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The Appropriations Committee is holding a public hearing on the Governor's proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2016-17 for the Department of Children and Families (DCF) and the Department of Social Services (DSS) Friday 2/27/15 at 5:00PM in Room 2C of the LOB.

Testimony before the Appropriations Committee 2/27/15
On the Governor's Proposed Biennial Budget

ADA OBJECTION PROTEST COMPLAINT
Demands for REMEDIES/on/or
About ADA All ADA Program Manager`s State of Conn Judicial Branch and All State Departments of Conn that Services the Public.

Including but not limiting to the following:

Violation and non-compliance of Settlement Agreement between the United States Department of Justice and the Connecticut Judicial Branch, November 2003 and;
Violations and non-compliance of Settlement Agreement in Raymond v. Rowland Civil Action NO. 3:03CV0118 (MRK) May 31, 2007 (Only 1 Conn. Administration)All of State Actors & Players and State Contractors whom with invidious animus intent, effect or both of

1. Denial of 28 CFR 35.107 - Designation of responsible employee
   (a) Designation of responsible employee. A public entity that employs 50 or more persons shall designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under this part, including any investigation of

any complaint communicated to it alleging its noncompliance with this part or alleging any actions that would be prohibited by this part. The public entity shall make available to all interested individuals the name, office address, and telephone number of the employee or employees designated pursuant to this paragraph.

2. Denial of an ADA title II and III adoption of grievance procedures. AS today the only thing you have is a Title I grievance procedures.. We the People use your services reject as we are not employee of the state of Conn. So stop Applying Title I to the public.

3. Denying qualified individuals the opportunity to participate in or benefit from federally funded programs, services, or other benefits.

4. Denying individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to receive State program benefits and services.

5. Denying access to programs, services, benefits or opportunities to participate as a result of physical barriers.

6. Denying employment opportunities, including hiring, promotion, training, and fringe benefits, for which they are otherwise entitled or qualified....

7. Denying the disable State of Conn. ADA Administrative Procedures for the enforcement of ADA title II and title III.

8. Denying Path for internal or external ADA Administrative hearings.

9. Denying the disable State of Conn. Policies, Procedures, grievances' and Notice of Safe Guards for the ADA of title II and title III.

10. Denying of compliance reviews of public entities under title II and title III of the ADA.

11. Denying the Civil Rights of the disable to have Association Rights with Persons with Out an Disabilities

12. Over All Denying the disabled rights for and to have modification without Applying the Denial to that persons Disability requesting.

13. Failure to develop a list of modification for a disable to review and can "pick" what "best ensures" modification will work "Best" for their "Needs" to ensure effective communication with all.

14. Failure to put in place a path for the disabled to refuses your modifications and allowing the disabled to show or get a better medication that works Best for their Disability's.

15. Willingly Excluding disabled by the effect/No effect of not recognizing the disabled needs or because of their known relationship or association with other persons.

16. No promoting of the overall effectiveness of its Enforcement Program.

17. No Fourteenth Amendment Civil Rights in Case of the disable in Sate of Conn Courts.

18. Failure to comply with the nondiscrimination Requirements.

19. Failure to create a Non-Discrimination Policy Statement for services of the judicial branch (State Actors)

20. Failure to create a Non-Discrimination Policy Statement for your Vendors (state players)

21. Failure to provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; By state actor or Players

22. Failure to make the authority to conduct compliance reviews consistent with that available under section 504 and title VI. See, e.g., 28 CFR 42.107(a).

23. Failure of 28 CFR 42.107 ''(b) The designated agency may conduct compliance reviews of public entities in order to ascertain whether there has been a failure to comply with the nondiscrimination requirements of this part.''

24. Failure to providing services to qualified individuals with disabilities in community-based settings, as long as such services are appropriate to the needs of those individuals. These agencies should provide technical guidance and work cooperatively with States to achieve the goals of Title II of the ADA [42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.]

25. Failure to comply with the ADA's integration requirement, a state must reasonably modify its policies, procedures, or practices when necessary to avoid discrimination. 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(7).

Rooker-Feldman doctrine and questions of sovereign immunity—**See Tennessee v. Lane, 541 U.S. 509 (2004),**[and proves you do not have Sovereign immunity Rights at all. On top of that I will be asking for your job and pensions and any Licenses you hold with the Conn. Bar. **See Lane**, the Supreme Court split 5-4. In an opinion written by Justice John Paul Stevens, the majority ruled that Congress did have enough evidence that the disabled were being denied those fundamental rights that are protected by the Due Process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, among those rights being the right to access a court. Further, the remedy Congress enacted was congruent and proportional, because the "reasonable accommodations" mandated by the ADA were not unduly burdensome and disproportionate to the harm. **Garrett**, the Court said, applied only to **Equal Protection claims**, not to Due Process claims. Therefore the law was constitutional. Chief Justice William Rehnquist, and Associate Justices Clarence Thomas, and Antonin Scalia filed dissents.

Congress has the power under **Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment** to abrogate the States' sovereign immunity in cases implicating the fundamental right of access to the courts.
You and your friends (judges) of the ADA Committee also directly by statute, Must provide for remedies in **Equal Protection** of law and **liberties interest**.

Please refer your self to the ADA Regulations (http://www.ada.gov)and the ADA Technical Assistance Manual(http://www.ada.gov/ta-pubs-pg2.htm)

In particular to begin with, the TAM section (Title II Technical Assistance Manual)

The Americans with Disabilities Act

Title II Technical Assistance Manual

Covering State and Local Government Programs and Services

http://www.ada.gov/taman2.html

and "Administrative Responsibilities" and the same in the Reg's

II-8.0000 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

II-8.1000 General.
II-8.2000 Self-evaluation.
II-8.3000 Transition plan.
II-8.4000 Notice to the public.
II-8.5000 Designation of responsible employee and development of grievance procedures.

. PLEASE look to the 1991 Regs coupled with the TAM for their preamble as best explanation of "public entities" """***responsibilities***"""!!!

From that, you can best tell if the Conn" was, is, will be tomorrow", compliant to Title II of the ADA and for subcontractors of state they hold not only Title II but also Title III oblations .

