



General Assembly

Amendment

January Session, 2019

LCO No. 10550



Offered by:

REP. STAFSTROM, 129th Dist.

REP. REBIMBAS, 70th Dist.

To: Subst. Senate Bill No. 964

File No. 840

Cal. No. 568

(As Amended)

"AN ACT CONCERNING COURT OPERATIONS."

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the
2 following in lieu thereof:

3 "Section 1. Subsection (b) of section 51-164n of the general statutes is
4 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
5 *passage*):

6 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, any
7 person who is alleged to have committed (1) a violation under the
8 provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection (n) of section 1 of public act
9 19-3, subdivision (1) of section (f) of section 2 of public act 19-3, section
10 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 4b-13, 7-13, 7-14, 7-35, 7-41, 7-83, 7-283, 7-325, 7-393, 8-
11 12, 8-25, 8-27, 9-63, 9-322, 9-350, 10-193, 10-197, 10-198, 10-230, 10-251,
12 10-254, 12-52, 12-170aa, 12-292, 12-314b or 12-326g, subdivision (4) of
13 section 12-408, subdivision (3), (5) or (6) of section 12-411, section 12-

14 435c, 12-476a, 12-476b, 12-487, 13a-71, 13a-107, 13a-113, 13a-114, 13a-
15 115, 13a-117b, 13a-123, 13a-124, 13a-139, 13a-140, 13a-143b, 13a-247 or
16 13a-253, subsection (f) of section 13b-42, section 13b-90, 13b-221, 13b-
17 292, 13b-336, 13b-337, 13b-338, 13b-410a, 13b-410b or 13b-410c,
18 subsection (a), (b) or (c) of section 13b-412, section 13b-414, subsection
19 (d) of section 14-12, section 14-20a or 14-27a, subsection (e) of section
20 14-34a, subsection (d) of section 14-35, section 14-43, 14-49, 14-50a or
21 14-58, subsection (b) of section 14-66, section 14-66a or 14-67a,
22 subsection (g) of section 14-80, subsection (f) of section 14-80h, section
23 14-97a, 14-100b, 14-103a, 14-106a, 14-106c, 14-146, 14-152, 14-153 or 14-
24 163b, a first violation as specified in subsection (f) of section 14-164i,
25 section 14-219 as specified in subsection (e) of said section, subdivision
26 (1) of section 14-223a, section 14-240, 14-250 or 14-253a, subsection (a)
27 of section 14-261a, section 14-262, 14-264, 14-267a, 14-269, 14-270, 14-
28 275a, 14-278 or 14-279, subsection (e) or (h) of section 14-283, section
29 14-291, 14-293b, 14-296aa, 14-300, 14-300d, 14-319, 14-320, 14-321, 14-
30 325a, 14-326, 14-330 or 14-332a, subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of section 14-
31 386a, section 15-25 or 15-33, subdivision (1) of section 15-97, subsection
32 (a) of section 15-115, section 16-44, 16-256e, 16a-15 or 16a-22, subsection
33 (a) or (b) of section 16a-22h, section 17a-24, 17a-145, 17a-149, 17a-152,
34 17a-465, 17b-124, 17b-131, 17b-137, 19a-30, 19a-33, 19a-39 or 19a-87,
35 subsection (b) of section 19a-87a, section 19a-91, 19a-105, 19a-107, 19a-
36 113, 19a-215, 19a-219, 19a-222, 19a-224, 19a-286, 19a-287, 19a-297, 19a-
37 301, 19a-309, 19a-335, 19a-336, 19a-338, 19a-339, 19a-340, 19a-425, 19a-
38 502, 20-7a, 20-14, 20-158, 20-231, 20-249, 20-257, 20-265, 20-324e, 20-
39 341l, 20-366, 20-597, 20-608, 20-610, 21-1, 21-38, 21-39, 21-43, 21-47, 21-
40 48, 21-63 or 21-76a, subsection (c) of section 21a-2, subdivision (1) of
41 section 21a-19, section 21a-21, subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of
42 section 21a-25, section 21a-26 or 21a-30, subsection (a) of section 21a-
43 37, section 21a-46, 21a-61, 21a-63 or 21a-77, subsection (b) of section
44 21a-79, section 21a-85 or 21a-154, subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of
45 section 21a-159, subsection (a) of section 21a-279a, section 22-12b, 22-
46 13, 22-14, 22-15, 22-16, 22-26g, 22-29, 22-34, 22-35, 22-36, 22-38, 22-39,
47 22-39a, 22-39b, 22-39c, 22-39d, 22-39e, 22-49 or 22-54, subsection (d) of
48 section 22-84, section 22-89, 22-90, 22-98, 22-99, 22-100, 22-111o, 22-167,

49 22-279, 22-280a, 22-318a, 22-320h, 22-324a, 22-326 or 22-342, subsection
50 (b), (e) or (f) of section 22-344, section 22-359, 22-366, 22-391, 22-413, 22-
51 414, 22-415, 22a-66a or 22a-246, subsection (a) of section 22a-250,
52 subsection (e) of section 22a-256h, section 22a-363 or 22a-381d,
53 subsections (c) and (d) of section 22a-381e, section 22a-449, 22a-461, 23-
54 37, 23-38, 23-46 or 23-61b, subsection (a) or subdivision (1) of
55 subsection (c) of section 23-65, section 25-37 or 25-40, subsection (a) of
56 section 25-43, section 25-43d, 25-135, 26-18, 26-19, 26-21, 26-31, 26-40,
57 26-40a, 26-42, 26-49, 26-54, 26-55, 26-56, 26-58 or 26-59, subdivision (1)
58 of subsection (d) of section 26-61, section 26-64, subdivision (1) of
59 section 26-76, section 26-79, 26-87, 26-89, 26-91, 26-94, 26-97, 26-98, 26-
60 104, 26-105, 26-107, 26-117, 26-128, 26-131, 26-132, 26-138 or 26-141,
61 subdivision (1) of section 26-186, section 26-207, 26-215, 26-217 or 26-
62 224a, subdivision (1) of section 26-226, section 26-227, 26-230, 26-232,
63 26-244, 26-257a, 26-260, 26-276, 26-284, 26-285, 26-286, 26-288, 26-294,
64 28-13, 29-6a, 29-25, 29-143o, 29-143z or 29-156a, subsection (b), (d), (e)
65 or (g) of section 29-161q, section 29-161y or 29-161z, subdivision (1) of
66 section 29-198, section 29-210, 29-243 or 29-277, subsection (c) of section
67 29-291c, section 29-316, 29-318, 29-381, 30-48a, 30-86a, 31-3, 31-10, 31-
68 11, 31-12, 31-13, 31-14, 31-15, 31-16, 31-18, 31-23, 31-24, 31-25, 31-32, 31-
69 36, 31-38, 31-40, 31-44, 31-47, 31-48, 31-51, 31-52, 31-52a or 31-54,
70 subsection (a) or (c) of section 31-69, section 31-70, 31-74, 31-75, 31-76,
71 31-76a, 31-89b or 31-134, subsection (i) of section 31-273, section 31-288,
72 subdivision (1) of section 35-20, section 36a-787, 42-230, 45a-283, 45a-
73 450, 45a-634 or 45a-658, subdivision (13) or (14) of section 46a-54,
74 section 46a-59, 46b-22, 46b-24, 46b-34, 47-34a, 47-47, 49-8a, 49-16, 53-
75 133, 53-199, 53-212a, 53-249a, 53-252, 53-264, 53-280, 53-302a, 53-303e,
76 53-311a, 53-321, 53-322, 53-323, 53-331 or 53-344, subsection (c) of
77 section 53-344b, or section 53-450, or (2) a violation under the
78 provisions of chapter 268, or (3) a violation of any regulation adopted
79 in accordance with the provisions of section 12-484, 12-487 or 13b-410,
80 or (4) a violation of any ordinance, regulation or bylaw of any town,
81 city or borough, except violations of building codes and the health
82 code, for which the penalty exceeds ninety dollars but does not exceed
83 two hundred fifty dollars, unless such town, city or borough has

