



General Assembly

January Session, 2017

Committee Bill No. 37

LCO No. 4744



Referred to Committee on PUBLIC HEALTH

Introduced by:
(PH)

AN ACT CONCERNING HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS.

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

1 Section 1. Section 19a-131 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

3 As used in sections 19a-131 to 19a-131i, inclusive, as amended by
4 this act, [and section 19a-221] and sections 2 to 10, inclusive, of this act:

5 (1) "Animal" means all vertebrate and invertebrate species;

6 (2) "Bioterrorism" means the intentional use of any microorganism,
7 virus, infectious substance or biological product that may be
8 engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or
9 bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious
10 substance, or biological product, to cause death, disease or other
11 biological malfunction in a human, animal, plant or another living
12 organism in order to influence the conduct of government or to harm,
13 intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

14 (3) "Commissioner" means Commissioner of Public Health;

15 (4) "Communicable disease" means a disease or condition, the
16 infectious agent of which may pass or be carried, directly or indirectly,
17 from the body of one person or animal to the body of another person
18 or animal;

19 (5) "Contaminated" or "contamination" means contaminated or
20 contamination by a biological toxin or a chemical, radioactive or any
21 other substance sufficient to pose a substantial risk of death, disability,
22 injury or harm to other persons;

23 (6) "Direct active monitoring" means actively monitoring through
24 direct observation by a public health authority;

25 (7) "Exigent circumstance" means any circumstance in which the
26 relative threat to public health or safety is so immediate and severe
27 that there is no time for the commissioner or local health director to
28 secure a court order without jeopardizing the health or safety of others;

29 (8) "Final public health order" means an order issued by a judge of
30 the Superior Court after a due process hearing in accordance with
31 section 6 of this act;

32 (9) "Infection prevention and control measure" means a measure
33 designed to ensure the protection of a person who may be vulnerable
34 to acquiring an infection in a health care or other settings. Infection
35 prevention and control measure includes, but not limited to,
36 handwashing and the use of personal protective equipment;

37 [(6)] (10) "Isolation" means the physical separation and confinement
38 of [an individual] a person, group of [individuals or individuals]
39 persons or persons present within a geographic area who are infected
40 with a communicable disease or are contaminated [, or whom the
41 commissioner reasonably believes to be infected with a communicable
42 disease or to be contaminated] and pose a risk of infecting or
43 contaminating others, in order to prevent or limit the transmission of
44 the disease or contamination to the general public;

45 (11) "Local health director" means a municipal health director or
46 district director of health as defined in chapters 368e and 368f;

47 (12) "Personal protective equipment" means equipment worn to
48 minimize exposure to infectious pathogens and other contaminations
49 that can result in illness or injury, including, but not limited to, gloves,
50 masks and gowns;

51 (13) "Preliminary public health order" means an order issued in
52 accordance with section 5 or 6 of this act;

53 [(7)] (14) "Public health authority" means a person or entity
54 authorized to respond to a public health emergency in accordance with
55 the plan for emergency responses to a public health emergency
56 prepared in accordance with section 19a-131g, as amended by this act,
57 including, but not limited to, licensed health care providers or local
58 and district health directors;

59 [(8)] (15) "Public health emergency" means an occurrence or
60 imminent threat of a communicable disease, except sexually
61 transmitted disease, or contamination caused or believed to be caused
62 by bioterrorism, an epidemic or pandemic disease, a natural disaster, a
63 chemical attack or accidental release or a nuclear attack or accident
64 that poses a substantial risk of a significant number of human fatalities
65 or incidents of permanent or long-term disability;

66 [(9)] (16) "Quarantine" means the physical separation and
67 confinement of [an individual, group of individuals or individuals] a
68 person or group of persons present within a geographic area who [are]
69 (A) have been exposed to a communicable disease or [are
70 contaminated] contamination, or [whom the commissioner reasonably
71 believes have been exposed to a communicable disease or to be
72 contaminated or have been exposed] to others who have been exposed
73 to a communicable disease or contamination, and (B) do not have any
74 recognized signs or symptoms of the communicable disease or
75 contamination and may or may not become contagious, in order to

76 prevent or limit the transmission of the communicable disease or
77 contamination to [the general public] others;

78 [(10)] (17) "Respondent" means [an individual] a person ordered
79 isolated or quarantined under section 19a-131b or [19a-221] subject to a
80 public health order under sections 4 to 6, inclusive, of this act.

81 (18) "Significant risk to public health" means a circumstance in
82 which there exists a reasonable probability of substantial harm to
83 public health;

84 (19) "Social distancing measure" means any measure taken to restrict
85 when and where persons may gather in order to prevent, stop or slow
86 the spread of an infectious disease or contamination;

87 (20) "Travel restriction" means any restriction placed on a person's
88 use of commercial conveyances or freedom to travel; and

89 (21) "Work or school restriction" means any restriction imposed on a
90 person's attendance at a place of employment, school, child care
91 facility or institution of higher education.

92 Sec. 2 (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) The commissioner and
93 any local health director may seek a preliminary public health order
94 pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of this act from a judge of the
95 Superior Court for any person believed to be (1) infected or at a
96 reasonable risk of becoming infected with a communicable disease, or
97 (2) contaminated or at reasonable risk of becoming contaminated. The
98 judge may issue a preliminary public health order if he or she
99 determines there is probable cause that such person poses a significant
100 risk to public health and imposition of a preliminary public health
101 order is necessary and the least restrictive means to protect or preserve
102 the public health. Pursuant to section 5 of this act, the commissioner
103 and local health director may issue an emergency preliminary public
104 health order in exigent circumstances with respect to any person
105 whom the commissioner or local health director has reasonable

106 grounds to believe is infected or has a reasonable risk of becoming
107 infected with a communicable disease or contaminated, if such
108 commissioner or local health director determines that such person
109 poses a significant risk to the public health and imposition of an
110 emergency preliminary public health order is necessary and the least
111 restrictive means to protect or preserve the public health. Following
112 the imposition of such preliminary public health order pursuant to
113 section 4 or 5 of this act, the individual subject to such order shall
114 receive a due process hearing in accordance with section 6 of this act,
115 at which point the judge may issue a final public health order. In the
116 event the Governor declares a public health emergency, pursuant to
117 section 19a-131a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, each
118 local health director shall comply with and carry out any order the
119 commissioner issues in furtherance of the Governor's declaration of the
120 public health emergency.

