim compensation  
500 commissioner shall take into consideration amounts that the applicant

501 has received or is eligible to receive from any other source or sources,  
502 including, but not limited to, payments from state and municipal  
503 agencies, health insurance benefits, and workers' compensation  
504 awards, as a result of the incident or offense giving rise to the  
505 application. For purposes of this section, life insurance benefits  
506 received by the applicant shall not be taken into consideration by the  
507 Office of Victim Services or a victim compensation commissioner.

508 Sec. 23. Section 2 of number 257 of the special acts of 1917 is  
509 amended to read as follows (*Effective from passage*):

510 The clerk of [said court] the superior court in the judicial district of  
511 Litchfield, or his successor in office, is directed to hold [said fund] the  
512 escheated property formerly known as the Salmon Brownson Fund  
513 and to act as trustee of the same and on July 1, 1917, to pay the interest  
514 thereon which shall have accrued to July 1, 1917, to the treasurer of the  
515 Warren Cemetery Association, a domestic corporation situated in the  
516 town of Warren in said Litchfield county, and thereafter to pay to said  
517 cemetery association, during the first week in January and July,  
518 annually, the interest which shall have accrued from said fund. On or  
519 before October 1, 2015, the clerk of said court shall pay to the treasurer  
520 of said cemetery association the entire balance of the fund and shall  
521 close the account.

522 Sec. 24. Section 4 of number 257 of the special acts of 1917 is  
523 amended to read as follows (*Effective from passage*):

524 The Warren Cemetery Association shall use the [interest] funds  
525 which it may receive from said trustee for the care of the monuments  
526 and graves of Salmon Brownson and wife, and members of his family,  
527 deceased, late of said town of Warren, in the Warren cemetery, and  
528 any unexpended portion of the money so received by said association  
529 may be used by it for the care of the graves of persons formerly  
530 members of the Warren Methodist Episcopal church and their  
531 descendants and any unexpended portion of the income of said fund  
532 may be expended for the general purposes of said cemetery

533 association, but in case of the organization of a Methodist Episcopal  
534 church society in said town of Warren which shall conduct services  
535 regularly, and at least one such service during each month in said  
536 town for a period of six months in some suitable and convenient place  
537 to accommodate the people of said town of Warren, said trustee shall  
538 pay the income from said fund semi-annually at the expiration of said  
539 six months' period to the treasurer of such church society, and shall  
540 continue to make such payments semi-annually to such church society  
541 so long as regular services shall be so conducted in said town, and  
542 upon the discontinuance of such regular services, the income from said  
543 fund shall again revert and be paid to said cemetery association for the  
544 purposes stated in [this act] number 257 of the special acts of 1917.

545       Sec. 25. (*Effective from passage*) (a) Notwithstanding the failure to file  
546 a proper notice of a claim against the state with the clerk of the Office  
547 of the Claims Commissioner, within the time limitations specified by  
548 subsection (a) of section 4-148 of the general statutes, Lori Calvert is  
549 authorized pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 4-148  
550 of the general statutes to present her claim against the state to the  
551 Claims Commissioner. The General Assembly finds that there is a  
552 public purpose served by encouraging accountable state government  
553 through the full adjudication of cases involving persons who claim to  
554 have been injured by the conduct of state actors. The General  
555 Assembly further finds it just and equitable that the time limitations  
556 provided for in subsection (a) of section 4-148 of the general statutes be  
557 tolled in a case such as this, involving a claimant who commenced a  
558 civil action in the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford in  
559 December 2010, thereby providing notice to the state of her claim  
560 within the statute of limitations for injuries to her person that are  
561 alleged to have occurred in January 2010. The General Assembly  
562 deems such authorization to be just and equitable and finds that such  
563 authorization is supported by compelling equitable circumstances and  
564 would serve a public purpose. Such claim shall be presented to the  
565 Claims Commissioner not later than one year after the effective date of  
566 this section.

567 (b) The state shall be barred from setting up the failure to comply  
 568 with the provisions of sections 4-147 and 4-148 of the general statutes,  
 569 from denying that notice of the claim was properly and timely given  
 570 pursuant to sections 4-147 and 4-148 of the general statutes and from  
 571 setting up the fact that the claim had once been considered by the  
 572 Claims Commissioner, by the General Assembly or in a judicial  
 573 proceeding as defenses to such claim.