84 established a payment and hearing procedure for such violation
85 pursuant to section 7-152c, shall follow the procedures set forth in this
86 section.

87 Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of section 17a-101 of the general statutes is
88 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
89 *1, 2019*):

90 (b) The following persons shall be mandated reporters: (1) Any
91 physician or surgeon licensed under the provisions of chapter 370, (2)
92 any resident physician or intern in any hospital in this state, whether
93 or not so licensed, (3) any registered nurse, (4) any licensed practical
94 nurse, (5) any medical examiner, (6) any dentist, (7) any dental
95 hygienist, (8) any psychologist, (9) any school employee, as defined in
96 section 53a-65, (10) any social worker, (11) any person who holds or is
97 issued a coaching permit by the State Board of Education, is a coach of
98 intramural or interscholastic athletics and is eighteen years of age or
99 older, (12) any individual who is employed as a coach or director of
100 youth athletics and is eighteen years of age or older, (13) any
101 individual who is employed as a coach or director of a private youth
102 sports organization, league or team and is eighteen years of age or
103 older, (14) any paid administrator, faculty, staff, athletic director,
104 athletic coach or athletic trainer employed by a public or private
105 institution of higher education who is eighteen years of age or older,
106 excluding student employees, (15) any police officer, (16) any juvenile
107 or adult probation officer, (17) any juvenile or adult parole officer, (18)
108 any member of the clergy, (19) any pharmacist, (20) any physical
109 therapist, (21) any optometrist, (22) any chiropractor, (23) any
110 podiatrist, (24) any mental health professional, (25) any physician
111 assistant, (26) any person who is a licensed or certified emergency
112 medical services provider, (27) any person who is a licensed or
113 certified alcohol and drug counselor, (28) any person who is a licensed
114 marital and family therapist, (29) any person who is a sexual assault
115 counselor or a domestic violence counselor, as defined in section 52-
116 146k, (30) any person who is a licensed professional counselor, (31) any
117 person who is a licensed foster parent, (32) any person paid to care for

118 a child in any public or private facility, child care center, group child
119 care home or family child care home licensed by the state, (33) any
120 employee of the Department of Children and Families, (34) any
121 employee of the Department of Public Health, (35) any employee of the
122 Office of Early Childhood who is responsible for the licensing of child
123 care centers, group child care homes, family child care homes or youth
124 camps, (36) any paid youth camp director or assistant director, (37) the
125 Child Advocate and any employee of the Office of the Child Advocate,
126 (38) any person who is a licensed behavior analyst, [and] (39) any
127 family relations counselor, family relations counselor trainee or family
128 services supervisor employed by the Judicial Department, and (40) any
129 victim services advocate employed by the Judicial Department.

130 Sec. 3. Section 46b-44a of the general statutes is repealed and the
131 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

132 (a) An action for a nonadversarial dissolution of marriage may be
133 commenced by the filing of a joint petition in the judicial district in
134 which one of the parties resides. The joint petition shall be notarized
135 and contain an attestation, under oath, by each party that the
136 conditions set forth in subsection (b) of this section exist.

137 (b) An action brought pursuant to subsection (a) of this section may
138 proceed if, at the time of the filing of the action, the parties attest,
139 under oath, that the following conditions exist: (1) The marriage has
140 broken down irretrievably; (2) the duration of the marriage does not
141 exceed nine years; (3) neither party to the action is pregnant; (4) no
142 children were born to or adopted by the parties prior to, or during, the
143 marriage; (5) neither party has any interest or title in real property; (6)
144 the total combined fair market value of all property owned by either
145 party, less any amount owed on such property, is less than eighty
146 thousand dollars; (7) neither party has a defined benefit pension plan;
147 (8) neither party has a pending petition for relief under the United
148 States Bankruptcy Code; (9) no other action for dissolution of marriage,
149 civil union, legal separation or annulment is pending in this state or in
150 a foreign jurisdiction, except as provided in subsection (g) of this

151 section; (10) a restraining order, issued pursuant to section 46b-15, or a
152 protective order, issued pursuant to section 46b-38c, between the
153 parties is not in effect; and (11) the residency provisions of section 46b-
154 44 have been satisfied. After the filing of the joint petition and prior to
155 the court entering a decree of dissolution of marriage pursuant to
156 section 46b-44c, if a change occurs with respect to any of the conditions
157 set forth in this subsection, one or both of the parties shall notify the
158 court forthwith of the changed condition. For the purposes of this
159 subsection, "defined benefit pension plan" means a pension plan in
160 which an employer promises to pay a specified monthly benefit upon
161 an employee's retirement that is predetermined by a formula based on
162 the employee's earnings history and tenure of service.

163 (c) In addition to attesting to the conditions enumerated in
164 subsection (b) of this section, any joint petition filed pursuant to
165 subsection (a) of this section shall also state the date and place of
166 marriage and the current residential address for each party.

167 (d) A joint petition shall be accompanied by financial affidavits
168 completed by each party on a form prescribed by the Office of the
169 Chief Court Administrator, a request for the court to order the
170 restoration of a birth name or former name, if so desired by either
171 party, and a certification attested to by the parties, under oath, that: (1)
172 The parties agree to proceed by consent and waive service of process,
173 except as provided in subsection (g) of this section; (2) neither party is
174 acting under duress or coercion; and (3) each party is waiving any
175 right to a trial, alimony, spousal support or an appeal.

176 (e) If the parties submit a settlement agreement to the court that
177 they are requesting be incorporated into the decree of dissolution, such
178 settlement agreement shall be filed with the joint petition. Each party
179 shall attest, under oath, that the terms of the settlement agreement are
180 fair and equitable. If the court finds that the settlement agreement is
181 fair and equitable, it shall be incorporated by reference into the decree
182 of the court. If the court cannot determine whether such agreement is
183 fair and equitable, the matter shall be docketed for the court's review

184 in accordance with the provisions of section 46b-44d.

185 (f) The provisions of subsection (a) of section 46b-67 shall not apply
186 to a nonadversarial dissolution action brought under this section.