Please understand and debate me if you wish or need, but if Conn is non compliant similar too, than you Donna the Jane and John , Doe's citizens AND you JANE and JOHN "Donna" DOE's "professional, attorneys" have the 2 (two) separate equal and the same "complaint/testimonials.

No administrative compliance = no ADA compliance = all persons and attorneys have been, are, and will continue to be excluded from participation, denied the benefits of services programs activities of Conn, and discriminated against by reason of disability by the public entity known as the Conn services to the Public.

. Includes individuals with or with out disabilities.

And under title 42 U.S. Code Section 12133 of the American Disability Act of 1990 as amended provides.

"[t]he remedies, procedures and rights set forth in [the Rehabilitation Act] shall be the remedies, procedures and rights" applicable to Section 12132 discrimination claim 42 U.S. Code Section 12133**, see Collings v. Longview Fibre Co. 63 F.3d 828, 832 n2 (9th Cir. 1995). See Popovich.**
See from the 2nd Court, innovative system s v. City of White Plains Zoning. The arguments and Decisions are our same ones, policies, practices, activities of the public entity.

Congress Found In its analysis, the district court also looked to the ADA's legislative history and the Department of Justice's regulations and Technical Assistance Manual, all of which support the court's interpretation of the plain language of the statute. With respect to **Title II of the ADA, the House**

Committee on Education and Labor stated: The Committee has chosen not to list all the types of actions that are included within the term “discrimination”, as was done in titles I and III, because this title essentially simply extends the anti-discrimination prohibition embodied in section 504 to all actions of state and local governments. **Title II of the bill makes all activities of State and local governments subject to the types of prohibitions against discrimination against a qualified individual with a disability included in section 504 (nondiscrimination).H.R.Rep. No. 101-485(II), at 84, 151 (1990), reprinted in 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 303, 367, 434 (emphasis added). As the preamble to the Department of Justice regulations explains, “[T]itle II applies to anything a public entity does. All governmental activities of public entities are covered.” 28 C.F.R. pt. 35, app. A at 456 (1996). The Department of Justice's Technical Assistance Manual, which interprets its regulations, specifically refers to zoning as an example of a public entity's obligation to modify its policies, practices, and procedures to avoid discrimination.8 The Americans with Disabilities Act: Title II Technical Assistance Manual § II-3.6100, illus. 1 (1993) (“TA Manual”). - See more at:**

http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-2ndcircuit/1057881.html#sthash.4j8EtILv.dpuf

Under title 7 U.S. Code, Chapter 51, Section 2011. Congressional declaration of policy.
Section 504, protects qualified individuals like the Citizens with disabilities, under Section 504 persons with disabilities that affect major life activities are caring for one's self, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking working.

Rehabilitation Services: title 29 U.S. Code, Chapter 16, General Provisions Section 701, Finding; Purpose; reads;
"(a)(1) Millions of Americans have one or more physical disabilities with disabilities increasing."

"(2) Individuals with disabilities constitute one of the disadvantaged groups in society."

"(a)(6) The goals of the Nation properly include the goal of providing individuals with the tools necessary to-
(B) Achieve equality of opportunity, full inclusion and integration in society, employment, independency living, and economic and social self-sufficiency, for such individuals."
The United States Supreme Court interpretation of **504 Rehabilitation Act in Alexandra v. Choate, 469 U.S. 287 301-02 (1985)** the Court concluded that Congress intended to protect disabled persons from discrimination from thoughtlessness.

rights under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act provides that:

> No otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance or under any program or activity conducted by any Executive agency or by the United States Postal Service.

29 U.S.C. § 794(a). Section 504 is enforceable through private causes of action. **Constantine v. Rectors and Visitors of George Mason Univ., 411 F.3d 474, 491(4th Cir. 2005)**. In order to succeed on such a claim, a plaintiff must demonstrate "that

(1) she has a disability,

(2) she is otherwise qualified to receive the benefits of a public service, program or activity, and

(3) she was excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of such service, program or activity, or otherwise discriminated against on the basis of her disability." **Id. at 498.**

<u>Equal and the same the State must have, and have Equal Protection Clauses</u>

A claimant in a social security case, however, is entitled to a full and fair hearing, and the failure to conduct such a hearing may constitute grounds for remand in some cases. **See Sims v. Harris, 631 F.2d 26, 27 (4th Cir. 1980)** (holding that remand was proper in case because hearing was not fair because the absence of counsel created **"clear prejudice and unfairness"** to the claimant). Moreover, procedural due process provides that a claimant has a right to fair hearing. **See Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 400-02, 91 S. Ct. 1420, 28 L. Ed. 2d 842 (1971); Martise v. Astrue, 641 F.3d 909, 921-22 (8th Cir. 2011); Ventura v. Shalala, 55 F.3d 900, 902 (3rd Cir. 1995).**

That decision cannot be reconciled with the Supreme Court's decision in ***Olmstead v. L.C.,* 527 U.S. 581 (1999),** the plain text of the Americans with Disabilities Act **("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. § 12132**, or the plain text of the **Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794**, all of which require the non-discriminatory administration of services to individuals with disabilities.

28 C.F.R. § 35.130(g); TA Manual § II-3.9000 ("A State . . . government may not discriminate against individuals . . . because of their known relationship or association with persons who have disabilities."). **In addition, 28 C.F.R. 35.104**

U.S.C. § 12134(a); 28 C.F.R. § 35.190(a); Executive Order 12250, 45 Fed. Reg. 72995 (1980), *reprinted in* 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1. The title II regulations require public entities to "administer services, programs, and activities in the <u>most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified individuals with disabilities."</u> 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(d). The preamble discussion of the "integration regulation" explains that "the most integrated setting" is one that "enables individuals with disabilities to interact with nondisabled persons to the fullest extent possible…." 28 C.F.R. Pt. 35, App. B at 673 (2011) (addressing § 35.130).

To comply with the ADA's integration requirement, a state must reasonably modify its policies, procedures, or practices when necessary to avoid discrimination**. 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(7).**

See OLMSTEAD, COMMISSIONER, GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURES, *et al. v.* L. C., *by zimring, guardian ad litem and next friend, et al.* No. 98-536. ("Nothing in this part shall be construed to require an individual with a disability to accept an accommodation . . . which such individual chooses not to accept."); 28 CFR pt. 35, App. A, p. 450 (1998) ("[P]ersons with disabilities must be provided the option of declining to accept a particular accommodation.").