121 (b) The commissioner and local health directors shall adhere to the
122 following conditions and principles when imposing public health
123 orders:

124 (1) Preliminary and final public health orders shall be by the least
125 restrictive means necessary to prevent the spread of a communicable
126 disease or contamination to others and may include, but need not be
127 limited to, direct active monitoring, social distancing measures, travel,
128 work or school restrictions, or quarantine or isolation in private homes
129 or other private or public premises;

130 (2) When issuing a preliminary public health order, the
131 commissioner or local health director shall comply with the petition,
132 notice and hearing procedures set forth in section 4 of this act, except
133 in exigent circumstances, in which case the commissioner or local
134 health director may issue an emergency preliminary order pursuant to
135 section 5 of this act;

136 (3) The health status of persons under preliminary and final public
137 health orders shall be monitored frequently to determine if continued

138 adherence to the restrictions imposed by the order is required;

139 (4) Preliminary and final public health orders shall be immediately
140 lifted when persons subject to such orders no longer pose a threat to
141 public health or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction;

142 (5) The needs of persons under preliminary and final public health
143 order shall be addressed in a systematic and competent fashion by the
144 issuing authority pursuant to section 7 of this act; and

145 (6) The final public health order, the conditions of quarantine or
146 isolation and the failure of the commissioner or local health director to
147 provide for any unmet needs that arise as a direct result of a final
148 public health order that is less restrictive than quarantine or isolation
149 shall be appealable pursuant to section 8 of this act.

150 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) Preliminary and final
151 public health orders shall be issued in writing in a language
152 understood by the person subject to the public health order and shall
153 set forth:

154 (1) The name of the persons subject to the public health order;

155 (2) The type of public health order, including any travel restriction,
156 social distancing measure, direct active monitoring, quarantine or
157 isolation;

158 (3) A description of the suspected communicable disease or
159 contaminate, if known, that is the basis for the public health order and
160 the public health risk posed by the suspected communicable disease or
161 contaminate;

162 (4) The period of time during which the public health order shall
163 remain effective, the length of incubation of the communicable disease
164 or contamination, the date of the person's potential exposure and the
165 person's medical risk of exposing others to such communicable disease
166 or contamination;

167 (5) The medical basis for the commissioner or local health director's
168 belief that the person has a communicable disease or has been
169 contaminated and poses a significant risk to the public health and that
170 the public health order is necessary to protect or preserve the public
171 health;

172 (6) The basis for the commissioner or local health director's belief
173 that the public health order is the least restrictive means to protect or
174 preserve the public health, including, but not limited to, a list of less
175 restrictive alternatives considered and rejected and the reasons for
176 such rejection;

177 (7) An account of the reasonable efforts made to obtain voluntary
178 compliance with a request for an emergency public health action,
179 including requests for testing, medical examination, treatment or
180 prophylaxis, counseling, vaccination, decontamination of persons or
181 animals, isolation, quarantine or inspection and closure of facilities, or
182 an explanation as to why reasonable efforts to obtain voluntary
183 compliance are not possible and why the pursuit of such efforts creates
184 a risk of serious harm to others;

185 (8) The scope and specifications of the public health order,
186 including, but not limited to, the location and conditions of isolation or
187 quarantine or the nature of the social distancing measures or travel
188 restrictions imposed; and

189 (9) Such other terms and conditions as may be necessary to protect
190 and preserve the public health.

191 (b) Such order shall inform the persons subject to the public health
192 order (1) of the issuing authority's obligation to maintain safe and
193 hygienic conditions of quarantine and isolation in accordance with
194 section 7 of this act, (2) that such person has the right to a due process
195 hearing in Superior Court in accordance with section 6 of this act, (3)
196 that such person has the right to appeal an adverse determination of
197 the Superior Court in accordance with section 8 of this act, (4) that such

198 person has the right to consult with and be represented by counsel at
199 the due process hearing, (5) that counsel will be provided at the state's
200 expense if such person is unable to pay for such counsel, and (6) that
201 such person may waive his or her right to due process hearing and
202 legal representation by submission of a written waiver.

203 (c) In nonexigent circumstances, the commissioner or the local
204 health director shall provide a copy of the public health order to the
205 person subject to the order pursuant to section 4 of this act or, in
206 exigent circumstances, pursuant to section 5 of this act.

207 (d) Not later than six hours after the issuance of a public health
208 order by a local health director, the local health director shall notify the
209 commissioner that an order has been issued and transmit a copy of the
210 order to the commissioner by electronic mail or facsimile.

211 (e) A final public health order shall be effective for not more than
212 twenty days, provided additional public health orders may be issued
213 with regard to any person for successive periods of not more than
214 twenty days if an additional order is issued before the last business
215 day of the period for which the preceding public health order was
216 issued. If the public health authority wishes to extend the public health
217 order after the initial or any subsequent twenty-day period, the
218 commissioner or local health director may seek a renewal from the
219 judge of the Superior Court who previously issued the final public
220 health order pursuant to section 6 of this act, at which time the judge
221 shall make a determination on the request for renewal. A person
222 subject to a public health order may request a full due process hearing
223 pursuant to section 6 of this act on the ground that the circumstances
224 that were the basis for such order have changed.

225 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) In the absence of exigent
226 circumstances, the commissioner or local health director may begin
227 proceedings against any person the commissioner or local health
228 director reasonably believes is infected with a communicable disease
229 by petitioning the Superior Court for an ex-parte preliminary public

230 health order attesting that probable cause for the order exists. If the
231 Superior Court determines that probable cause exists to issue the
232 public health order, the court shall grant the petition and the order
233 shall go into effect. If the Superior Court determines that probable
234 cause does not exist, the court shall deny the petition.

235 (b) The commissioner or local health director shall make reasonable
236 efforts to serve the person or group of persons identified in the
237 preliminary public health order with the petition before the petition is
238 filed, except that the commissioner or a local health director need not
239 provide prior notice of an ex-parte proceeding at which the petition is
240 being considered by the court.

241 (c) The petition to the court and the court's ex-parte preliminary
242 public health order, if any, shall include the information described in
243 section 3 of this act.