187 (g) (1) If after filing an action for dissolution of marriage on the
188 regular family docket, pursuant to section 46b-45, but prior to the court
189 entering a decree of dissolution of marriage, the parties to such action
190 satisfy all the conditions for a nonadversarial dissolution of marriage
191 as set forth in this section, then such parties may file a joint petition for
192 a nonadversarial dissolution of marriage in the existing dissolution of
193 marriage action pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, except that
194 such joint petition need not include a waiver of service of process.
195 Upon the filing of such joint petition, the original complaint for
196 dissolution of marriage is deemed superseded by operation of law and
197 the action may proceed in the manner set forth in sections 46b-44b to
198 46b-44d, inclusive.

199 (2) No new filing fee shall be imposed by the court for a joint
200 petition filed pursuant to this subsection.

201 Sec. 4. Section 46b-136 of the general statutes is repealed and the
202 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

203 (a) In any proceeding in a juvenile matter, the judge before whom
204 such proceeding is pending shall, even in the absence of a request to
205 do so, provide an attorney to represent the child or youth, the child's
206 or youth's parent or parents or guardian, or other person having
207 control of the child or youth, if such judge determines that the interests
208 of justice so require, and in any proceeding in which the custody of a
209 child is at issue, such judge shall provide an attorney to represent the
210 child and may authorize such attorney or appoint another attorney to
211 represent such child or youth, parent, guardian or other person on an
212 appeal from a decision in such proceeding. [Where]

213 (b) (1) When, under the provisions of this section, the court appoints
214 counsel in a proceeding in a juvenile matter in the civil session and

215 orders the Division of Public Defender Services to provide such
216 counsel, the cost of such counsel shall be shared as agreed to by the
217 Division of Public Defender Services and the Judicial Department.
218 When, under the provisions of this subdivision, the court so appoints
219 counsel for any party who is found able to pay, in whole or in part, the
220 cost thereof, the court shall assess as costs against such party,
221 including any agency vested with the legal custody of the child or
222 youth, the expense incurred and paid by the Division of Public
223 Defender Services and the Judicial Department in providing such
224 counsel, and order reimbursement to the Division of Public Defender
225 Services and the Judicial Department to the extent of the party's
226 financial ability to do so.

227 (2) When, under the provisions of this section, the court [so]
228 appoints counsel in a proceeding in a juvenile matter in the criminal
229 session and orders the Division of Public Defender Services to provide
230 such counsel, the cost of such counsel shall be incurred by the Division
231 of Public Defender Services. When, under the provisions of this
232 subdivision, the court so appoints counsel for any [such] party who is
233 found able to pay, in whole or in part, the cost thereof, the court shall
234 assess as costs against such [parents, guardian or custodian] party,
235 including any agency vested with the legal custody of the child or
236 youth, the expense [so] incurred and paid by the Division of Public
237 Defender Services in providing such counsel, and order
238 reimbursement to the Division of Public Defender Services to the
239 extent of [their] the party's financial ability to do so.

240 (c) The Division of Public Defender Services shall establish the rate
241 at which counsel provided pursuant to this section shall be
242 compensated.

243 Sec. 5. Section 51-60 of the general statutes is repealed and the
244 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

245 (a) As used in this chapter:

246 (1) "State's attorney" means a state's attorney, assistant state's

247 attorney, deputy assistant state's attorney and special deputy assistant
248 state's attorney;

249 (2) "Public defender" means a public defender, assistant public
250 defender, deputy assistant public defender and Division of Public
251 Defender Services assigned counsel;

252 (3) "Public official" means any official of (A) the state, (B) any state
253 agency, board or commission, or (C) a municipality of the state acting
254 in an official capacity;

255 (4) "Transcript" means the official written record of a proceeding, or
256 any part thereof, including, but not limited to, testimony and
257 arguments of counsel, produced in the Superior, Appellate or Supreme
258 Court, by an official court reporter or a court recording monitor
259 designated by the Chief Court Administrator; and

260 (5) "Transcript page" means a page consisting of twenty-seven
261 double-spaced lines on paper eight and one-half by eleven inches in
262 size, with sixty spaces available per line.

263 ~~[(a)]~~ (b) The judges of the Superior Court shall appoint official court
264 reporters for the court as the judges or an authorized committee
265 thereof determines the business of the court requires.

266 [(b) A person shall not be appointed a court reporter under the
267 provisions of this section who has not passed the entry level
268 examination provided for under section 51-63 and a reporter shall not
269 be placed in the higher court reporter salary classification who has not
270 passed the examination provided for in said section for such higher
271 classification, provided each person serving on July 1, 1978, as a court
272 reporter or assistant court reporter in the Court of Common Pleas shall
273 continue to serve in the Superior Court for the balance of the term for
274 which he was appointed. In no event shall the compensation of such
275 person be affected solely as a result of the transfer of jurisdiction
276 provided in section 51-164s.]

277 (c) The Chief Court Administrator shall adopt policies and
278 procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter,
279 including, but not limited to, the establishment and administration of a
280 system of fees for production of expedited transcripts.

281 Sec. 6. Section 51-61 of the general statutes is repealed and the
282 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

283 (a) Each official court reporter, before entering upon the duties of
284 [his] the office, shall be sworn to faithfully perform [them] such duties
285 and shall then be an officer of the court. [He shall] Each official court
286 reporter may attend [the] court proceedings and make accurate records
287 of all proceedings in the court, except sessions of small claims. [and the
288 arguments of counsel, provided upon the request of any party, he shall
289 make accurate records of the arguments of counsel.]

290 (b) [Each official court reporter shall, if the judge or judges of the
291 court so direct, employ assistant court reporters and monitors to attend
292 such court as the judge or judges may desire. He shall not employ
293 assistant reporters or monitors receiving a per diem rate to attend any
294 session unless their employment is authorized by the judge holding
295 the session. Each assistant court reporter or monitor, before entering
296 upon his duties, shall be sworn to faithfully perform them.] The
297 Judicial Branch shall employ court recording monitors. Each court
298 recording monitor, before entering upon the duties of the office, shall
299 be sworn to faithfully perform such duties.

300 (c) Each official court reporter [, assistant court reporter] and court
301 recording monitor shall, when requested, furnish to the court, to the
302 state's attorney, [or any assistant or deputy assistant state's attorney,]
303 to any party of record and to any other person, within a reasonable
304 time, a transcript [of the proceedings, or such portion thereof] as may
305 be desired, except that, if the proceedings were closed to the public,
306 such official court reporter or court recording monitor shall not furnish
307 such transcript [or portion thereof] to such other person unless [the
308 proceedings were commenced on or after October 1, 1988, and] the

309 court in its discretion determines that such disclosure is appropriate.

310 [(d) Whenever a transcript of proceedings, or a portion thereof, has
311 been requested by any party of record pursuant to subsection (c) of
312 this section, the court reporter or monitor shall furnish a transcript or
313 portion thereof to the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or
314 deputy assistant state's attorney at no cost as provided in subsection (c)
315 of section 51-63.