Footnote 14 We do not in this opinion hold that the ADA imposes on the States a "standard of care" for whatever medical services they render, or that the ADA requires States to "provide a certain level of benefits to individuals with disabilities." Cf. *post* , at 9, 10 (*Thomas,* J., dissenting). We do hold, however, that States must adhere to the ADA's non-discrimination requirement with regard to the services they in fact provide.

. **Congress enacted the ADA in 1990 "to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities." 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1). Congress found that "historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem." 42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(2). For those reasons, Congress prohibited discrimination against individuals with**

disabilities by public entities and their Families 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(g); TA Manual § II-3.9000.

Request for accommodation

1. "[t]he Rights for remedies, ADA Title II and III Procedural Safeguards and rights set forth in [the Rehabilitation Act] shall be the remedies, procedures and rights" applicable to Section 12132.
2. administrative of procedures for any internal or external due process hearing for remedy
3. Full Contact Info with a Copy of their Appointment of 28 CFR 35.107 - Designation of responsible employee
4. Copy's and the dates implementation of ADA title II and III adoption of grievance procedures and Copy of your ADA Tittle II and III ADA Procedural Safeguards
5. I like for list of services and goods the fine reasonably modifiable for an Autistic with developmental impairments child in Conn services and by Association rights and recognitions for parents of that child.
6. Copy of Non-Discrimination Policy Statement for your Vendors (state players)
7. I would like an Independent internal administrative hearing or external administrative hearing Under 14 due process rights and Copy of our procedural safeguards Under the Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. For an Independent internal administrative hearing or external due process administrative hearing with the DOJ In regards to past present and future discriminations to this family and flat out denials of civil rights for the disabled
8. A reserve the right to add, Change or reject any offers for accommodations at the review of the new material and the identification of the designated responsible employee And administrative of procedures for any internal or external due process hearing.
9. Please prove all self-evaluation for Autistic People using your services and supports.
10. Please prove all given training material's use stop state actors and player from discriminating onto a Protected Class of people using your services.
11. When you do your Blanket denial. Please Add the reason why a disabled person cannot have what I just asked for and to provide written reason for denial of access, 28 C.F.R. § 35.150

Ignorance's cannot be used as Defense when you have done nothing to comply with the ADA. By doing nothing for 25 years shows, I will never get a Fare Due Process Hearing with the Rights of Remedy in this State by the State Actor or Players that have discriminated.

I would like a written expiations on how you Reader or the Email receiver have not broken these laws! and within this Complaint By Law 28 C.F.R. § 35.150 as applied to your State and Federal Job description and oath's of your office healed.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS SUBJECT
Article First, Section 1 Equality of Rights

Article First, Section 3 Right of Religious Liberty

Article First, Section 20, as amended by Equal Protection under the law for all persons;

Article V and Article XXI of the Amendments nondiscrimination in exercise of civil and political
To the Connecticut Constitution rights on the basis of religion, race, color, ancestry, national
Origin and sex or physical and mental disability.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES

C.G.S. Section 4-61u upward mobility, accommodation/training of persons with disabilities.

C.G.S. Section 4-61t Committee on Career Entry and Mobility established re: needs of persons with disabilities.

C.G.S. Section 4-61nn Adaptation of administration of tests to needs of persons with disabilities

C.G.S. Section 4a-2c Diversity Training Program

C.G.S. Section 4a-60 Affirmative Action provisions in state contracts and nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, religious creed, age, marital status, national origin, ancestry, sex, mental retardation and physical disabilities (including blindness)

C.G.S. Section 5-227 Prohibition of discrimination in state classified service because
Of discriminatory employment practices (as defined in CGS Section 46a-51)

and discrimination due to political affiliation.

C.G.S. Section 5-228e Meeting affirmative action goals in state agencies

C.G.S. Section 5-267 Officers, appointing authorities and employees to comply with law

C.G.S. Section 17a-541, 17a-549 Prohibition against denying housing, employment, civil or legal rights on the basis of psychiatric disability or past or present history of mental disability.

C.G.S. Section 31-22p Non-discrimination in apprenticeship program training standards within state on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age and national origin; provide training, employment and upgrading opportunities for disadvantaged workers.

C.G.S. Section 40a-60g Transferring enforcement of the Set-aside program from
DECD to DAS and CHRO

C.G.S. Section 46a-10 Establishment of an Office of Protection and Advocacy for persons with disabilities

C.G.S. Section 46a-27 Establishment of a commission for the advocacy of deaf and hearing impaired persons; and providing of qualified interpreter services

C.G.S. Section 46a-52 Concerning the review and dismissal of discriminatory
practice complaints by CHRO

C.G.S. Section 46a-54 Concerning Diversity Training for State Employees

C.G.S. Section 46a-54(16) Requirement that state agencies conduct diversity training for state employees

C.G.S. Section 46a-56 Broad grant of authority regarding discriminatory practices

C.G.S. Section 46a-57 (d) Chief Human Rights Referees

C.G.S. Section 46a-58 Deprivation of rights, desecration of property, or cross burning

C.G.S. Section 46a-58(a) Prohibition against deprivation of civil rights on the basis of religion, national origin, alienage, color, race, sex, blindness or

physical disability

C.G.S. Section 46a-59(a) Prohibition against discrimination in professional and occupational associations on the basis of race, national origin, creed, sex or color

C.G.S. Section 46a-60 Discriminatory employment practices prohibited

C.G.S. Section 46a-60 (a)(2) Prohibition against employment agencies' failure or refusal to properly classify or refer one on the basis of race, color, religious creed, age, sex, marital status, national origin, ancestry, present or past history of mental disability, mental retardation, learning disability and physical disability (including blindness)

C.G.S. Section 46a-60 (a)(3) Prohibition against discrimination regarding membership and membership rights; discrimination against members or employers or to expel from membership by labor organizations on the basis of race, color, religious creed, age, sex, marital status, national origin, ancestry, present or past history of mental disorder, mental retardation, learning disability and physical disability (including blindness)