574 Sec. 26. Sections 1 and 3 of number 257 of the special acts of 1917 are  
 575 repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

576 Sec. 27. Sections 51-215b, 52-186, 52-187, 52-188 and 52-190 of the  
 577 general statutes are repealed. (*Effective October 1, 2015*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	7-465(a)
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	8-8(l)
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	22a-43a(a)
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	46b-22(a)
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	46b-22a
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	46b-225
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	47a-23a(a)
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	51-52(a)
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	51-60
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	51-215a
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	51-216a(b)
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	51-216b(b)(2)
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	52-74
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	52-185
Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	52-259(a)
Sec. 16	<i>from passage</i>	52-259c(a)
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-223b
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	53a-223c
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	54-56e(b)
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	54-56g(a)(1)
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	54-56l(c)
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	54-208(e)

Sec. 23	<i>from passage</i>	Number 257 of the special acts of 1917, Sec. 2
Sec. 24	<i>from passage</i>	Number 257 of the special acts of 1917, Sec. 4
Sec. 25	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 26	<i>from passage</i>	Repealer section
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2015</i>	Repealer 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:**

<b>Agency Affected</b>	<b>Fund-Effect</b>	<b>FY 16 \$</b>	<b>FY 17 \$</b>
Comptroller - Adjudicated Claims Account	GF - Cost	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

**Municipal Impact:** None

#### **Explanation**

The bill makes various changes to court procedures which do not result in a fiscal impact. Among the changes, it allows judicial marshals to serve a copy of a capias order. Current law allows judicial marshals to only serve the original order. In addition, the bill specifies that the fee for a civil protection order be waived. Legislation for civil protection orders became in effect on January 1, 2015 and it has been the current practice of the Judicial Department to not charge the fee for a request for a civil protection order, as is the case under current law for civil restraining orders.

The bill authorizes Lori Calvert to present her claim against the state, after the time limitations set in statute, to the Claims Commissioner. The associated fiscal impact depends on the adjudication of the claim.

House "A" strikes a section of the bill as amended by Senate "A", which allowed Kenneth J. Krayeske to present his claim against the state to the Claims Commissioner, after the time limitations set in statute. The impact of this section would have depended on the adjudication of Mr. Krayeske's claim. Therefore, the amendment results in eliminating a potential cost in the underlying bill as

amended by Senate "A". The amendment also makes technical changes which have no fiscal impact.

***The Out Years***

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation.

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**OLR Bill Analysis****sSB 1033 (as amended by House "A")\******AN ACT CONCERNING COURT OPERATIONS.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill makes a number of unrelated changes in court procedures and operations. Among other things, it:

1. eliminates a requirement that a municipality file a statement with the court indicating that it will pay any final judgment against one of its employees, in certain situations;
2. gives the courts authority to return cases appealing certain municipal decisions to the municipal official, board, or commission that made the decision for further proceedings;
3. allows family support referees to perform marriages and validates certain marriages they performed without this explicit statutory authority;
4. allows a judicial marshal to serve a copy of a capias order (an order to take a person into custody) issued by a court or family support magistrate for a child support obligor found to be in contempt or an obligor or witness who failed to appear at a hearing, when the (a) person is either in the marshal's custody or present in the courthouse where the marshal provides security and (b) judicial marshal or the courts' Support Enforcement Services possesses the original document (currently, judicial marshals can only serve original orders and not copies)(§ 6);
5. replaces certain provisions requiring a bond or recognizance

from a party in a civil action with new provisions prohibiting them, unless a court finds good cause;

6. eliminates the duty of (a) court clerks to file copies of Superior Court decisions with the Reporter of Judicial Decisions; (b) the reporter to select decisions for publication and create digests of them; and (c) the Commission on Official Legal Publications to publish the selected cases and digests (apparently, digests have not been published since the 1980s)(§§ 8, 11-13, & 28);
7. specifies that an alternative format that the commission may use as its sole method to publish, maintain, and distribute official legal publications includes an electronic format (this applies to reports of court cases except the most recent 100 volumes of Connecticut Supreme Court decisions, the Connecticut Law Journal, and the Connecticut Practice Book) and allows use of such an alternate format for all official legal publications and archived legal protections (§ 12);
8. eliminates a requirement that the Superior Court judges appoint one skillful stenographer as the official court reporter for the Superior Court in each judicial district and as many stenographers and assistant court reporters as necessary for the courts' business, and instead requires them to appoint court reporters as necessary for the courts' business (§ 9);
9. eliminates certain court fees related to civil protection orders;
10. allows someone subject to a restraining or civil protection order to have certain legal documents served on the person protected by the order without being criminally liable for violating the order;
11. requires use of an Office of Chief Court Administrator-prescribed form, rather than one approved by court rules, when notifying victims of a defendant's application to participate in one of the following programs that allow the defendant to avoid

a conviction: accelerated rehabilitation, pretrial alcohol education, and pretrial supervised diversion for people with psychiatric disabilities (§§ 20-22);

12. excludes life insurance benefits from the type of insurance benefits the Office of Victim Services (OVS) or a victim compensation commissioner can consider when determining the appropriate compensation to pay a crime victim;
13. requires the Litchfield Judicial District Superior Court clerk to pay the Warren Cemetery Association treasurer the balance of a fund the clerk holds in trust under a 1917 special act, thus eliminating the clerk's responsibility for the fund; and
14. authorizes Lori Calvert to file a claim against the state with the claims commissioner notwithstanding the failure to file a proper notice with the commissioner within the required timeframe (§ 26).