316 (e) Whenever a transcript of proceedings, or a portion thereof, has
317 been requested by the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or
318 deputy assistant state's attorney and the public defender, assistant
319 public defender or deputy assistant public defender, the court reporter
320 or monitor shall provide a transcript or portion thereof, in a form that
321 may be photocopied, to either such state's attorney or such public
322 defender and the cost of such transcript, or portion thereof, shall be
323 shared by such state's attorney and such public defender.]

324 (d) Each official court reporter and court recording monitor shall
325 inform the state's attorney whenever a transcript has been requested
326 by a party to a case in which the state's attorney has an appearance. If
327 such request is made by a party, or by a party represented by counsel
328 other than a public defender, the state's attorney shall, upon request,
329 receive from such official court reporter or court recording monitor a
330 copy of the transcript at no cost, as provided in subsection (a) of
331 section 51-63, as amended by this act.

332 (e) If a transcript has been requested by the state's attorney or a
333 public defender in a matter in which each is a party to the case, the
334 official court reporter or the court recording monitor shall inform the
335 party that has not made the original request that the request has been
336 made. If the nonrequesting party requests a copy of the transcript,
337 prior to its delivery to the requesting party, the cost of such transcript
338 shall be shared by the parties. The official court reporter or the court
339 recording monitor shall provide the transcript in a form that may be
340 photocopied, to either the state's attorney or the public defender. If a

341 request for a transcript is received by the official court reporter or court
342 recording monitor subsequent to delivery of the transcript, the
343 requesting party in this instance shall be responsible for payment of
344 the full copy rate of such transcript as provided in subsection (a) of
345 section 51-63, as amended by this act.

346 (f) Each official court reporter [, assistant court reporter] and court
347 recording monitor shall inform the court whenever a transcript of
348 proceedings [, or a portion thereof,] has been requested by the state's
349 attorney [, assistant or deputy assistant state's attorney] or any party of
350 record pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. If such transcript [or
351 portion thereof] has been requested, the court, upon request, shall
352 receive from such official court reporter or court recording monitor a
353 transcript [, or portion thereof,] at no cost as provided in subsection
354 [(c)] (a) of section 51-63, as amended by this act.

355 (g) Whenever the court deems it necessary, it may order a transcript
356 [of the proceedings, or any part thereof,] to be filed with the clerk of
357 the trial court.

358 [(h) All records of the proceedings taken on the trial of any action
359 shall, within thirty days after the action has been submitted, be filed
360 with the clerk or the clerk's designee, except that for the purpose of
361 transcribing such records the court reporter or monitor may at any
362 time withdraw them for a reasonable time.]

363 Sec. 7. Section 51-62 of the general statutes is repealed and the
364 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

365 (a) Whenever a judge of the Superior Court, a judge trial referee or a
366 family support magistrate sitting in chambers [, a family support
367 magistrate or a state referee] deems it necessary, the judge, [or referee]
368 judge trial referee or family support magistrate may call upon the
369 official court reporter or court recording monitor for the judicial
370 district in which any action pending [before the judge sitting in
371 chambers, family support magistrate or state referee] is to be heard to
372 take the evidence therein. The judge, [magistrate or referee] judge trial

373 referee or family support magistrate shall have and may exercise all
374 the powers conferred by law upon a judge of the Superior Court when
375 sitting as a court, with respect to transcripts of the official records of
376 the official court reporter or court recording monitor.

377 (b) The official court reporter or court recording monitor when
378 called upon [, or a competent assistant designated by him,] shall attend
379 the hearings, and shall have all the powers, be subject to the same
380 duties and receive the same compensation for attendance and fees for
381 transcripts of [his] the official records as are authorized by law. [for
382 official court reporters of the Superior Court.]

383 [(c) Compensation for attendance and fees for copies ordered by the
384 judge or state referee, when approved, shall be paid by the clerk of the
385 superior court for the judicial district in which the action is heard in
386 the same manner as other court expenses.]

387 Sec. 8. Section 51-63 of the general statutes is repealed and the
388 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

389 [(a) Each official court reporter of the Superior Court, and as many
390 assistant reporters as the judges of the Superior Court consider
391 necessary, shall receive a salary. Each other assistant reporter shall
392 receive a per diem rate fixed by the judges, to be paid as court
393 expenses.

394 (b) The salaries of the court reporters and assistant court reporters
395 shall be established as provided in section 51-12 and shall be in two
396 classes. Examinations shall be held to determine level of skills and
397 placement in a class.

398 (c) In addition to other compensation, official and assistant reporters
399 and monitors shall be entitled to charge a party or other individual
400 three dollars for each transcript page which is or previously was
401 transcribed from the original record as provided by law, provided the
402 charge to any such party or other individual shall be one dollar and
403 seventy-five cents for each page for which a charge of three dollars

404 already has been made, except that (1) the charge to any official of the
405 state, or any of its agencies, boards or commissions or of any
406 municipality of the state, acting in his or her official capacity, shall be
407 two dollars for each transcript page which is or previously was
408 transcribed from the official record, provided the charge to any such
409 official shall be seventy-five cents for each page for which a charge of
410 two dollars already has been made, (2) there shall be no charge to the
411 state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's
412 attorney for a transcript provided pursuant to subsection (d) of section
413 51-61, and (3) there shall be no charge to the court for a transcript
414 provided pursuant to subsection (f) of section 51-61. For the purposes
415 of this subsection, "transcript page" means a page consisting of twenty-
416 seven double-spaced lines on paper eight and one-half by eleven
417 inches in size, with sixty spaces available per line. The Chief Court
418 Administrator shall adopt policies and procedures necessary to
419 implement the provisions of this section, including, but not limited to,
420 the establishment and administration of a system of fees for
421 production of expedited transcripts.]

422 (a) (1) In addition to a salary, an official court reporter and a court
423 recording monitor shall be entitled to charge an individual, who is not
424 a public official, three dollars for each transcript page which is ordered
425 and transcribed from the original record as provided by law, provided
426 such rate may only be charged once. Any subsequent charge for a
427 transcript page previously produced for an individual who is not a
428 public official shall be one dollar and seventy-five cents.

429 (2) In addition to a salary, an official court reporter and a court
430 recording monitor shall be entitled to charge any public official two
431 dollars for each transcript page which is ordered and transcribed from
432 the official record as provided by law, provided such rate may only be
433 charged once. The charge to any public official shall be seventy-five
434 cents for each transcript page previously produced, except (A) there
435 shall be no charge to the state's attorney for a transcript provided
436 pursuant to subsection (d) of section 51-61, as amended by this act, and
437 (B) there shall be no charge to the court for a transcript provided

438 pursuant to subsection (f) of section 51-61, as amended by this act.

439 [(d)] (b) The fee for a transcript of such record, when made for the
440 court or for the state's attorney when acting in [his] the court's or
441 state's attorney's official capacity, and for one copy each to the plaintiff
442 and the defendant, shall, upon the certificate of the presiding judge
443 having so ordered such transcript, be paid as other court expenses and,
444 in all other cases, by the party ordering the same, and such copies shall
445 be furnished within a reasonable time.

