



General Assembly

February Session, 2022

Raised Bill No. 5418

LCO No. 3081



Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY

Introduced by:
(JUD)

**AN ACT REVISING JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATUTES
AND INSURANCE STATUTES CONCERNING THEFT OF A MOTOR
VEHICLE.**

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

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2022*) (a) The Chief Court
2 Administrator shall develop, implement and update, as necessary, a
3 training program on a uniform process for applying for and the issuance
4 of a detention order pursuant to section 46b-133 of the general statutes,
5 as amended by this act. The Chief Court Administrator shall administer
6 such program and any updated program to those persons required to
7 complete such program pursuant to subsection (b) of this section in a
8 manner and frequency determined by said administrator.

9 (b) Each peace officer, as defined in section 53a-3 of the general
10 statutes and prosecutorial official shall complete the training program
11 provided in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

12 Sec. 2. Section 46b-133p of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
13 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*

14 October 1, 2022):

15 (a) Any law enforcement officer or prosecutorial official who sought
16 a court order to detain a child pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection
17 (c) of section 46b-133, as amended by this act, shall attach, along with
18 the summons, a copy of the completed form to detain that is prescribed
19 by Office of the Chief Court Administrator.

20 (b) The Judicial Branch, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division
21 of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
22 Protection and each municipal police department shall compile data
23 concerning requests by a law enforcement officer to detain a child
24 pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (c) of section 46b-133, as
25 amended by this act. The Judicial Branch shall sort such data by judicial
26 district and categorize such data based on (1) how many such requests
27 were made, and (2) how many such requests were denied. Not later than
28 January 15, 2023, and annually thereafter, the Judicial Branch shall, in
29 accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, report such data from
30 the previous calendar year to the joint standing committee of the
31 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the
32 judiciary.

33 Sec. 3. Subsection (b) of section 46b-128 of the general statutes is
34 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
35 *1, 2022*):

36 (b) Upon the filing of a delinquency petition, the court may, either
37 forthwith or after investigation, cause a summons, which summons
38 shall have a copy of said verified petition attached thereto, signed by the
39 judge or by the clerk or assistant clerk of such court, to be issued,
40 requiring the child and the parent or parents, guardian or other person
41 having control of the child to appear in the court in the geographical
42 area, as defined in section 54-1d, in which the crime was alleged to have
43 been committed and at a time [and place] therein specified. In the case
44 of an appearance where the alleged violation involves the commission
45 of a felony or a class A misdemeanor, an offense for which another

46 person suffers a serious physical injury or loss of life, a sexual assault, a
47 serious juvenile offense or an offense involving a firearm, such
48 appearance shall be on the business day next after the service of the
49 summons and therein specified. Whenever it appears to the judge that
50 orders addressed to an adult, as set forth in section 46b-121, are
51 necessary for the welfare of such child, a similar summons shall be
52 issued and served upon such adult if such adult is not already in court
53 directing such adult to appear in court at the place and time specified in
54 the summons issued and served upon such child. Service of summons,
55 together with a copy of the verified petition, may be made by any one
56 of the following methods: (1) By the delivery of a true and attested copy
57 thereof to the person summoned, or at such person's usual place of
58 abode; (2) by restricted delivery addressed to the person summoned,
59 return receipt requested; or (3) by first class mail addressed to the
60 person summoned. Any notice sent by first class mail shall include a
61 provision informing the party that appearance in court as a result of the
62 notice may subject the appearing party to the jurisdiction of the court. If
63 service is made by first class mail and the party does not appear, no
64 order may be entered by the court in the case. If, after reasonable effort,
65 personal service has not been made, such substitute service, by
66 publication or otherwise, as the judge may order, shall be sufficient.
67 Service may be made by any officer authorized by law to serve process,
68 or by a probation officer, probation aide or indifferent person, and the
69 court may allow suitable expenses and a reasonable fee therefor. The
70 court may punish for contempt, as provided in section 46b-121, any
71 parent, guardian or other person so summoned who fails to appear in
72 court at the time and place so specified.

73 Sec. 4. Section 46b-133 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
74 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
75 *October 1, 2022*):

76 (a) Nothing in this part shall be construed as preventing the arrest of
77 a child, with or without a warrant, as may be provided by law, or as
78 preventing the issuance of warrants by judges in the manner provided
79 by section 54-2a, except that no child shall be taken into custody on such

80 process except on apprehension in the act, or on speedy information, or
81 in other cases when the use of such process appears imperative.
82 Whenever a child is arrested and charged with a delinquent act, such
83 child [may] (1) shall, if arrested for the commission of a felony or a class
84 A misdemeanor, an offense for which another person suffers a serious
85 physical injury or loss of life, sexual assault, a serious juvenile offense
86 or an offense involving the use of a firearm, or if such child is arrested
87 for the commission of any other delinquent act, may be required to
88 submit to the taking of [his] such child's photograph, physical
89 description and fingerprints, and (2) shall be brought before a judge of
90 the Superior Court no later than the business day next after such arrest.
91 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 46b-124, as amended by this
92 act, the name, photograph and custody status of any child arrested for
93 the commission of a capital felony under the provisions of section 53a-
94 54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, or class A felony may be disclosed
95 to the public.