\*House Amendment "A" (1) requires, as a condition of a judicial marshal serving a copy of a capias order, that the marshal of Support Enforcement Services possesses the original document; (2) adds the provision on the Commission on Official Legal Publications' use of alternate electronic formats; (3) limits the type of documents, to those in family relations cases, that someone subject to a restraining order can serve on the person protected by the order without violating the order and requires that the restraining order provide that the subject not contact the protected person for the exclusion from criminal violations to apply; (4) eliminates a provision in the original bill (File 738) prohibiting a defendant from applying to the Sentence Review Division when his or her plea agreement included a maximum prison sentence and allowed the defendant to request a lower term; and (5) adds the provision on the claim against the state.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2015, except the provisions on family support referees performing marriages and the claim against the state take effect upon passage.

**§ 1 — CASES INVOLVING INDEMNIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES**

In most circumstances, the law requires municipalities to pay, on behalf of their employees, any damages the employees are obligated to pay in an action for infringing a person's civil rights or causing physical damage to a person or property within the performance of their duties and within the scope of their employment.

By law, the same attorney can represent the municipality and employee. The bill eliminates a (1) requirement that the municipality file a statement with the court indicating that it will pay any final judgment against the employee and (2) prohibition on the attorney mentioning the statement during trial.

**§§ 2-3 — COURT AUTHORITY TO RETURN CASES TO CERTAIN MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR OFFICERS**

By law, someone can appeal to Superior Court from a decision of a municipal zoning commission, planning commission, planning and zoning commission, or zoning board of appeals; certain other municipal boards or commissions; or a municipal chief elected official or his or her designee about illegal dumping.

The bill gives the court more options when disposing of these cases on appeal. It allows the court to return the case to the board, commission, or official in a manner consistent with the evidence on the record. Existing law gives the court authority to modify or revise the board's decision. The bill requires any modification or revision to be consistent with the evidence on the record.

For appeals from a municipal inland wetlands agency, the law allows the court to set aside the agency's action or modify it if the action constitutes a taking without compensation. In other circumstances, the bill allows the court, after a hearing, to reverse, affirm, modify, or return the decision in a manner consistent with the evidence in the record.

**§§ 4-5 — FAMILY SUPPORT REFEREES PERFORMING MARRIAGES**

The bill allows family support referees to perform marriages. By law, family support referees are retired family support magistrates who continue to perform certain functions. By law, family support magistrates and specified others can conduct marriages.

The bill validates marriages performed before the bill's passage that would have been valid except that a family support referee:

1. performed the ceremony without explicit statutory authority to do so and
2. represented himself or herself as qualified, and the marrying couple reasonably relied on that representation.

**§§ 7, 14-15, & 28 — RECOGNIZANCE OR BOND IN CIVIL CASES**

The bill eliminates the current requirements for entering a recognizance or posting a bond in certain civil cases and instead prohibits them, unless the court finds good cause.

The bill repeals current provisions for civil actions that:

1. require a plaintiff who is not a state resident, or who the authority signing process believes is unable to pay the costs of the action if the court orders judgment against the plaintiff, to either (a) enter a recognizance to the adverse party with a financially responsible person in the state, who may be a surety or (b) have such a financially responsible person enter the recognizance directly with the adverse party;
2. require a member of a community who appears to defend an action against the community to post a surety bond for any costs to the community that arise from the appearance;
3. allow a court to order a bond from a nonresident defendant in an action relating to real property or an interest in real property; and

4. allow a court to order, on its own motion or that of the defendant, a sufficient bond by considering taxable costs for which the plaintiff may be responsible other than expert witness fees or charges.

The bill instead prohibits a bond or recognizance from any party in a civil action unless the court (1) on a motion and for good cause, finds the party cannot pay the costs of the action and (2) orders a bond or recognizance to the adverse party with a financially responsible person to pay taxable costs.

When determining the bond amount, the court may only consider taxable costs, excluding expert witness fees or charges. Under current law, this applies when a court orders a bond on its own motion or that of a defendant. By law, taxable costs include various things such as witness' legal fees and mileage, copies of records, and legal fees for service of process.