446 [(e)] (c) Official and assistant stenographers in the offices of the
447 workers' compensation commissioners shall be entitled, in addition to
448 the compensation otherwise provided for, to the same fees for
449 preparing transcripts as are provided for official court reporters and
450 court recording monitors in the Superior Court.

451 [(f) Official court reporters shall be allowed such clerical assistance
452 in each judicial district as may be determined to be necessary by the
453 judges of the Superior Court at such compensation as may be fixed by
454 the judges.

455 (g) Official court reporters and assistant reporters shall receive, in
456 addition to the compensation allowed by law, necessary traveling
457 expenses to be taxed and paid as other court expenses.]

458 Sec. 9. Section 51-74 of the general statutes is repealed and the
459 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

460 [(a)] The record of proceedings in any court required to be made by
461 an official court reporter [, assistant court reporter, stenographer or
462 assistant stenographer may in the first instance be made by shorthand,
463 by shorthand writing machine, or by a mechanical or sound recording
464 device] or court recording monitor shall be made by digital recording
465 equipment approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

466 [(b) Whenever the general statutes provide that a court reporter or
467 stenographer attend a court, or be appointed to attend a court, to make

468 a record of the proceedings therein, the court reporter or stenographer
469 may be a person competent to make the record by shorthand, by a
470 shorthand writing machine or by an approved mechanical or sound
471 recording device.

472 (c) The term "shorthand notes", "stenographic notes" or "official
473 notes", when used in the general statutes to mean the original record of
474 court proceedings, shall include the record made by a shorthand
475 writing machine or other approved mechanical or sound recording
476 device.]

477 Sec. 10. Section 51-197a of the general statutes is repealed and the
478 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2020*):

479 (a) Appeals and writs of error from final judgments or actions of the
480 Superior Court shall be taken to the Appellate Court in accordance
481 with section 51-197c, except for small claims, which are not appealable,
482 [appeals within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as provided for
483 in section 51-199,] appeals as provided for in sections 8-8, as amended
484 by this act, and 8-9, and except as otherwise provided by statute.

485 (b) The Appellate Court may issue all writs necessary or appropriate
486 in aid of its jurisdiction and agreeable to the usages and principles of
487 law.

488 (c) All matters pending in the appellate session of the Superior
489 Court on July 1, 1983, shall be construed as pending with the same
490 status in the Appellate Court on said date.

491 (d) Notwithstanding subsection (c) of this section, the appellate
492 session of the Superior Court shall continue to have jurisdiction over
493 appeals which it heard prior to July 1, 1983, pursuant to the provisions
494 which were applicable at such time.

495 (e) Except as otherwise provided in sections 2-40, 2-42, 7-143, 7-230,
496 8-8, as amended by this act, 8-9, 8-132, 8-132a, 10-153e, 12-4, 13a-76, 31-
497 109, 31-118, 31-249b, 31-272, 31-301b, 31-301c, 31-324, 31-491, 31-493,

498 38a-470, 46a-94, 46a-95, 46b-142, 46b-143, 46b-150c, 51-1a, 51-14, 51-49,
499 51-50j, 51-164x, 51-165, 51-197a, as amended by this act, 51-197b, 51-
500 197c, 51-197e, 51-197f, [51-199,] 51-201, 51-202, 51-203, 51-209, 51-210,
501 51-211, 51-213, 51-215a, 51-216a, 52-235, 52-257, 52-259, 52-263, 52-267,
502 52-405, 52-434, 52-434a, 52-470, 52-476, 52-477, 52-592, 54-63g, 54-95, 54-
503 96, 54-96a, 54-96b and 54-143, all jurisdiction conferred upon and
504 exercised by the appellate session prior to July 1, 1983, of the Superior
505 Court shall be transferred to the Appellate Court.

506 Sec. 11. Subsection (b) of section 51-199 of the general statutes is
507 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
508 *January 1, 2020*):

509 (b) The following matters shall be taken directly to the Supreme
510 Court: (1) Any matter brought pursuant to the original jurisdiction of
511 the Supreme Court under section 2 of article sixteen of the
512 amendments to the Constitution; (2) an appeal in any matter where the
513 Superior Court declares invalid a state statute or a provision of the
514 state Constitution; (3) an appeal in any criminal action involving a
515 conviction for a capital felony under the provisions of section 53a-54b
516 in effect prior to April 25, 2012, class A felony or any other felony,
517 including any persistent offender status, for which the maximum
518 sentence which may be imposed exceeds twenty years; (4) review of a
519 sentence of death pursuant to section 53a-46b; (5) any election or
520 primary dispute brought to the Supreme Court pursuant to section 9-
521 323 or 9-325; (6) an appeal of any reprimand or censure of a probate
522 judge pursuant to section 45a-65; (7) any matter regarding judicial
523 removal or suspension pursuant to section 51-51j; (8) an appeal of any
524 decision of the Judicial Review Council pursuant to section 51-51r; (9)
525 any matter brought to the Supreme Court pursuant to section 52-265a;
526 and (10) [writs of error; and (11)] any other matter as provided by law.

527 Sec. 12. Section 51-292 of the general statutes is repealed and the
528 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

529 [Reasonable] Except as provided in section 46b-136, as amended by

530 this act, reasonable expenses of, or incurred by, the commission, the
531 Chief Public Defender, or those serving pursuant to the provisions of
532 this chapter, including rental of facilities, witnesses summoned, costs
533 of transcripts ordered from the official court reporters or court
534 recording monitors, costs of service of process, and costs of equipment,
535 and other necessary disbursements or costs of defense shall be paid
536 from the budget of the commission upon approval of the commission.

537 Sec. 13. Section 54-91a of the general statutes is repealed and the
538 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

539 (a) No defendant convicted of a crime, other than a capital felony
540 under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012,
541 or murder with special circumstances under the provisions of section
542 53a-54b in effect on or after April 25, 2012, the punishment for which
543 may include imprisonment for more than one year, may be sentenced,
544 or the defendant's case otherwise disposed of, until a written report of
545 investigation by a probation officer has been presented to and
546 considered by the court, if the defendant is so convicted for the first
547 time in this state or upon any conviction of a felony involving family
548 violence pursuant to section 46b-38a for which the punishment may
549 include imprisonment; but any court may, in its discretion, order a
550 presentence investigation for a defendant convicted of any crime or
551 offense other than a capital felony under the provisions of section 53a-
552 54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, or murder with special
553 circumstances under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect on or
554 after April 25, 2012.

555 (b) A defendant who is convicted of a crime and is not eligible for
556 sentence review pursuant to section 51-195 may, with the consent of
557 the sentencing judge and the prosecuting official, waive the
558 presentence investigation, except that the presentence investigation
559 may not be waived when the defendant is convicted of a felony
560 involving family violence pursuant to section 46b-38a and the
561 punishment for which may include imprisonment.