C.G.S. Section 46a-60 (a)(4) Prohibition against retaliation for exercising right to file or participate in the processing of a discrimination complaint; prohibition against retaliation on the basis of opposing discriminatory employment practices

C.G.S. Section 46a-60 (a)(5) Prohibition against aiding, abetting or inciting discriminatory employment practices

C.G.S. Section 46a-60 (a)(6) Prohibition against advertising of employment opportunities in a manner that discriminates on the basis of race, color, religious creed, age, sex, marital status, national origin, ancestry, present or past history of mental disability, mental retardation, learning disability and physical disability (including blindness)

C.G.S. Section 46a-64 Prohibition against discrimination and segregation in places
of public accommodations on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, marital status, age, lawful source of income, mental retardation, mental disability, or physical disability; requirement of full and equal access to blind, deaf or mobility impaired persons with guide dog; prohibits limiting breastfeeding

C.G.S. Section 46a-64a Discrimination against families with children prohibited

C.G.S. Section 46a-68 State affirmative action plans; filing; monitoring report;
(as amended by Public affirmative action officers; regulations Acts 99-233 & 01-28)

C.G.S. Section 46a-68(a) Each state agency shall develop and implement, in cooperation with CHRO an affirmative action plan that commits the agency to a program of affirmative action in all aspects of personnel and administration.

C.G.S. Section 46a-68(b)(2) CHRO shall provide training and technical assistance to affirmative action officers in plan development and implementation.

C.G.S. Section 46a-68(b)(3) CHRO and the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women shall provide training concerning state and federal discrimination laws and techniques for conducting internal investigations of discrimination complaints to persons designated by state agencies as affirmative action officers and persons designated by the Attorney General or the Attorney General's designee to represent the agency. Such training shall be provided for a minimum of ten hours during the first year of service and a minimum of five hours per year thereafter

C.G.S. Section 46a-68(b)(4) Each person designated by an agency or department board as an affirmative action officer shall (A) be responsible for mitigating any discriminatory conduct within the agency or department, (B) investigate all complaints of discrimination made against the state agency or department, (C) report all findings and recommendations upon the conclusion of an investigation to the commissioner or director of a state agency or department for proper action and (D) complete 10 hours of training by the CHRO and PCSW

C.G.S. Section 46a-68(b)(5) No person designated by an agency or department as an affirmative action officer shall represent the agency or department before CHRO or EEOC. If a complaint of discrimination is filed with CHRO or EEOC against a state agency or department, the Attorney General or designee, of the Attorney General, other than the affirmative action officer shall represent the agency or department before CHRO and EEOC

C.G.S. Section 46a-68(c) Requires state agencies to file affirmative action plans with CHRO. Agencies with fewer than 20 employees to file biennially

C.G.S Section 46a-69 Discriminatory practices by state agencies

C.G.S. Section 46a-71 Non-discrimination in services provided by state agencies on the basis of race, color, religious creed, sex, marital status, age, national origin, ancestry, mental retardation, mental disability, learning disability or physical disability (including blindness)

C.G.S. Section 46a-74 State agencies not to permit discriminatory practices in professional or occupational associations, public accommodations or housing

C.G.S. Section 46a-75(a) Non-discrimination in state educational, counseling apprenticeship and on the job training programs on the basis of race, color, religious creed, sex, marital status, age,
national origin, ancestry, mental retardation, mental disability, learning disability or physical disability (including blindness)

C.G.S. Section 46a-76(a) Non-discrimination in allocation of state benefits on the basis of basis of race, color, religious creed, sex, marital status, age, national origin, ancestry, mental retardation, mental disability, learning disability or physical disability (including blindness)

C.G.S. Section 46a-77 Cooperation with CHRO required of all state agencies.
Compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act

C.G.S. Section 46a-77(a) All state agencies shall cooperate with CHRO in their enforcement and educational programs

C.G.S. Section 46a-77(b) All state agency shall comply with CHRO's request for information concerning practices inconsistent with the state policy against discrimination and shall consider recommendations for effectuating and implementing that policy

C.G.S. Section 46a-77(c) Each state agency shall comply in all of its services, programs and activities with provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42USC 12101) to the same extent that provides rights and protections for persons with physical or mental disabilities beyond those provided for by the laws of the state

C.G.S Section 46a-81d Prohibition against discrimination and segregation in places of public accommodation on the basis of sexual orientation

C.G.S. Section 46a-81i Non-discrimination in services provided by state agencies on the basis of sexual orientation.

C.G.S. Section 46a-81 l Prohibition against state agencies allowing discriminatory practices in professional or occupational associations,

public accommodations, or housing in violation of state anti-discrimination laws regarding sexual orientation.

C.G.S. Section 46a-81n Non-discrimination in allocation of state benefits on the basis of sexual orientation.

C.G.S. Section 46a-82 Discrimination Complaint Filing Procedure

C.G.S. Section 46a-83 Complaint Procedure of CHRO

C.G.S. Section 46a-83a Right of appeal by complainant. Reconsideration requests by CHRO

C.G.S. Section 46-83b Alternative Dispute Resolution/ available to address discriminatory practice complains field with CHRO; CHRO can promulgate procedural regulations for ADR.

C.G.S. Section 46a-94a (c) Concerning the reopening of matters by CHRO.

C.G.S. Section 51-279d Hate Crimes Advisory Committee

C.G.S. Section 53-37a Deprivation of a person's civil rights by a person wearing a mark or hood

C.G.S. Section 53-37b Deprivation of a person's equal rights and privileges by force or threat

C.G.S. Section 53-40a Persistent offenders of crimes involving bigotry and bias

C.G.S. Section 53a-181b Intimidation based on bigotry and bias

<u>GUIDELINES SUBJECT</u>
Guidelines prepared by the Committee Upward Mobility Guidelines established in 1978 on Upward Mobility

<u>PUBLIC ACTS SUBJECT</u>
Public Act 03-151 An Act Concerning Affirmative Action Officers

Public Act 07-142 An Act Concerning Procedures for the Hearing of Complaints Against State Contractors and Subcontractors by the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities and Documentation of Nondiscrimination Policies Adopted by State Contractors

Public Act 07-181 an Act Concerning the Investigation of a Discrimination Complaint Against or By An Agency Head or State Commission or Board

Public Act 09-44 An Act Concerning Claims against the State of Connecticut

Public Act 09-55 An Act Concerning the Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities

Public Act 09-70 An Act Concerning updates to the Family and Medical Leave Act

Public Act 09-145 An Act Concerning Technical Changes to the Statutes regarding Persons with Psychiatric Disabilities and Persons with Substance Use Disorders

Public Act 09-158 An Act Concerning certain state contracting nondiscrimination requirements

Public Act 11-55 An Act to prohibit discrimination in various contexts on the basis of gender identity and expression

Public Act 11-129 Changes references to "mental retardation" to "intellectual disability" in various places in the CT General Statutes.