244 (d) Not later than twelve hours after the issuance of an ex-parte
245 preliminary public health order, the person or group of persons subject
246 to the ex-parte preliminary public health order shall be personally
247 served by a state marshal or other proper officer with written notice
248 and a copy of the order. If copies of the notice and order cannot be
249 personally served in a timely manner to a group of persons because
250 the number of persons in the group makes personal service
251 impracticable, as determined by the commissioner or local health
252 director, the commissioner or local health director shall post the notice
253 and order in a conspicuous place where the notice and order can be
254 viewed by those isolated, quarantined or restricted or shall find other
255 means to meaningfully communicate the information in the notice and
256 order to those isolated, quarantined or restricted.

257 (e) Persons subject to an ex-parte preliminary public health order
258 under this section shall have a right to a hearing in Superior Court in
259 accordance with section 6 of this act. Notice of the ex-parte order shall
260 inform the respondent of his or her right to a hearing and specify the
261 full scope of respondent's accordant rights set forth in subsection (c) of

262 section 6 of this act.

263 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) In exigent circumstances,
264 the commissioner or local health director may issue an emergency
265 preliminary public health order if the commissioner or local health
266 director has probable cause to believe that such public health order is
267 required in order to avoid a clear and immediate danger to others and
268 that considerations of safety do not allow initiation of the petition
269 process set forth in section 4 of this act.

270 (b) An emergency preliminary public health order issued under this
271 section shall include the information described in subsections (a) and
272 (b) of section 3 of this act.

273 (c) Not later than twelve hours after the issuance of an emergency
274 preliminary public health order, the person or group of persons subject
275 to the order shall be personally served by a state marshal or other
276 proper officer with written notice and a copy of the order issued. If
277 copies of the notice and order cannot be personally served in a timely
278 manner to a group of persons because the number of persons in the
279 group makes personal service impracticable, as determined by the
280 commissioner or local health director, the commissioner or local health
281 director shall post the notice and order in a conspicuous place where
282 the notice and order can be viewed by those isolated, quarantined or
283 restricted, or shall find other means to meaningfully communicate the
284 information in the notice and order to those detained or restricted.

285 (d) Persons subject to an emergency preliminary public health order
286 under this section shall have a right to a hearing in Superior Court in
287 accordance with section 6 of this act. Notice of this order shall inform
288 the respondent of their right to a hearing, and shall specify the full
289 scope of the respondent's rights set forth in subsection (c) of section 6
290 of this act.

291 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) A person subject to a
292 preliminary public health order shall have the right to a hearing in

293 Superior Court not later than seventy-two hours after the issuance of
294 the preliminary order, including on Saturdays, Sundays and legal
295 holidays, unless the person or the person's attorney affirmatively
296 postpones or waives the hearing through express written request. The
297 hearing shall be held to determine if (1) the person subject to
298 preliminary public health order is infected or has a realistic potential of
299 being infected with a communicable disease or is contaminated or has
300 a realistic potential of being contaminated, (2) the person poses a
301 significant risk to the public health, and (3) the restrictions laid out in
302 the public health order are necessary and the least restrictive means to
303 protect and preserve the public health. The commissioner shall have
304 the right to be made a party to the proceedings.

305 (b) Jurisdiction shall be vested in the Superior Court for the district
306 in which such person resides or is subject to preliminary public health
307 order.

308 (c) Notice of the hearing shall be given to the respondent. If copies
309 of the notice cannot be personally served by a state marshal or other
310 proper officer in a timely manner to a group of persons because the
311 number of persons in the group makes personal service impracticable,
312 as determined by the commissioner or local health director, the
313 commissioner or local health director shall post the notice and order in
314 a conspicuous place where the notice and order can be viewed by
315 those isolated, quarantined or restricted, or shall find other means to
316 meaningfully communicate the information in the notice and order to
317 those isolated, quarantined or restricted. The notice shall inform the
318 respondent that where practicable, (1) he or she has a right to be heard
319 at the hearing in person, via videoconference or via teleconference or,
320 where a hearing in person, via videoconference or via teleconference is
321 not practicable, via a designated personal representative; (2) the
322 respondent has a right to counsel; (3) the respondent, if indigent or
323 otherwise unable to pay for or obtain counsel, has a right to have
324 counsel appointed to represent the respondent; (4) the respondent has
325 a right to cross-examine witnesses testifying at the hearing himself or

326 herself, through his or her counsel or through his or her personal
327 representative; and (5) the respondent has the right to waive or
328 postpone the hearing through written request. If the court finds such
329 respondent is indigent or otherwise unable to pay for counsel, the
330 court shall appoint counsel for such respondent, unless such
331 respondent refuses counsel and the court finds that the respondent
332 understands the nature of his or her refusal. The court shall provide
333 such respondent a reasonable opportunity to select his or her own
334 counsel to be appointed by the court. If the respondent does not select
335 counsel or if counsel selected by the respondent refuses to represent
336 such respondent or is not available for such representation, the court
337 shall appoint counsel for the respondent from a panel of attorneys
338 admitted to practice in this state provided by the Chief Court
339 Administrator. The term of the attorney's representation of the
340 respondent shall extend as long as the respondent is subject to the
341 public health order or associated proceedings, unless the respondent
342 terminates the representation. If the respondents comprise a group of
343 persons present in a described geographic area, the court may appoint
344 one or more attorneys to represent all the respondents present in the
345 described geographic area where there is a commonality of interests of
346 such respondents, except that a respondent may choose to be
347 represented by his or her own attorney on an individual basis. The
348 reasonable compensation of appointed counsel shall be established by
349 and paid from funds appropriated to the Judicial Department, but, if
350 funds have not been included in the budget of the Judicial Department
351 for such purposes, such compensation shall be established by the Chief
352 Court Administrator and paid from the Probate Court Administration
353 Fund.

354 (d) Prior to the hearing, the Superior Court, the respondent or the
355 respondent's counsel, and the commissioner shall be afforded access to
356 all records including, but not limited to, hospital records if the
357 respondent is hospitalized, and shall be entitled to take notes from
358 such records. If the respondent is hospitalized at the time of the
359 hearing, the hospital shall make available at the hearing for use by the

360 respondent or the respondent's counsel all records in its possession
361 relating to the condition of the respondent. All records relating to the
362 condition of the respondent shall be admissible at the request of any
363 party or the Superior Court at the hearing. Nothing in this subsection
364 shall prevent timely objection to the admissibility of evidence in
365 accordance with the rules of civil procedure.