562 (c) Whenever an investigation is required, the probation officer shall
563 promptly inquire into the circumstances of the offense, the attitude of
564 the complainant or victim, or of the immediate family where possible
565 in cases of homicide, and the criminal record, social history and
566 present condition of the defendant. Such investigation shall include an
567 inquiry into any damages suffered by the victim, including medical
568 expenses, loss of earnings and property loss. All local and state police
569 agencies shall furnish to the probation officer such criminal records as
570 the probation officer may request. When in the opinion of the court or
571 the investigating authority it is desirable, such investigation shall
572 include a physical and mental examination of the defendant. If the
573 defendant is committed to any institution, the investigating agency
574 shall send the reports of such investigation to the institution at the time
575 of commitment.

576 (d) In lieu of ordering a full presentence investigation, the court may
577 order an abridged version of such investigation, which (1) shall contain
578 (A) identifying information about the defendant, (B) information about
579 the pending case from the record of the court, (C) the circumstances of
580 the offense, (D) the attitude of the complainant or victim, (E) any
581 damages suffered by the victim, including medical expenses, loss of
582 earnings and property loss, and (F) the criminal record of the
583 defendant, and (2) may encompass one or more areas of the social
584 history and present condition of the defendant, including family
585 background, significant relationships or children, educational
586 attainment or vocational training, employment history, financial
587 situation, housing situation, medical status, mental health status,
588 substance abuse history, the results of any clinical evaluation
589 conducted of the defendant or any other information required by the
590 court that is consistent with the provisions of this section. If the court
591 orders an abridged version of such investigation for a felony involving
592 family violence, as defined in section 46b-38a, the abridged version of
593 such investigation shall, in addition to the information set forth in
594 subdivision (1) of this subsection, contain the following information
595 concerning the defendant: (A) Family background, (B) significant

596 relationships of children, (C) mental health status, and (D) substance
597 abuse history.

598 [(d)] (e) Any information contained in the files or report of an
599 investigation pursuant to this section shall be available to the Court
600 Support Services Division for the purpose of performing the duties
601 contained in section 54-63d and to the Department of Mental Health
602 and Addiction Services for purposes of diagnosis and treatment.

603 Sec. 14. Subsection (a) of section 54-210 of the general statutes is
604 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
605 *1, 2019*):

606 (a) The Office of Victim Services or a victim compensation
607 commissioner may order the payment of compensation under sections
608 54-201 to 54-218, inclusive, for: (1) Expenses actually and reasonably
609 incurred as a result of the personal injury or death of the victim,
610 provided coverage for the cost of medical care and treatment of a
611 crime victim who does not have medical insurance or who has
612 exhausted coverage under applicable health insurance policies or
613 Medicaid shall be ordered; (2) loss of earning power as a result of total
614 or partial incapacity of such victim; (3) pecuniary loss to the spouse or
615 dependents of the deceased victim, provided the family qualifies for
616 compensation as a result of murder or manslaughter of the victim; (4)
617 pecuniary loss to an injured victim or the relatives or dependents of an
618 injured victim or a deceased victim for attendance at court
619 proceedings, juvenile proceedings and Board of Pardons and Parole
620 hearings with respect to the criminal case of the person or persons
621 charged with committing the crime that resulted in the injury or death
622 of the victim; (5) loss of wages by any parent or guardian of a deceased
623 victim, provided the amount paid under this subsection shall not
624 exceed one week's net wage; and (6) any other loss, except as set forth
625 in section 54-211, resulting from the personal injury or death of the
626 victim which the Office of Victim Services or a victim compensation
627 commissioner, as the case may be, determines to be reasonable.

628 Sec. 15. Subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 1-206 of the
629 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
630 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

631 (2) In any appeal to the Freedom of Information Commission under
632 subdivision (1) of this subsection or subsection (c) of this section, the
633 commission may confirm the action of the agency or order the agency
634 to provide relief that the commission, in its discretion, believes
635 appropriate to rectify the denial of any right conferred by the Freedom
636 of Information Act. The commission may declare null and void any
637 action taken at any meeting which a person was denied the right to
638 attend and may require the production or copying of any public
639 record. In addition, upon the finding that a denial of any right created
640 by the Freedom of Information Act was without reasonable grounds
641 and after the custodian or other official directly responsible for the
642 denial has been given an opportunity to be heard at a hearing
643 conducted in accordance with sections 4-176e to 4-184, inclusive, the
644 commission may, in its discretion, impose against the custodian or
645 other official a civil penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more
646 than one thousand dollars. If the commission finds that a person has
647 taken an appeal under this subsection frivolously, without reasonable
648 grounds and solely for the purpose of harassing the agency from
649 which the appeal has been taken, after such person has been given an
650 opportunity to be heard at a hearing conducted in accordance with
651 sections 4-176e to 4-184, inclusive, the commission may, in its
652 discretion, impose against that person a civil penalty of not less than
653 twenty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars. The commission
654 shall notify a person of a penalty levied against him pursuant to this
655 subsection by written notice sent by certified or registered mail. If a
656 person fails to pay the penalty within thirty days of receiving such
657 notice, the [superior court for the judicial district of Hartford] Superior
658 Court shall, on application of the commission, issue an order requiring
659 the person to pay the penalty imposed. If the executive director of the
660 commission has reason to believe an appeal under subdivision (1) of
661 this subsection or subsection (c) of this section (A) presents a claim

662 beyond the commission's jurisdiction; (B) would perpetrate an
663 injustice; or (C) would constitute an abuse of the commission's
664 administrative process, the executive director shall not schedule the
665 appeal for hearing without first seeking and obtaining leave of the
666 commission. The commission shall provide due notice to the parties
667 and review affidavits and written argument that the parties may
668 submit and grant or deny such leave summarily at its next regular
669 meeting. The commission shall grant such leave unless it finds that the
670 appeal: (i) Does not present a claim within the commission's
671 jurisdiction; (ii) would perpetrate an injustice; or (iii) would constitute
672 an abuse of the commission's administrative process. Any party
673 aggrieved by the commission's denial of such leave may apply to the
674 superior court for the judicial district of [Hartford] New Britain, within
675 fifteen days of the commission meeting at which such leave was
676 denied, for an order requiring the commission to hear such appeal.

677 Sec. 16. Subsections (f) and (g) of section 46b-231 of the general
678 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
679 (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

680 (f) (1) (A) The Family Support Magistrate Division shall include nine
681 family support magistrates who shall, (i) prior to January 1, 2017, be
682 appointed by the Governor to serve in that capacity for a term of three
683 years, and (ii) on and after January 1, 2017, be nominated by the
684 Governor and appointed by the General Assembly to serve in that
685 capacity for a term of five years, except that each family support
686 magistrate serving on December 31, 2016, shall continue to serve in
687 that capacity on and after January 1, 2017, until the expiration of such
688 magistrate's three-year term, unless removed from office pursuant to
689 this subsection. [, and shall continue to serve after the expiration of
690 such three-year term until a successor is appointed or the family
691 support magistrate's nomination has failed to be approved in
692 accordance with this subsection.] A family support magistrate may be
693 nominated by the Governor for reappointment. If a family support
694 magistrate continues to serve after the expiration of such three-year
695 term and such family support magistrate is nominated by the

696 Governor for reappointment, the family support magistrate's five-year
697 term shall begin on the date that the General Assembly approves the
698 nomination for reappointment pursuant to subdivision (3) of this
699 subsection.