As under current law, any party that does not comply with a court order to give a bond or recognizance can be nonsuited or defaulted (the case is terminated). The bill eliminates the court's authority to order a bond and payment to the defendant of the action's costs up to that date for failure to comply with these laws or an authority's failure to certify to personal knowledge of a plaintiff's financial responsibility.

The bill also repeals provisions that specifically apply to endorsements in actions on probate bonds. (Other statutes govern probate bonds.)

### ***Eviction Proceedings***

The bill eliminates a prohibition on requiring recognizance for a pro se (someone representing himself or herself in court) who files a complaint for possession of premises under the eviction law when the lessee or occupant does not leave as required. Thus, it subjects these complainants to the bill's provisions allowing courts to require a bond for good cause.

**§§ 16 & 17 — CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS AND COURT FEES**

The bill eliminates the following court fees related to civil protection orders:

1. \$350 for applications to obtain, modify, or extend the order and
2. \$125 for motions to open, set aside, modify, or extend the order.

By law, civil protection orders are available to certain sexual abuse, sexual assault, or stalking victims. By law, applicants for civil restraining orders, which are available to victims who are family and household members under similar circumstances, already do not pay these fees.

**§§ 18 & 19 — CRIMINAL VIOLATION OF RESTRAINING OR CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS**

The bill excludes certain conduct from criminal violation of restraining or civil protection orders.

Under the bill, the subject of a restraining order issued in Connecticut or another jurisdiction who is ordered not to contact someone protected by the order is not in criminal violation of the order when he or she has a document in a family relations case legally served on someone protected by the order by mail or a third party statutorily authorized to serve process. By law, family relations cases include, among others, cases involving divorce; alimony and support; child custody; juvenile matters; paternity; and probate court appeals involving child custody, termination of parental rights, guardians, conservators, and commitment.

Under the bill, the subject of a civil protection order is not in criminal violation of the order when he or she has a legal document served on the person protected by the order by mail or a third party, according to the law. This includes serving a notice of appearance, an application, a petition, or a motion, when the document was filed in good faith for a pending court matter or one that may be brought.

By law, a person commits a class D felony if he or she (1) is subject to a restraining order in Connecticut or another jurisdiction and knows its terms and (2) does not stay away from a person or place or contacts a person in violation of the order. It is a class C felony to knowingly violate an order by committing certain conduct such as threatening or harassing the person protected by the order. By law, a person subject to a civil protection order who knows its terms commits a class D felony if he or she violates the order.

By law, a class D felony is punishable by up to five years in prison, a fine of up to \$5,000, or both. A class C felony is punishable by up to 10 years in prison, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both.

### **§ 23 — VICTIM COMPENSATION**

When determining the amount of compensation to pay a victim, the OVS or a victim compensation commissioner must consider other amounts that the person received or is eligible to receive, including state or municipal payments and workers' compensation awards. Current law requires consideration of any insurance benefits. The bill requires consideration of health insurance benefits but excludes consideration of life insurance benefits.

The law authorizes compensation for certain expenses and losses, up to a maximum award that can only be exceeded for good cause and under compelling equitable circumstances.

### **§§ 24-25 & 27 — WARREN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION**

Under a 1917 special act, the Litchfield Judicial District Superior Court clerk acts as trustee of the escheated property formerly known as the Salmon Brownson Fund and pays (1) interest to the Warren Cemetery Association to maintain the Brownson family's graves and monuments, with any unexpended fund income used to maintain the graves of others who were members of the Warren Methodist Episcopal Church and for the association's general purposes or (2) income to a Methodist Episcopal church providing regular services in Warren.

The bill requires the clerk, by October 1, 2015, to close the account and pay the balance to the Warren Cemetery Association treasurer. It requires the association to use the funds, instead of just the interest, to maintain the graves and monuments described above and use any unexpended fund income for the association's general purposes. The association must continue to pay the fund's income to any Methodist Episcopal church providing regular services in Warren.

## **BACKGROUND**

### ***Claims Against the State***

By law, the legislature can authorize someone to present a claim to the commissioner after the required time period expires if it is just and equitable, there are compelling equitable circumstances, and it serves a public purpose.

By law, someone who wishes to sue the state must, in most cases, file a claim with the commissioner. The commissioner can award a claimant up to \$20,000, recommend the General Assembly approve a higher award, authorize a lawsuit against the state, or deny or dismiss a claim. The General Assembly can confirm the commissioner's decision, award a different amount, deny payment, or authorize a lawsuit against the state.

### ***Legislative History***

On May 21, the House rejected Senate Amendment "A" and adopted House Amendment "A." The two amendments contain the same provisions except Senate Amendment "A" also authorized Kenneth J. Krayske to file a claim against the state with the claims commissioner.

## **COMMITTEE ACTION**

Judiciary Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 43 Nay 0 (04/06/2015)