366 (e) At such due process hearing, the court shall cause a recording of
367 the testimony to be made, which shall be transcribed only in the event
368 of an appeal from the order rendered. A copy of such transcript shall
369 be furnished without charge to any appellant whom the Superior
370 Court finds unable to pay for the same. The cost of such transcript
371 shall be paid from the funds appropriated by the Judicial Department
372 or, if funds have not been included in the budget of the Judicial
373 Department for such purposes, the cost of such transcription shall be
374 established by the Chief Court Administrator and paid from the
375 Probate Court Administration Fund.

376 (f) At such hearing, the commissioner or local health director who
377 initiated the preliminary public health order against the respondent
378 shall have the burden of showing by clear and convincing evidence
379 that (1) the respondent is infected or has a realistic potential of being
380 infected with a communicable disease or is contaminated or has a
381 realistic potential of being contaminated, (2) the respondent poses a
382 significant risk to the public health, and (3) the restrictions imposed by
383 the preliminary public health order are necessary and the least
384 restrictive means to protect and preserve the public health.

385 (g) If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence at such
386 hearing that (1) the respondent is infected or has a realistic potential of
387 being infected with a communicable disease or is contaminated or has
388 a realistic potential of being contaminated, (2) the respondent poses a
389 significant risk to the public health, and (3) the preliminary public
390 health order is necessary and the least restrictive alternative to protect
391 and preserve the public health, then the court shall issue a final public

392 health order under such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate
393 until such time as it is determined that the respondent's release from
394 the public health order would not constitute a reasonable threat to the
395 public health.

396 (h) If the court finds at such hearing that the conditions required for
397 a final public health order have not been proven by clear and
398 convincing evidence, it shall order the immediate release of the
399 respondent or, when appropriate, the imposition of less restrictive
400 means.

401 (i) When issuing a final public health order pursuant to this section,
402 the court shall affirmatively verify that the conditions of the order
403 comply with the requirements set forth in section 7 of this act and that
404 the ordering authority tasked with overseeing the final public health
405 order is prepared to meet the respondent's needs for the duration of
406 the final public health order.

407 (j) Any person subject to a final public health order may, not more
408 than every twenty days, move the court to terminate or modify the
409 public health order if there are changed circumstances. If the court fails
410 to find at a hearing held upon a motion of the respondent or its own
411 motion that the conditions that required the public health order still
412 exist, the court shall order the immediate release of the respondent. If
413 the court finds that such conditions still exist but that a different
414 remedy is appropriate under this section, the court shall modify its
415 order accordingly.

416 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) A person subject to a
417 preliminary or final public health order mandating isolation or
418 quarantine under sections 4 to 6, inclusive, of this act shall be isolated
419 or quarantined in a place designated by the commissioner or local
420 health director until such time as such commissioner or local health
421 director determines such person no longer poses a significant risk to
422 the public health or is released by a court of competent jurisdiction for
423 the district in which such person is isolated or quarantined.

424 (b) Quarantine or isolation shall take place in the least restrictive
425 setting possible under the circumstances. The needs of persons isolated
426 or quarantined shall be addressed in a systematic and competent
427 fashion by the commissioner or local health director who initiated the
428 public health order. Persons isolated or quarantined shall be provided
429 adequate food that accommodates any dietary restrictions, clothing
430 appropriate for the environment, shelter with an adequate number of
431 beds, means of communication with others in isolation or quarantine
432 and persons outside those settings, medication and competent medical
433 care. Public health officials shall take efforts to ensure that personal
434 information and identifying details of persons subject to public health
435 order are kept confidential.

436 (c) If a quarantined person subsequently becomes infected or is
437 reasonably believed to have become infected with a communicable
438 disease or contaminated, such person shall be promptly moved to
439 isolation and provided with appropriate medical care.

440 (d) Steps shall be taken to ensure quarantined persons remain safe
441 and are not infected by others.

442 (e) Any person in quarantine with others shall be told, where
443 applicable, basic infection prevention and control measures that may
444 be employed to ensure quarantined persons do not infect one another.

445 (f) Any person in quarantine with others shall be provided with
446 personal protective equipment, as appropriate, and be taught how to
447 use such equipment;

448 (g) The premises used for isolation and quarantine shall be
449 maintained in a safe and hygienic manner and designed to minimize
450 the likelihood of further transmission of infection or other harms to
451 persons isolated or quarantined.

452 (h) To the extent possible without jeopardizing the public health,
453 family members and members of a household shall be kept together

454 and guardians shall stay with their minor wards.

455 (i) To the extent possible, cultural and religious beliefs shall be
456 considered in addressing the needs of a person and establishing and
457 maintaining the premises used for quarantine and isolation of such
458 person. Any person who desires treatment by prayer or spiritual
459 means through the use of the principles, tenets or teachings of any
460 religious corporation incorporated under chapter 598 of the general
461 statutes and without the use of any drugs or material remedies shall
462 receive such treatment during such person's isolation or quarantine,
463 provided quarantine or isolation is maintained.

464 (j) For preliminary or final public health orders that are less
465 restrictive than isolation and quarantine, including, but not limited to,
466 direct active monitoring and travel restrictions, the issuing authority
467 shall provide for any unmet needs necessary to comply with the order,
468 including, but not limited to, medical monitoring equipment or means
469 of communication.

470 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) Any person aggrieved by
471 a final public health order of the Superior Court issued under section 6
472 of this act, or a vaccination order issued under section 19a-131e of the
473 general statutes, may appeal to the Appellate Court. If the Appellate
474 Court fails to find that the conditions that required the final public
475 health order or vaccination order exist, it shall order the immediate
476 release of the respondent from the final public health order. If the
477 Appellate Court finds that such conditions still exist but that a
478 different remedy is appropriate under this section, the Appellate Court
479 shall modify the Superior Court's final public health order accordingly.

480 (b) Any person subject to quarantine or isolation may, at any time,
481 appeal the conditions of the quarantine or isolation to the Superior
482 Court for the district in which such person is isolated or quarantined.

483 (c) Any person subject to a final public health order that is less
484 restrictive than isolation and quarantine, including, but not limited to,

485 direct active monitoring or social distancing measures, may appeal the
486 issuing authority's failure to provide for any unmet needs that arise as
487 a direct result of the order.

488 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) (a) As used in this section:

489 (1) "Qualifying employee" means a person who performs services
490 for hire in the state and who has been subject to a public health order
491 issued under sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act, or sections 19a-131b
492 to 19a-131d, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this act.
493 The term applies to persons who comply with public health
494 restrictions because of:

495 (A) A commissioner's emergency preliminary public health order;

496 (B) A local director's emergency preliminary public health order;

497 (C) An ex-parte probable cause order;

498 (D) A final public health order issued by a court; or

499 (E) An order of a federal quarantine officer; and

500 (2) "Employer" means any person having one or more employees in
501 the state and includes the state and any political subdivision of the
502 state.