700 (B) To be eligible for nomination as a family support magistrate, a
701 person shall have engaged in the practice of law for five years prior to
702 appointment and be experienced in the field of family law. The family
703 support magistrate shall devote full time to the duties of a family
704 support magistrate and shall not engage in the private practice of law.
705 A family support magistrate may be removed from office by the
706 Governor for cause and is subject to admonishment, censure,
707 suspension and removal from office as provided in chapter 872a.

708 (2) Each nomination made by the Governor to the General
709 Assembly for a family support magistrate shall be referred, without
710 debate, to the committee on the judiciary, which shall report thereon
711 within thirty legislative days from the time of reference, but not later
712 than seven legislative days before the adjourning of the General
713 Assembly.

714 (3) Each appointment of a family support magistrate shall be by
715 concurrent resolution. The action on the passage of each such
716 resolution in the House of Representatives and in the Senate shall be
717 by vote taken on the electrical roll-call device. No resolution shall
718 contain the name of more than one nominee. The Governor shall,
719 within five days after the Governor has notice that any family support
720 magistrate nomination has failed to be approved by the affirmative
721 concurrent action of both houses of the General Assembly, make
722 another nomination to such office.

723 (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4-19, no vacancy in
724 the position of a family support magistrate shall be filled by the
725 Governor when the General Assembly is not in session unless, prior to
726 such filling, the Governor submits the name of the proposed vacancy
727 appointee to the committee on the judiciary. Within forty-five days, the

728 committee on the judiciary may, upon the call of either chairperson,
729 hold a special meeting for the purpose of approving or disapproving
730 such proposed vacancy appointee by majority vote. The Governor
731 shall not administer the oath of office to such proposed vacancy
732 appointee until the committee has approved such proposed vacancy
733 appointee. If the committee determines that it cannot complete its
734 investigation and act on such proposed vacancy appointee within such
735 forty-five-day period, it may extend such period by an additional
736 fifteen days. The committee shall notify the Governor in writing of any
737 such extension. Failure of the committee to act on such proposed
738 vacancy appointee within such forty-five-day period or any fifteen-day
739 extension period shall be deemed to be an approval.

740 (5) Prior to a public hearing on a family support magistrate, the
741 committee on the judiciary may employ a person to investigate, at the
742 request of the chairpersons of said committee, any family support
743 magistrate nominee with respect to the suitability of such nominee for
744 magisterial office. Such investigator shall report his or her findings to
745 said committee and any such report shall be confidential and shall not
746 be subject to public disclosure. Such person shall receive such
747 compensation as may be fixed by the Joint Committee on Legislative
748 Management for each day such person is engaged in his or her duties
749 as an investigator.

750 (g) A Chief Family Support Magistrate shall be designated by the
751 Chief Court Administrator of the Superior Court from among the nine
752 family support magistrates appointed pursuant to subsection (f) of this
753 section. [except that the Chief Family Support Magistrate serving in
754 that capacity on December 31, 2016, shall continue to serve in that
755 capacity on and after January 1, 2017, until the expiration of such
756 family support magistrate's term, unless a successor is designated by
757 the Chief Court Administrator or such family support magistrate is
758 removed from office pursuant to subsection (f) of this section or such
759 family support magistrate's nomination has failed to be approved in
760 accordance with subsection (f) of this section.] Under the direction of
761 the Chief Court Administrator, the Chief Family Support Magistrate

762 shall supervise the Family Support Magistrate Division and perform
763 such other duties as provided in this section.

764 Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) For the calendar year
765 commencing on January 1, 2019, and each succeeding calendar year
766 thereafter, in addition to those attorneys who are specifically excepted
767 from the continuing legal education requirements prescribed in the
768 rules of the Superior Court, any attorney who is: (1) A state
769 constitutional officer, (2) a member, officer or employee of the General
770 Assembly, (3) the general counsel or deputy general counsel for the
771 office of the Governor, (4) appointed and employed as the Claims
772 Commissioner under section 4-142a of the general statutes, or (5)
773 appointed and employed as a workers' compensation commissioner
774 under section 31-276 of the general statutes, shall be excepted from
775 such requirements.

776 Sec. 18. Subsection (b) of section 52-190a of the general statutes is
777 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
778 *October 1, 2019*):

779 (b) Upon petition to the clerk of [the court where the civil action will
780 be filed] any superior court or any federal district court to recover
781 damages resulting from personal injury or wrongful death, an
782 automatic ninety-day extension of the statute of limitations shall be
783 granted to allow the reasonable inquiry required by subsection (a) of
784 this section. This period shall be in addition to other tolling periods.

785 Sec. 19. Subsection (c) of section 52-196a of the general statutes is
786 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
787 *1, 2019*):

788 (c) Any party filing a special motion to dismiss shall file such
789 motion not later than thirty days after the [date of] return date of the
790 complaint, or the filing of a counterclaim or cross claim described in
791 subsection (b) of this section. The court, upon a showing of good cause
792 by a party seeking to file a special motion to dismiss, may extend the
793 time to file a special motion to dismiss.

794 Sec. 20. Section 52-264 of the general statutes is repealed and the
795 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective September 1, 2019*):

796 The judges of the Supreme Court shall make such orders and rules
797 as they deem necessary concerning the practice and procedure in the
798 taking of appeals and writs of error, [to the Supreme Court,] and
799 concerning the giving of security by the appealing party, the stay of
800 execution during the pendency of appeal, the payment of costs and the
801 taxation of reasonable costs when the same have not been fixed by
802 statute.

803 Sec. 21. Section 51-181 of the general statutes is repealed and the
804 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective September 1, 2019*):

805 [(a)] The Superior Court shall sit continuously throughout the year,
806 at such times and places and for such periods as are set by the Chief
807 Court Administrator or, with the approval of the Chief Court
808 Administrator, his or her designee, in the following cities or towns,
809 except as otherwise provided by law: (1) In the judicial district of
810 Ansonia-Milford, at Ansonia or Derby and at Milford; (2) in the
811 judicial district of Danbury, at Danbury; (3) in the judicial district of
812 Fairfield, at Bridgeport; (4) in the judicial district of Hartford, at
813 Hartford and, whenever suitable accommodations are provided
814 without expense to the state, at Manchester; (5) in the judicial district
815 of Litchfield, at [Litchfield, New Milford, Winchester and] Torrington;
816 (6) in the judicial district of Middlesex, at Middletown; (7) in the
817 judicial district of New Britain, at New Britain; [and Bristol;] (8) in the
818 judicial district of New Haven, at New Haven and Meriden; (9) in the
819 judicial district of New London, at Norwich and New London; (10) in
820 the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk, at Stamford; (11) in the
821 judicial district of Tolland, at Rockville; (12) in the judicial district of
822 Waterbury, at Waterbury; and (13) in the judicial district of Windham,
823 at Putnam.