<u>REGULATIONS SUBJECT</u>

Sections 27-1021(d)-72 to Discrimination and sexual harassment of veterans prohibited
27-1021(d)-74, inclusive

Sections 31-51d-1 to 31-51d-12, inclusive Work training standards for apprenticeship and training programs

Sections 46a-54-1 to Description of Organizations, Rules of Practices and Personal
46a-54-152 Data

Sections 46a-54-1a – 46a-54-103a Complaint processing and contested case proceedings
Regulations

Sections 46a-68-31 to 46a-74, inclusive Affirmative action by state government

Sections46a-68j-21to46a-68j-43,Inclusive,Sections46a-68k–lto46a-68k-8,
Section 46a- 54d-1 to 46a-54(d) 7 Contract compliance regulations re nondiscrimination in state contracts

Sections 46a- 68-32 – 46a-68-74 Agency Affirmative Action Plan Regulations

Sections 4-61dd-1 through 4-61dd-21 Rules of practice for contested case proceedings under the Whistleblower Protection Act

<u>EXECUTIVE ORDERS SUBJECT</u>

Executive Order No. 3, Governor Thomas J. Meskill; Requirement that State Contractors file compliance reports with the Commissioner of Labor on their equal employment opportunity practices

Executive Order No. 9, Governor William A. O'Neill; "Affirmative action"

Executive Order No. 11, Governor Ella T. Grasso; Equal employment opportunity and affirmative action

Executive Order No. 18, Governor Thomas J. Meskill ; Affirmative action

On March 29, 1973, Governor Thomas J. Meskill issued Executive Order No. 18 establishing an affirmative action program to reaffirm the State of Connecticut's commitment to equal opportunity. As a result of this order, the State Personnel Department (Which was changed to the Department of Administrative Services in 1977) was designated the agency responsible for assuring equal employment opportunities existed within state service. The department was also responsible for the preparation, promulgation, and administration of a statewide affirmative action plan for equal employment opportunity within the state.

- **Public Act 75-536 required the preparation of affirmative action plans for individual state agencies. Every state entity was required, in cooperation with the state Department of Personnel and Administration, to develop "an affirmative action plan for equal employment opportunity in all aspects of personnel and administration." Each plan had to be filed with CHRO twice a year.**

CHRO was to review and approve the content of the plan. If a plan was in violation of state statutory requirements, or if an agency failed to submit a plan, CHRO was to issue a complaint and handle it in the same manner as a case of unfair employment practices. Additionally, CHRO was to monitor the activity of the affirmative action plans and report their results annually to the governor and the General Assembly.

- **Public Act 79-255 removed DAS entirely from the process of plan**

development and required state agencies to work in cooperation with and pursuant to regulations proposed by CHRO. The law granted CHRO the right to grant annual filing status to agencies with approved affirmative action plans.

- **Public Act 83-569 made major changes to the law as a result of the 1983 sunset review of CHRO. These included:**

- **each agency was directed to *implement* as well as develop a plan;**

- **agencies were required to designate a full or part time affirmative action officer, and CHRO was directed to provide training and technical assistance to those officers in the areas of plan development and implementation;**

- **CHRO was required to schedule semiannual and annual filing dates in its regulations, to replace the universal filing dates of March 1 and September 1;**

- **CHRO was mandated to approve or disapprove individual plans and failure to do so in a timely manner would result in the plan being approved by default;**

- **the Commissioner of DAS and the Secretary of OPM were required to cooperate with CHRO to insure that the State Personnel Act and personnel regulations be administered and that the collective bargaining process be conducted in a manner consistent with the State's affirmative action responsibilities; and**

- **CHRO was given permission to issue a "certificate of noncompliance" to any agency whose affirmative action plan was twice consecutively disapproved. Such a certificate would bar the agency from filling a position by hire or promotion until CHRO determined the agency achieved compliance with the affirmative action plan requirements and withdrew the certificate; or unless CHRO could not show, at hearing, why the certificate should not be rescinded; or DAS or OPM certified to CHRO that the vacancy must be immediately filled because of an emergency situation. P.A. 88-317 removed the requirement for two consecutive disapprovals, allowing a certificate of noncompliance upon a single plan disapproval.**

- **Public Act 98-205 instructed state agencies, under the supervision of DAS, to establish a program of accommodation and entry level training for persons with disabilities, with such programs being a part of each agency's affirmative action plan. The plans are to include specific annual goals and timetables on the number of jobs**

to be filled through the accommodation of person with disabilities and on the entry level training for such persons.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SUBJECT

First Amendment Freedom of speech

Thirteenth Amendment Prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude

Fourteenth Amendment Equal protection

Fifteenth Amendment Prohibits denying voting rights on the basis of race and color

Nineteenth Amendment Abolishment of voting restrictions on the basis of sex

FEDERAL LAWS SUBJECT

42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability in employment, public accommodations, public services and telecommunications.

PUBLIC LAWS SUBJECT

PL 101-336 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

FEDERAL REGULATIONS SUBJECT

28 CFR Part 36 Regulations on nondiscrimination towards persons with disabilities by public accommodations and commercial facilities.