503 (b) An employer shall not discharge, discipline, threaten or penalize
504 a qualifying employee, or otherwise discriminate in the work terms,
505 conditions, location or privileges of the qualifying employee, because
506 the qualifying employee has been subject to a public health order.

507 (c) A qualifying employee claiming a violation of subsection (b) of
508 this section may bring a civil action for recovery of lost wages or
509 benefits, for reinstatement or for other relief not later than one
510 hundred eighty days after the claimed violation or after the end of the
511 public health order, whichever is later. A qualifying employee who
512 prevails on such claim shall be granted reasonable attorney fees by the

513 court.

514 (d) Nothing in this section is intended to alter sick leave or sick pay
515 terms of the employment relationship.

516 (e) The protections of subsections (b) to (d), inclusive, of this section
517 shall not apply to work absences due to isolation or quarantine for
518 periods longer than twenty-one consecutive workdays. Any absence
519 from work due to isolation or quarantine for periods longer than
520 twenty-one consecutive workdays that results in loss of employment
521 shall be treated for purposes of unemployment compensation in the
522 same manner as loss of employment due to a serious illness.

523 Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2017*) Not later than December
524 first annually, the commissioner shall submit to the Governor and to
525 the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having
526 cognizance of matters relating to public health a report, in accordance
527 with section 11-4a of the general statutes, on the implementation of the
528 provisions of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act over the preceding
529 twelve-month period if one or more public health orders were issued
530 during such twelve-month period. Such report shall include, but not be
531 limited to, the number and nature of any (1) preliminary public health
532 orders sought by each local health director, (2) preliminary public
533 health orders sought by the commissioner, (3) preliminary public
534 health orders issued by the Superior Court, (4) emergency preliminary
535 public health orders issued by each local health director, (5) emergency
536 preliminary public health orders issued by the commissioner, and (6)
537 final public health orders issued by the Superior Court. In describing
538 the nature of any preliminary or final public health order, the report
539 shall denote the type of restrictions imposed by the order, the type of
540 disease or contamination risk that triggered the public health order,
541 the disposition of all judicial proceedings related to the public health
542 order, the total duration of the public health order and the present
543 status of the public health order.

544 Sec. 11. Section 19a-131a of the general statutes is repealed and the

545 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

546 (a) In the event of a state-wide or regional public health emergency,
547 the Governor shall make a good faith effort to inform the legislative
548 leaders specified in subsection (b) of this section before declaring that
549 the emergency exists and may do any of the following: (1) Order the
550 commissioner to implement all or a portion of the public health
551 emergency response plan developed pursuant to section 19a-131g, as
552 amended by this act; (2) authorize the commissioner to isolate or
553 quarantine persons in accordance with section 19a-131b, as amended
554 by this act; (3) order the commissioner to vaccinate persons in
555 accordance with section 19a-131e; (4) apply for and receive federal
556 assistance; or (5) order the commissioner to suspend certain license
557 renewal and inspection functions during the period of the emergency
558 and during the six-month period following the date the emergency is
559 declared to be over.

560 (b) (1) Any declaration issued pursuant to this section shall become
561 effective upon its filing with the Secretary of the State and with the
562 clerks of the House of Representatives and Senate. The declaration
563 shall state the nature of the public health emergency, the public health
564 risks presented by the emergency, including, but not limited to, all
565 relevant scientific research and evidence, the political subdivisions or
566 geographic area subject to the declaration, the conditions that have
567 brought about the public health emergency, the duration of the public
568 health emergency if such duration was less than six months and the
569 public health authority responding to the emergency. Any such
570 declaration issued by the Governor may be disapproved and nullified
571 by majority vote of a committee consisting of the president pro
572 tempore of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the
573 majority and minority leaders of both houses of the General Assembly
574 and the cochairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing
575 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
576 relating to public health. [Such disapproval shall not be effective
577 unless filed with the Secretary of the State not later than seventy-two

578 hours after the filing of the Governor's declaration with the Secretary
579 of the State.]

580 (2) Any declaration issued pursuant to this section may be renewed
581 by the Governor upon its filing with the Secretary of the State and with
582 the clerks of the House of Representatives and Senate every six
583 months. The renewal declaration shall state the nature of the
584 continuing public health emergency, the public health risks presented
585 by the emergency, including all relevant scientific research and
586 evidence, the political subdivisions or geographic area subject to the
587 renewal, the conditions that have brought about the renewal
588 declaration, the duration of the renewal declaration and the public
589 health authority responding to the public health emergency. Any such
590 renewal declaration issued by the Governor may be disapproved and
591 nullified by majority vote of a committee consisting of the legislative
592 leaders specified in subsection (b) of this section. [Such disapproval
593 shall not be effective unless filed with the Secretary of the State not
594 later than seventy-two hours after the filing of the Governor's renewal
595 declaration with the Secretary of the State.]

596 (3) The Governor shall declare a public health emergency to be
597 terminated before the duration stated in the declaration, upon a
598 finding, after informing the legislative leaders specified in subsection
599 (b) of this section, that the circumstances that caused such emergency
600 to be declared no longer pose a substantial risk of a significant number
601 of human fatalities or incidents of permanent or long-term disability.

602 (c) The Governor shall ensure that any declaration or order issued
603 pursuant to the provisions of this section shall [be] (1) be published in
604 full at least once in a newspaper having general circulation in each
605 county, (2) be provided to news media, [and] (3) be posted on the state
606 Internet web site, and (4) contain information concerning the
607 transmission of a disease or contamination to dispel any erroneous
608 beliefs about such transmission for purposes of preventing
609 quarantined or isolated persons from being subjected to violence or

610 discrimination based on misinformation and fear about the disease or
611 contamination. Failure to take the actions specified in subdivisions (1)
612 to [(3)] (4), inclusive, of this subsection shall not impair the validity of
613 such declaration or order.

614 (d) Any individual who, during the course of a public health
615 emergency declared under this section, violates the provisions of any
616 order issued pursuant to sections 19a-131 to 19a-131i, inclusive, as
617 amended by this act, or sections 2 to 10, inclusive, of this act, or who
618 intentionally obstructs, resists, hinders or endangers any person who is
619 authorized to carry out, and who is engaged in an activity that carries
620 out, any of the provisions of the order shall be fined not more than one
621 thousand dollars [or imprisoned not more than one year, or both,] for
622 each offense.