824 [(b) The court shall sit not less than forty weeks in Bristol and
825 Stamford.]

826 Sec. 22. Subsection (a) of section 51-346 of the general statutes is
827 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
828 *September 1, 2019*):

829 (a) Process in all civil actions brought to a judicial district, except
830 small claims as provided in subsection (b) of this section, shall be made
831 returnable as follows:

832 (1) If brought to the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford, to the court
833 at Ansonia or Milford as the plaintiff elects;

834 (2) If brought to the judicial district of Danbury, to the court at
835 Danbury;

836 (3) If brought to the judicial district of Fairfield, to the court at
837 Bridgeport;

838 (4) If brought to the judicial district of Hartford, to the court at
839 Hartford;

840 (5) If brought to the judicial district of Litchfield, to the [courthouse
841 for the judicial district of Litchfield] court at Torrington;

842 (6) If brought to the judicial district of Middlesex, to the court at
843 Middletown;

844 (7) If brought to the judicial district of New Britain, to the court at
845 New Britain; [or Bristol as the plaintiff elects;]

846 (8) If brought to the judicial district of New Haven, to the court at
847 New Haven or Meriden as the plaintiff elects;

848 (9) If brought to the judicial district of New London, to the court at
849 New London or Norwich as the plaintiff elects;

850 (10) If brought to the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk, to the
851 court at Stamford;

852 (11) If brought to the judicial district of Tolland, to the court at

853 Rockville;

854 (12) If brought to the judicial district of Waterbury, to the court at
855 Waterbury;

856 (13) If brought to the judicial district of Windham, to the court at
857 Putnam.

858 Sec. 23. Subsection (a) of section 51-347 of the general statutes is
859 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
860 *September 1, 2019*):

861 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, any writ
862 returnable to a judicial district and any motion, pleading or
863 appearance shall be filed with the clerk of the judicial district to which
864 the writ is returnable as follows:

865 (1) At the courthouse for the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford if
866 returnable to the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford at Ansonia or
867 Milford;

868 (2) At Danbury if returnable to the judicial district of Danbury;

869 (3) At Bridgeport if returnable to the judicial district of Fairfield;

870 (4) At Hartford if returnable to the judicial district of Hartford;

871 (5) At [the courthouse for the judicial district of Litchfield]
872 Torrington if returnable to the judicial district of Litchfield;

873 (6) At Middletown if returnable to the judicial district of Middlesex;

874 (7) At New Britain if returnable to the judicial district of New
875 Britain; [at New Britain or Bristol;]

876 (8) (A) At New Haven if returnable to the judicial district of New
877 Haven at New Haven, (B) at Meriden if returnable to the judicial
878 district of New Haven at Meriden;

879 (9) (A) At New London if returnable to the judicial district of New
880 London at New London, (B) at Norwich if returnable to the judicial
881 district of New London at Norwich;

882 (10) At Stamford if returnable to the judicial district of Stamford-
883 Norwalk;

884 (11) At Rockville if returnable to the judicial district of Tolland;

885 (12) At Waterbury if returnable to the judicial district of Waterbury;
886 and

887 (13) At Putnam if returnable to the judicial district of Windham.

888 Sec. 24. Subsection (d) of section 1-205 of the general statutes is
889 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
890 *October 1, 2019*):

891 (d) The commission shall, subject to the provisions of the Freedom
892 of Information Act promptly review the alleged violation of said
893 Freedom of Information Act and issue an order pertaining to the same.
894 Said commission shall have the power to investigate all alleged
895 violations of said Freedom of Information Act and may for the purpose
896 of investigating any violation hold a hearing, administer oaths,
897 examine witnesses, receive oral and documentary evidence, have the
898 power to subpoena witnesses under procedural rules adopted by the
899 commission to compel attendance and to require the production for
900 examination of any books and papers which the commission deems
901 relevant in any matter under investigation or in question. In case of a
902 refusal to comply with any such subpoena or to testify with respect to
903 any matter upon which that person may be lawfully interrogated, the
904 superior court for the judicial district of [Hartford] New Britain, on
905 application of the commission, may issue an order requiring such
906 person to comply with such subpoena and to testify; failure to obey
907 any such order of the court may be punished by the court as a
908 contempt thereof.

909 Sec. 25. Subsection (d) of section 52-549z of the general statutes is
910 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
911 *1, 2019*):

912 (d) An appeal by way of a demand for a trial de novo [must be filed
913 with the court clerk within twenty days after the deposit of the
914 arbitrator's decision in the United States mail, as evidenced by the
915 postmark, and it] shall be filed with the court clerk not later than
916 twenty days after the date on which (1) notice of the arbitrator's
917 decision is sent electronically to the parties or their counsel, or (2) the
918 arbitrator's decision is deposited in the United States mail, whichever
919 is later, and shall include a certification that a copy thereof has been
920 served on each party or counsel of record, to be accomplished in
921 accordance with the rules of court. The decision of the arbitrator shall
922 not be admissible in any proceeding resulting after a claim for a trial
923 de novo or from a setting aside of an award in accordance with section
924 52-549aa.

925 Sec. 26. Subsection (o) of section 8-8 of the general statutes is
926 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
927 *October 1, 2019*):

928 (o) There shall be no right to further review except to the Appellate
929 Court by certification for review, on the vote of [two] three judges of
930 the Appellate Court so to certify and under such other rules as the
931 judges of the Appellate Court establish. The procedure on appeal to
932 the Appellate Court shall, except as otherwise provided herein, be in
933 accordance with the procedures provided by rule or law for the appeal
934 of judgments rendered by the Superior Court unless modified by rule
935 of the judges of the Appellate Court.

936 Sec. 27. Section 51-65 of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective*
937 *July 1, 2019*)

938 Sec. 28. Section 52-158 of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective*
939 *October 1, 2019*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	51-164n(b)
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	17a-101(b)
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2019</i>	46b-44a
Sec. 4	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	46b-136
Sec. 5	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	51-60
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	51-61
Sec. 7	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	51-62
Sec. 8	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	51-63
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2019</i>	51-74
Sec. 10	<i>January 1, 2020</i>	51-197a
Sec. 11	<i>January 1, 2020</i>	51-199(b)
Sec. 12	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	51-292
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2019</i>	54-91a
Sec. 14	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	54-210(a)
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2019</i>	1-206(b)(2)
Sec. 16	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	46b-231(f) and (g)
Sec. 17	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2019</i>	52-190a(b)
Sec. 19	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	52-196a(c)
Sec. 20	<i>September 1, 2019</i>	52-264
Sec. 21	<i>September 1, 2019</i>	51-181
Sec. 22	<i>September 1, 2019</i>	51-346(a)
Sec. 23	<i>September 1, 2019</i>	51-347(a)
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2019</i>	1-205(d)
Sec. 25	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	52-549z(d)
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2019</i>	8-8(o)
Sec. 27	<i>July 1, 2019</i>	Repealer section
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2019</i>	Repealer section