28 CFR Part 35 Regulations on the basis of disability in state and local government

29 CFR Part 32 Handicap discrimination regulations

29 CFR Part 35 Nondiscrimination on basis of disability in state services

29 CFR Part 1627 ADEA records and reports

29 CFR Part 1630 Equal employment opportunity for individuals with disabilities

31 CFR Part 51 Nondiscrimination by revenue sharing recipients

41 CFR Part 60-1 OFCCP regulations

41 CFR Part 60-741 Affirmative action regulations for handicapped workers

29 CFR Part 1605 Religious discrimination guidelines

29 CFR Part 1608 Affirmative action guidelines

29 CFR Part 1625 ADEA interpretations

<u>EXECUTIVE ORDERS SUBJECT</u>

Executive Order 10590 President Dwight D. Eisenhower;
Establishment of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy as amended by EO10722 and supersede by EO 11246

Executive Order 10652 Establishment of Equal Opportunity Commission, amended EO 10773, amended by EO 11051, Revoked by EO 12148.

Executive Order 11246 and 11375 President Lyndon B. Johnson Amended by Executive Orders 11375, 11478, 12086 and 12107; Nondiscrimination in Federal Contracts

Executive Order 12336, by Executive Order 1235 as amended; Task force on Legal Equity

Executive Order 12640 Re-establishment of the President's Committee on Employment of
People with Disabilities, See also EO10555.

Executive Order 13078 National Task force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities
<u>104th Congress</u>
Public Law 104-1 An Act applying and extending rights and protections (including those under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and Title 1 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990) to the legislative branch of the federal government "Congressional Accountability Act of 1995".

Public Law 104-76 Act to amend the Fair Housing Act to modify the exemption from certain familial status discrimination prohibitions granted to housing for the older persons "Housing for Older Persons Act of 1995".

Public Act 104-331 (same as above) applied to Executive Office of the President "Presidential and Executive Office Accountability Act".

Under the ADA case law the "State Actors And Players" are still using outdate case that have been overturn by Access to the courts is a fundamental due process right. Lane, 541 U.S. at 533-34.

"It is incumbent on All judges and judicial staff to ensure that every person with a disability be provided with reasonable accommodation, if available, to ensure that she can be a full and equal participant in our system of justice." In re McDonough, 457 Mass. at 528, 930 N.E.2d at 1293. Notably, the court also stated that, "We anticipate in most cases, accommodation of a witness with a disability will be provided without controversy and without the need to resort to the procedures we discuss." Id. at 522, 930 N.E.2d at 1289.

"Today" the Conn. Judicial Staff and Judges and All State Players is using all "Outdated" or "Wrong Policy", "Programs" and "Complaint Policies" and "Procedures of Title 1" and it's a Clear Administered "Thinking" what works for employees' can work then for "All" "Public Individuals" using there Services and by "Refusing to Comply to title II of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12132", and its implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. Part 35, because State Players Conduct is willingly and has :

1. Excludes All individuals with disabilities from participation in and denies them the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and 28 CFR §35.130(a);

2. does not afford "Any" qualified individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the services, programs, or activities of a public entity that is "equal" to that afforded others, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and 28 CFR §35.130(b)(1)(ii); and

3. "Willingly Fails" to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, and procedures when the modifications are necessary to avoid discrimination on the basis of disability, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(7).

4. The ADA applies to the Conn. Courts because it is a "public entity" as defined by title II. 42 U.S.C. §12131(1).

5. "Willingly Fails" to "Establish" title II Procedures Specifically to Process Section 504 and 508 Complaints. Section 504 and 508 complaint process, agencies will consider augmenting the Section 504 complaint process, so as to include specific policies and procedures targeted to the processing of Section 504 and 508 complaints. The complaint

policies and procedures should also include a method for tracking the complaints and ensure a timely response and resolution.

6. "Willingly Fails" Incorporate Alternative Dispute Resolution Into Section 504 and 508 Complaint Process. In providing Section 504 and 508 complainants a choice of using an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) option to attempt resolution of their complaints.

7. "Willingly Fails" Establish Web Accessibility Policies and Procedures. Agencies "must" establish web accessibility policies and procedures to ensure that web developers follow the requirements of the Section 508 EIT Accessibility Standards so as to ensure that their web pages (both public and private) are accessible to people with disabilities.

8. The Following is Title II Requirements and a Request of : COPY`S GIVEN WITH IN 24 HRS OF GET THIS REQUEST sent to me or I can come to you. EVERY THING I AM ASKING FOR IS/SHOULD BE ACCESSABLE TO ALL STATE PLAYERS! *See* , *e.g.*, *The Americans with Disabilities Act Title II Technical Assistance Manual Covering State and Local Government Programs and Services*, section II–7.1000, available at *www.ada.gov/ taman2.html*

(A.) WHERE is Conn. All Department publishing any mandated reports based on the results of the a Conduct a Self-Evaluation of its Services, Policies, and Practices by 1992, and 2008 make modifications necessary to comply with the Department's title II regulation, 28 C.F.R. §35.105;

(B.) Self-Evaluation Copies all administrative ADA Title II Complaints, how they where handled and title II civil actions since July 26, 1992, the effective date of the Section:

(C.) Self-Evaluation Copies on How has Conn. Judicial notify Any ADA applicants of there **Procedural Safeguard Notice**, ADA participants, ADA beneficiaries, and other interested persons of their rights and the Courts Obligations under title II and the Department's regulation, 28 C.F.R. §35.106;

(D.) Self-Evaluation Copies to designate a responsible employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out the Courts ADA responsibilities, 28 C.F.R. §35.107(a); and All Training to them.

(E.) Self-Evaluation Copies title II grievance procedure for resolving complaints of violations of title II, 28 C.F.R. §35.107(b); **"Procedural Safeguard Notice"**

E1. Self-Evaluation Copies of any reports operate each program, service, or activity so that, when viewed in its entirety, it is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, 28 C.F.R. §§35.149 - 35.150, by:

E2. Self-evaluation Copies TO ensure that communications with applicants, participants, and members of the public with disabilities are as effective as communications with others, including furnishing auxiliary aids and services when necessary, 28 C.F.R.

§35.160;to provide direct access via TTY (text telephone) or computer-to-telephone emergency services, including 9-1-1 services, for persons who use TTYs, 28 C.F.R. §35.162;

E3. Self-Evaluation Copies By providing information for interested persons with disabilities concerning the existence and location of the Courts accessible services, activities, services and facilities, 28 C.F.R. §35.163(a); and

E4. Self-evaluation Copies In order to avoid the burdens and expenses of an investigation and possible litigation, the all ADA Parties.