623 [(e) The commissioner may request the Attorney General to apply to
624 the Superior Court for an order enforcing the provisions of any order
625 issued by the commissioner pursuant to sections 19a-131 to 19a-131i,
626 inclusive, and such other equitable relief as the court deems
627 appropriate.]

628 [(f)] (e) The commissioner may delegate to an employee of the
629 Department of Public Health or any local health director, as much of
630 the authority of the commissioner described in this section as the
631 commissioner determines appropriate. Such authorized employee or
632 director shall act as an agent of the commissioner.

633 Sec. 12. Section 19a-131b of the general statutes is repealed and the
634 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

635 (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section [19a-221 or] 19a-265,
636 or sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act, if the Governor has declared a
637 public health emergency, the commissioner, if so authorized by the
638 Governor pursuant to section 19a-131a, as amended by this act, may
639 [order into quarantine or isolation, as appropriate,] seek a preliminary
640 public health order from a judge of the Superior Court under section 4

641 of this act or, in exigent circumstances, issue an emergency preliminary
642 public health order under section 5 of this act, to any [individual]
643 person, group of [individuals or individuals] persons or persons
644 present within a geographic area whom the commissioner has
645 reasonable grounds to believe to be infected [with, or exposed to, a
646 communicable disease or to be contaminated or exposed to
647 contamination or at reasonable risk of having a communicable disease
648 or being contaminated or passing such communicable disease or
649 contamination to other persons] or contaminated if the commissioner
650 determines that such [individual or individuals] person or persons
651 pose a significant threat to the public health and that quarantine or
652 isolation is necessary and the least restrictive alternative to protect or
653 preserve the public health. No [individual] person or group of
654 [individuals or individuals] persons or persons present in a geographic
655 area shall be [quarantined or isolated] subject to public health order
656 unless they meet the conditions in this subsection.

657 (b) The commissioner shall adhere to the [following] conditions and
658 principles [when quarantining or isolating individuals, groups of
659 individuals or individuals present within a geographic area: (1)
660 Quarantine and isolation shall be by the least restrictive means
661 necessary to prevent the spread of a communicable disease or
662 contamination to others and may include, but not be limited to,
663 confinement to private homes or other private or public premises; (2)
664 quarantined individuals shall be confined separately from isolated
665 individuals; (3) the health status of quarantined or isolated individuals
666 shall be monitored frequently to determine if they continue to require
667 quarantine or isolation; (4) if a quarantined individual subsequently
668 becomes infected or contaminated or is reasonably believed to have
669 become infected with a communicable disease or contaminated, such
670 individual shall be promptly moved to isolation; (5) quarantined or
671 isolated individuals shall be immediately released when they are no
672 longer infectious or capable of contaminating others or upon the order
673 of a court of competent jurisdiction; (6) the needs of individuals
674 quarantined or isolated shall be addressed in a systematic and

675 competent fashion, including, but not limited to, providing adequate
676 food, clothing, shelter, means of communication with those in
677 quarantine or isolation and outside those settings, medication and
678 competent medical care; (7) premises used for quarantine and isolation
679 shall be maintained in a safe and hygienic manner and be designed to
680 minimize the likelihood of further transmission of infection or other
681 harms to individuals quarantined or isolated; (8) to the extent possible
682 without jeopardizing the public health, family members and members
683 of a household shall be kept together, and guardians shall stay with
684 their minor wards; and (9) to the extent possible, cultural and religious
685 beliefs shall be considered in addressing the needs of individuals and
686 establishing and maintaining premises used for quarantine and
687 isolation.

688 (c) An order to quarantine or isolate issued by the commissioner
689 shall be in writing and shall include: (1) The name of any individual,
690 group of individuals or individuals present within a geographic area
691 to be quarantined or isolated, or the geographic area where such
692 communicable disease is present or contamination exists; (2) the basis
693 for the commissioner's belief regarding the presence of a
694 communicable disease or that contamination exists within the
695 geographical area; (3) the period of time during which the order shall
696 remain effective; (4) the premises subject to quarantine or isolation,
697 that may include, but need not be limited to, private homes or other
698 private or public premises; and (5) other terms and conditions as may
699 be necessary to protect and preserve the public health. In determining
700 the length of such order, the commissioner shall consider, to the extent
701 known, the length of incubation of the communicable disease or
702 contamination, the date of the individual's exposure and the
703 individual's medical risk of exposing others to such communicable
704 disease or contamination. The order shall be effective for not more
705 than twenty days, provided further orders of quarantine or isolation
706 meeting the requirements of this section may be issued as to any
707 respondent for successive periods of not more than twenty days if
708 issued before the last business day of the preceding period of

709 quarantine or isolation.

710 (d) Such order shall also inform the individuals quarantined or
711 isolated that they have the right to consult an attorney, the right to a
712 hearing pursuant to this section, clear instructions on how to request a
713 hearing, and that if such a hearing is requested, such individual has
714 the right to be represented by counsel, that counsel will be provided at
715 the state's expense if such individual is unable to pay for such counsel,
716 and that if such a hearing is requested, court fees shall be waived. A
717 copy of the order shall be provided to each individual quarantined or
718 isolated or notice of the order shall be provided by a means likely to
719 reach those affected] required under section 7 of this act when
720 imposing a preliminary public health order of persons, groups of
721 persons or persons present within a geographic area. A preliminary
722 public health order issued by the commissioner pursuant to this
723 section shall (1) contain all of the information required under section 3
724 of this act, and (2) comply with the applicable notice requirements set
725 forth in section 4 or 5 of this act.

726 [(e)] (c) Any [individual] person subject to a preliminary public
727 health order mandating quarantine or isolation [order] under this
728 section shall be confined in a place designated by the commissioner
729 until such time as the commissioner determines such [individual]
730 person is no longer infectious or capable of contaminating others, or is
731 released by order of a court of competent jurisdiction for the district in
732 which such [individual is isolated or quarantined] person is subject to
733 the public health order. Any [individual] person who desires treatment
734 by prayer or spiritual means without the use of any drugs or material
735 remedies, but through the use of the principles, tenets or teachings of
736 any church incorporated under chapter 598 or any other religious or
737 spiritual practice, may be so treated during such [individual's] person's
738 quarantine or isolation.