E5. Self-Evaluation Copies Conn. Conn have take steps to ensure that all appropriate employees and Subcontactor are trained and practiced testing in using the Conn. Disabilities Service.

E6. Self-Evaluation Copies that the courts have Enter into contracts or make other arrangements with Qualified Courts Accessible Services for the all disable, all activities, all services and all facilities, any sign language and any oral interpreters to ensure their availability when required for effective communication with persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and or can all developmental needs of the people. The type of aid that will be required for effective communication will depend on the individual's usual method of communication, and the nature, importance, and duration of the communication at issue. In many circumstances, oral communication supplemented by gestures and visual aids, an exchange of written notes, use of a computer, or use of an assistive listening device may be effective or for counseling, job training, to ensure that adequate arrangements are available for potential clients and family members with disabilities, including adults and children who have mobility impairments, who are blind or have low vision, and who are deaf or hard of hearing.
Implement written procedures to ensure that persons with disabilities who use service animals are not denied or discouraged from participating in Domestic Violence Programs are able to be housed and served in an integrated environment. Implement written procedures to ensure that reasonable modifications are made to the Courts Domestic Violence Programs when necessary for a client or family member with a disability to participate in such Programs, unless doing so would fundamentally alter the nature of the program.

E7. Self-Evaluation Copies of the Conn that can shows all 'TAKEN' necessary steps to 'Ensure' that its program is accessible to all persons with disabilities.

E8. Self-Evaluation Copies consistent with 28 C.F.R. §35.133(a), the Courts are willing to maintain the Accessibility of its Programs, Activities, Services, Facilities, and Equipment, and will take whatever actions are necessary (<u>such as routine testing of accessibility equipment and routine accessibility audits of its programs and facilities</u>) to do so. This provision does not prohibit isolated or temporary interruptions in service or access due to maintenance or repairs. 28 C.F.R. §35.133(b).

E9. Self-Evaluation Copies that the courts have development or procure a two-hour training program on the requirements of the ADA and appropriate ways of Serving Persons with Disabilities. The Courts will use the ADA Technical Assistance Materials of title II developed by the USDOJ and will consult with what Interested Persons, who were the including individuals with disabilities, in developing or procuring the 'ADA All Training Programs'. Please submit a copy of its training curriculum and materials to the Disable people of Conn., along with a list of Employees Trained and the Name, Title, ALL CONTACT INFROMATION and Address of the Trainers.

E10. Self-Evaluation Copies addressing the Training of Title III of The Conn. Bar and all it Lawyer that belong to its "Services" and that uses the Courts as a Office and/or it a Place of Conducting Business.

The purposes of this Association shall be to promote the public interest through the advancement of **Justice** and the "**protection of liberty"**; to aid its Members in the development and maintenance of their respective practices; to facilitate the delivery of competent legal services to the public and particularly to those in greatest need; to support or oppose legislation and regulations consistent with the "interests of the public good" and its "Members"; to supply the "highest quality continuing legal education opportunities" and works of "legal scholarship"; to promote diversity within the Bar and the Bench; to develop collegial interaction among the members of the Bar; to safeguard the dignity of the legal profession; to coordinate the activities of the several bar associations within Connecticut; and to advance the interests of its Members within the American Bar Association, other organizations with which the Association is affiliated, and society as a whole.

The Conn. Bar Association (CBA) is an Inter-government, Tax-exempt Organization Designed to Test, Train and Advises "All State Players" and "lawyers" that then Serves' Children and Adults with developmental, physical, neurological, emotional, and learning disabilities by providing Services within the Conn. Courts . CBA is a "Public Entity" within the meaning of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12131(1), 28 C.F.R. § 35.104, and is therefore subject to Title II of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131, et seq., and its implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 35.. §35.103 Relationship to other laws.

Henry J. Martocchio Pro Se / AS general with All Disabled People of Conn. Asking for a path of remedy

State of Conn

Substitute House Bill No.

Special Act No.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A TASK FORCE TO STUDY *Federal Law of (ADAAA 2008) under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131-12134, and the United States Department of Justice implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 35.*

Disability Discrimination is under the protection of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §794, and the United States Department of Justice regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 42, Subpart G and Individuals with Disabilities Act of 2004..

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

Section 1. (*Effective from passage*) **(a)** There is established a task force to study (1) the Compliancy of the State of CT and Town, and services for/too the Disability with focus on

Ensuring a Compliancy ADA Title I title II and III and remembers funding from federal funds and "In light of recent USDOJ Settlement agreement such as the Quinnipiac College, DDS, DSS, and Judicial Branch, Verses town and State business and/or vendors of within. All needing General updated as to ADA Administrative Procedures for the enforcement of ADA Title I, title II and title III.

(2) The extent of noncompliance with the provisions of subdivision:

Congress Found In its analysis, the district court also looked to the ADA's legislative history and the Department of Justice's regulations and Technical Assistance Manual, all of which support the court's interpretation of the plain language of the statute. With respect to **Title II of the ADA, the House Committee on Education and Labor stated**: The Committee has chosen not to list all the types of actions that are included within the term “discrimination”, as was done in titles I and III, because this title essentially simply extends the anti-discrimination prohibition embodied in section 504 to all actions of state and local governments. **Title II of the bill makes all activities of State and local governments subject to the types of prohibitions against discrimination against a qualified individual with a disability included in section 504 (nondiscrimination).H.R.Rep. No. 101-485(II), at 84, 151 (1990), reprinted in**

1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 303, 367, 434 (emphasis added). As the preamble to the Department of Justice regulations explains, "[T]itle II applies to anything a public entity does. All governmental activities of public entities are covered." 28 C.F.R. pt. 35, app. A at 456 (1996). The Department of Justice's Technical Assistance Manual, which interprets its regulations, specifically refers to zoning as an example of a public entity's obligation to modify its policies, practices, and procedures to avoid discrimination.8 The Americans with Disabilities Act: Title II Technical Assistance Manual § II-3.6100, illus. 1 (1993) ("TA Manual"). - See more at: http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-2ndcircuit/1057881.html#sthash.4j8EtILv.dpuf

Under title 7 U.S. Code, Chapter 51, Section 2011. Congressional declaration of policy.
Section 504**,** protects qualified individuals like the Appellant with his disabilities, under Section 504 persons with disabilities that affect major life activities are caring for one's self, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking working.