739 [(f) An individual] (d) (A) person subject to a [quarantine or
740 isolation order under this section may appeal such order to the Probate

741 Court for the district in which such person is quarantined or isolated
742 and, if such individual or such individual's representative asks the
743 court, in writing, including, but not limited to, by means of first class
744 mail, facsimile machine or the Internet, for a hearing, notwithstanding
745 the form of such request, the court shall hold a hearing not later than
746 seventy-two hours after receipt of such request, excluding Saturdays,
747 Sundays and legal holidays. The court may extend the time for a
748 hearing based on extraordinary circumstances. No fee shall be charged
749 to file an appeal in the Probate Court under this section. If such
750 individual cannot appear personally before the court, a hearing shall
751 be conducted only if his or her representative is present. The
752 commissioner shall be a party to the proceedings. Such hearing may be
753 held via any means that allows all parties to fully participate in the
754 event an individual may infect or contaminate others. A request for a
755 hearing shall not stay the order of quarantine or isolation issued by the
756 commissioner under this section. The hearing shall concern, but need
757 not be limited to, a determination of whether (1) the individual
758 ordered confined is infected with a communicable disease or is
759 contaminated or has a reasonable risk of having a communicable
760 disease or having been contaminated or passing a communicable
761 disease or contamination to other individuals, (2) the individual poses
762 a reasonable threat to the public health, and (3) the quarantine or
763 isolation of the individual is necessary and the least restrictive
764 alternative to prevent the spread of a communicable disease or
765 contamination to others in order to protect and preserve the public
766 health] preliminary public health order under this section shall be
767 afforded a due process hearing before a judge of the Superior Court as
768 provided in section 6 of this act.

769 [(g)] (e) Notice of the [hearing shall be given to the respondent and
770 shall inform the respondent that his or her representative has a right to
771 be present at the hearing; that the respondent has a right to counsel;
772 that the respondent, if indigent or otherwise unable to pay for or
773 obtain counsel, has a right to have counsel appointed to represent the
774 respondent; and that the respondent has a right to cross-examine

775 witnesses testifying at the hearing. If the court finds such respondent is
776 indigent or otherwise unable to pay for or obtain counsel, the court
777 shall appoint counsel for such respondent, unless such respondent
778 refuses counsel and the court finds that the respondent understands
779 the nature of his or her refusal. The court shall provide such
780 respondent a reasonable opportunity to select such respondent's own
781 counsel to be appointed by the court. If the respondent does not select
782 counsel or if counsel selected by the respondent refuses to represent
783 the respondent or is not available for such representation, the court
784 shall appoint counsel for the respondent from a panel of attorneys
785 admitted to practice in this state provided by the Probate Court
786 Administrator] due process hearing shall be given to the respondent in
787 accordance with section 6 of this act. If the order of quarantine or
788 isolation applies to individuals present in a described geographic area,
789 the court may appoint one or more attorneys to represent all the
790 individuals present in the described geographic area where there is a
791 commonality of interests of such individuals, except that an individual
792 may choose to be represented by his or her own attorney on an
793 individual basis. The reasonable compensation of appointed counsel
794 shall be established by, and paid from funds appropriated to, the
795 Judicial Department, but, if funds have not been included in the
796 budget of the Judicial Department for such purposes, such
797 compensation shall be established by the [Probate] Chief Court
798 Administrator and paid from the Probate Court Administration Fund.

799 [(h)] (f) Prior to such due process hearing, the [Probate] Superior
800 Court, [such] the respondent or [such] respondent's counsel and the
801 commissioner shall be afforded access to all records [including, but not
802 limited to, hospital records if such respondent is hospitalized, and
803 shall be entitled to take notes therefrom. If such respondent is
804 hospitalized at the time of the hearing, the hospital, upon order of the
805 Probate Court, shall make available at such hearing for use by the
806 respondent or his or her counsel all records in its possession relating to
807 the condition of the respondent. All records relating to the condition of
808 the respondent shall be admissible at the request of any party or the

809 Probate Court at the hearing. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent
810 timely objection to the admissibility of evidence in accordance with the
811 rules of civil procedure.

812 (i) The court shall cause a recording of the testimony at such hearing
813 to be made, to be transcribed only in the event of an appeal from the
814 order rendered. A copy of such transcript shall be furnished without
815 charge to any appellant whom the Probate Court finds unable to pay
816 for the same. The cost of such transcript shall be paid from the funds
817 appropriated by the Judicial Department, but, if funds have not been
818 included in the budget of the Judicial Department for such purposes,
819 the cost of such transcription shall be established by the Probate Court
820 Administrator and paid from the Probate Court Administration Fund.

821 (j) At such hearing, the commissioner shall have the burden of
822 showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the conditions of
823 this subsection are met. If the court, at such hearing, finds that the
824 respondent is infected with a communicable disease or is
825 contaminated, or is reasonably believed to have been exposed to a
826 communicable disease or to contamination, or is at reasonable risk of
827 having a communicable disease or having been contaminated and
828 poses a reasonable threat to the public health and that quarantine or
829 isolation of the respondent is necessary and the least restrictive
830 alternative to protect and preserve the public health, it shall order (1)
831 the continued quarantine or isolation of the respondent under such
832 terms and conditions as the court deems necessary to prevent the
833 exposure of others to a communicable disease or contamination, until
834 such time as it is determined by the commissioner that release of the
835 respondent would not constitute a reasonable threat to the public
836 health, or (2) the release of the respondent under such terms and
837 conditions as it deems appropriate to protect the public health.

838 (k) If the court, at such hearing, fails to find that the conditions
839 required for an order for quarantine or isolation under subsection (a)
840 of this section have been proven, it shall order the immediate release of

841 the respondent] in accordance with section 6 of this act. At such due
842 process hearing, the court shall cause a recording of the testimony to
843 be made in accordance with section 6 of this act. If the court fails to
844 find that the commissioner has proven by clear and convincing
845 evidence the conditions required for the issuance of the public health
846 order under subsection (a) of this section, it shall order the immediate
847 release of the respondent or, where necessary, the imposition of less
848 restrictive means to protect or preserve the public health.