Rehabilitation Services: title 29 U.S. Code, Chapter 16, General Provisions Section 701, Finding; Purpose; reads;
"(a)(1**)** Millions of Americans have one or more physical disabilities with disabilities increasing."

"(2) Individuals with disabilities constitute one of the disadvantaged groups in society."

"(a)(6) The goals of the Nation properly include the goal of providing individuals with the tools necessary to-
(B) Achieve equality of opportunity, full inclusion and integration in society, employment, independency living, and economic and social self-sufficiency, for such individuals."
The United States Supreme Court interpretation of **504 Rehabilitation Act in Alexandra v. Choate, 469 U.S. 287 301-02 (1985)** the Court concluded that Congress intended to protect disabled persons from discrimination from thoughtlessness.

(2(a))

Committee charges will ensure the Conn general statutes, state Policy and the role of the court in enforcing compliance with said subdivision, and (3) whether the state
Should adopt new laws and Regulations to ensure Compliancy of all.

Such study shall include,
But not be limited to, an examination of state statutes applicable to an action involving the due process rights and Equal Protection of law and liberties interest

of services to the disabled community using services of the ways congress intended on a protected Class of citizens of Conn. Such study may include recommendations for legislation on matters studied by the task force.

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

(1) One appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall be a practicing attorney with significant experience in the Civil Rights of Disability Mattes and Peoples with matters in state courts due process rights and Equal Protection of law and liberties interest;

(c) One appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, who shall be a practicing
Attorney with not less than ten years' experience serving:

(3) One appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives, who shall be a licensed mental health professional with expertise in Disability with evaluations of or a licensed mental health professional with expertise working with Disabled Communities';

(4) One appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, who shall be an employee of the Advocated for the disabled or Within Support Services Disabled Communities' due process rights and Equal Protection of law and liberties interest

(5) One appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, who shall be a mental health professional with expertise in working with Disabled family with in the system of services to;

(6) One appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, who shall have personal or
Professional experience in matters involving allegations of Discrimination on to a disabled Communities, engaging in a persistent pattern of denigrating, negatively influence in the due process rights and Equal Protection of law and liberties interest of life for/or to the disabled community or by association of perception of been disabled.

(7) Two jointly appointed by the chairpersons of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, one of whom shall be a member of said joint standing committee, and one of whom shall be a practicing attorney with significant experience in the ethical obligations involving ADA Title I, Title II and Title III with the due process rights and Equal Protection of law and liberties interest

(8) Two jointly appointed by the chairpersons of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to Disabled children, one of whom shall be a member of said joint standing committee.

(c) Any member of the task force appointed under subdivisions **(1)** to **(8),** inclusive, of
Subsection **(b)** of this section may be a member of the General Assembly.

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

(e) The speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate shall select the chairpersons of the task force from among the members of the task force.
Such chairpersons shall schedule the first meeting of the task force, which shall be held not later than forty-five days after the effective date of this section.

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

(g) Not later than **February 1, 2016**, the task force shall submit a report on its findings and recommendations to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having
Cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, in accordance with the provisions of section **11-4a** of the general statutes. The task force shall terminate on the date that it submits such report or **February 1, 2016**, whichever is later.

Approved July 12, 2015

Settlement Agreement to be review but not limit too:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT 12/29/14
United States Department of Justice and the Connecticut Judicial Branch, November 2003
Raymond v. Rowland Civil Action NO. 3:03CV0118 (MRK) May 31, 2007
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL CARE, NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT DJ # 202-14-147
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT Department of Justice Complaint Nos. 204-14-143/204-14-144
THE UNITED STATES AND THE LEARNING CLINIC DJ # 202-14-133

The United States of America and Silver Hill Hospital, for Complaint DJ# 202-14-44
Connecticut Early Learning Center to Ensure Equal Opportunity for Children with Autism June 28, 2011
Connecticut Office of Protection and Advocacy v. State of Connecticut – 3:06-CV-179 – (D. Conn. 2006)
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE CITY OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMPLAINT NUMBER 204-14-150

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND TOWN OF ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT DJ # 202-14-117

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MICHELLE DUPREY, THE CITY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT INNOVATIONS, INC., AEG MANAGEMENT CT LLC, NORTHLAND TRUMBULL BLOCK LLC, NORTHLAND TOWER BLOCK LLC, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT DJ# 202-14-105
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CROWN THEATERS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMPLAINT NUMBER 202-14-34
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT DJ 204-14-130

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TOWN OF WINDHAM, CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMPLAINT NUMBER 204-14-108

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TOWN OF POMFRET, CONNECTICUT, UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT DJ 204-14-135

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff-Intervener, v. MIDDLESEX MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, et al., No. 395-CV-02408 (AHN)

1994 class action Messier v. Southbury Training School (STS).

U.S. District Court on July 12, 2010As a result of the Order approving the Messier Settlement Agreement, the DDS affirms the commitment that professional judgment will be rendered by each interdisciplinary team at STS for each class member, and will include recommendations for the "most integrated setting" appropriate to the individual's needs. For purposes of the Agreement, the "most integrated setting" is defined as "a setting that enables individuals with disabilities to interact with non-disabled persons to the fullest extent possible." 28C.F.R. pt. 35 app. A at page 571 (2009); *Olmstead*, 527 U.S. at 592.

U.S. District Court Approves Settlement; Individuals With Mental Illness To Live In Community-Based Residences With Support

Hartford, CT, July 2, 2014 – Approximately 130 people with mental illnesses currently housed in two nursing homes in Connecticut will be able to live in community residences and receive appropriate support services under a settlement approved today by a federal judge. Approval of the agreement was obtained by the Connecticut Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities (OPA), supported by the Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, and the law firm Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP.

U.S. District Court Judge Alvin W. Thompson approved the agreement, which resolves a lawsuit OPA filed seeking to require the State of Connecticut to meet its obligation under the Americans with Disabilities Act and the U.S. Supreme Court's Olmstead decision to provide housing for people with mental illness in the most integrated setting with appropriate supports, rather than in nursing homes.