849 [(l)] (g) A respondent may, not more than every [thirty] twenty
850 days, request a full due process hearing pursuant to section 6 of this
851 act and move the court to terminate or modify an order made under
852 subsection (j) of this section [, in which case a hearing shall be held in
853 accordance with this section] if there are changed circumstances. If the
854 court, at a hearing held upon motion of the respondent or its own
855 motion, fails to find that the conditions which required [quarantine or
856 isolation] the public health order still exist, it shall order the immediate
857 release of the respondent. If the court finds that such conditions still
858 exist but that a different remedy is appropriate under this section, the
859 court shall modify its order accordingly.

860 [(m)] (h) Any person aggrieved by an order of the [Probate]
861 Superior Court under this section may appeal to the [Superior]
862 Appellate Court. The appeal shall be confined to the record, which
863 shall consist of the transcript of the hearing and all evidence received
864 or considered by the [Probate] Superior Court.

865 Sec. 13. Section 19a-131c of the general statutes is repealed and the
866 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

867 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 19a-220, in the event of a
868 public health emergency declared by the Governor under section 19a-
869 131a, as amended by this act, if any [individual] person refuses to obey
870 [an order of quarantine or isolation] a public health order issued by the
871 commissioner pursuant to section 19a-131b, as amended by this act, or
872 section 4 of this act or by a judge of the Superior Court pursuant to

873 section 5 or 6 of this act, the commissioner may direct any law
874 enforcement officer to immediately take such [individual] person into
875 custody and place him or her into quarantine or isolation, or otherwise
876 subject the person to the public health order, as the case may be. The
877 commissioner shall notify the law enforcement officer or other
878 personnel concerning any necessary infection prevention and control
879 procedures, [required] personal protective equipment and the
880 conditions of the public health order imposed under section 7 of this
881 act.

882 Sec. 14. Section 19a-131d of the general statutes is repealed and the
883 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

884 Entry into quarantine or isolation premises shall be limited to
885 authorized individuals. The authorized individuals shall be
886 determined by the commissioner and adjudicated by the judge of the
887 Superior Court reviewing the case, and shall include, but need not be
888 limited to, any physician licensed under chapter 370, other licensed,
889 certified or registered health care providers, any attorney admitted to
890 the bar of any state, or other individuals, including family or
891 household members, the commissioner or judge deems necessary to
892 meet the needs of quarantined or isolated individuals. The
893 commissioner or local health director may require infection prevention
894 and control training for any individual before authorizing him or her
895 to enter the quarantine or isolation premises.

896 Sec. 15. Section 19a-131g of the general statutes is repealed and the
897 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2017*):

898 (a) The Commissioner of Public Health shall establish a Public
899 Health Preparedness Advisory Committee. The advisory committee
900 shall consist of the Commissioner of Public Health, the Commissioner
901 of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the president pro
902 tempore of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the
903 majority and minority leaders of both houses of the General Assembly
904 and the chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing

905 committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
906 relating to public health, public safety and the judiciary, and
907 representatives of town, city, borough and district directors of health,
908 as appointed by the commissioner, and any other organization or
909 persons that the commissioner deems relevant to the issues of public
910 health preparedness. The Public Health Preparedness Advisory
911 Committee shall develop the plan for emergency responses to a public
912 health emergency. Such plan may include an emergency notification
913 service. Not later than January 1, 2004, and annually thereafter, the
914 committee shall submit a report, in accordance with section 11-4a, to
915 the Governor and the joint standing committees of the General
916 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public health and
917 public safety, on the status of a public health emergency plan and the
918 resources needed for implementation of such plan.

919 (b) Not later than ten business days after the issuance of an
920 emergency declaration pursuant to section 19a-131a, as amended by
921 this act, the Public Health Preparedness Advisory Committee shall
922 produce and disseminate a report describing the commissioner's
923 emergency response plan. The report shall describe the nature and
924 scope of the public health emergency, the public health and safety
925 measures being undertaken in response to such emergency,
926 anticipated impacts that such measures might have on populations
927 within the state and the actions the state will take to protect vulnerable
928 populations and address resource shortfalls that arise as a result of
929 such emergency. The report shall provide actionable, evidence-based
930 public health and safety guidelines designed to educate the public and
931 prevent the spread of misinformation.

932 (c) The Public Health Preparedness Advisory Committee shall
933 ensure that any report issued pursuant to the provisions of this section
934 shall be (1) published in full at least once in a newspaper having
935 general circulation in each county, (2) provided to news media, and (3)
936 posted on the state Internet web site. Said committee shall issue
937 updated reports when necessary as circumstances change, but not less

938 than every six months.

939 Sec. 16. Subsection (e) of section 19a-585 of the general statutes is
940 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
941 *October 1, 2017*):

942 (e) Except as provided in subparagraph (G) of subdivision (5) of
943 subsection (d) of section 19a-582, nothing in this chapter shall prohibit
944 the recording of HIV and AIDS-related information in the medical
945 chart or medical records of a protected individual or the listing of
946 AIDS, HIV-related illness or HIV infection in a certificate of death or
947 autopsy report. This chapter shall not be construed to modify
948 regulations relating to access to death certificates or autopsy reports.
949 This chapter shall not be construed to modify the provisions of section
950 19a-25. [or 19a-221.]

951 Sec. 17. Subsection (c) of section 45a-82 of the general statutes is
952 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
953 *October 1, 2017*):

954 (c) All payments from the fund established by this section that are
955 authorized by sections 5-259, 17a-77, 17a-274, 17a-498, 17a-510, 19a-
956 131b, as amended by this act, 19a-131e, [19a-221,] 45a-1 to 45a-12,
957 inclusive, 45a-18 to 45a-26, inclusive, 45a-34 to 45a-56, inclusive, 45a-62
958 to 45a-68, inclusive, 45a-74 to 45a-83, inclusive, 45a-85, 45a-90 to 45a-
959 93, inclusive, 45a-98, 45a-99, 45a-105, 45a-119 to 45a-123a, inclusive,
960 45a-128, 45a-130, 45a-131, 45a-133, 45a-152, 45a-175 to 45a-180,
961 inclusive, 45a-199 and 45a-202, shall be made upon vouchers approved
962 by the Probate Court Administrator.

963 Sec. 18. Section 19a-221 of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective*
964 *October 1, 2017*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	19a-131

Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	19a-131a
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	19a-131b
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	19a-131c
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	19a-131d
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	19a-131g
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	19a-585(e)
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	45a-82(c)
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2017</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To establish conditions and protocols upon the imposition of public health orders regarding quarantine, isolation or other public health restrictions.

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

Co-Sponsors: SEN. GERRATANA, 6th Dist.

S.B. 37