96 (b) Whenever a child is brought before a judge of the Superior Court,
97 which court shall be the court that has jurisdiction over juvenile matters
98 where the child resides if the residence of such child can be determined,
99 such judge shall immediately have the case proceeded upon as a
100 juvenile matter. Such judge may admit the child to bail or release the
101 child in the custody of the child's parent or parents, the child's guardian
102 or some other suitable person to appear before the Superior Court when
103 ordered. If detention becomes necessary, such detention shall be in the
104 manner prescribed by this chapter, provided the child shall be placed in
105 the least restrictive environment possible in a manner consistent with
106 public safety.

107 (c) Upon the arrest of any child by an officer, such officer may (1)
108 release the child to the custody of the child's parent or parents, guardian
109 or some other suitable person or agency, (2) at the discretion of the
110 officer, release the child to the child's own custody, or (3) seek a court
111 order to detain the child in a juvenile residential center. No child may
112 be placed in a juvenile residential center unless a judge of the Superior
113 Court determines, based on the available facts, that (A) [there is

114 probable cause to believe that the child has committed the acts alleged,
115 (B) there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available]
116 detention of the child is more reasonable than a less restrictive
117 alternative, and [(C)] (B) there is (i) probable cause to believe that the
118 level of risk that the child poses to public safety if released to the
119 community prior to the court hearing or disposition cannot be managed
120 in a less restrictive setting, (ii) a need to hold the child in order to ensure
121 the child's appearance before the court or compliance with court
122 process, as demonstrated by the child's previous failure to respond to
123 the court process, or (iii) a need to hold the child for another jurisdiction.
124 No child shall be held in any juvenile residential center unless an order
125 to detain is issued by a judge of the Superior Court. If a judge declines
126 to detain a child, such judge shall, not later than forty-eight hours after
127 such declination, articulate the reasons in writing for not holding the
128 child in a juvenile residential center.

129 (d) When a child is arrested for the commission of a delinquent act
130 and the child is not placed in a juvenile residential center or referred to
131 a diversionary program, an officer shall serve a written complaint and
132 summons on the child and the child's parent, guardian or some other
133 suitable person or agency. If such child is released to the child's own
134 custody, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to notify, and to
135 provide a copy of a written complaint and summons to, the parent or
136 guardian or some other suitable person or agency prior to the court date
137 on the summons. If any person so summoned wilfully fails to appear in
138 court at the time and place so specified, the court may issue a warrant
139 for the child's arrest or a *ca-pias* to assure the appearance in court of such
140 parent, guardian or other person. If a child wilfully fails to appear in
141 response to such a summons, the court may order such child taken into
142 custody and such child may be charged with the delinquent act of wilful
143 failure to appear under section 46b-120, as amended by this act. The
144 court may punish for contempt, as provided in section 46b-121, any
145 parent, guardian or other person so summoned who wilfully fails to
146 appear in court at the time and place so specified.

147 (e) When a child is arrested for the commission of a delinquent act

148 and is placed in a juvenile residential center pursuant to subsection (c)
149 of this section, such child may be detained and immediately assessed for
150 services, including for mental health interventions, which shall be made
151 available at the juvenile residential center, pending a hearing [which]
152 that shall be held on the business day next following the child's arrest.
153 No child may be detained after such hearing unless the court
154 determines, based on the available facts, that (1) there is probable cause
155 to believe that the child has committed the acts alleged, (2) [there is no
156 less restrictive alternative available] detention of the child is more
157 reasonable than a less restrictive alternative, and (3) through the use of
158 the detention risk screening instrument developed pursuant to section
159 46b-133g, that there is (A) probable cause to believe that the level of risk
160 the child poses to public safety if released to the community prior to the
161 court hearing or disposition cannot be managed in a less restrictive
162 setting; (B) a need to hold the child in order to ensure the child's
163 appearance before the court or compliance with court process, as
164 demonstrated by the child's previous failure to respond to the court
165 process; [] or (C) a need to hold the child for another jurisdiction. Such
166 probable cause may be shown by sworn affidavit in lieu of testimony.
167 No child shall be released from a juvenile residential center who is
168 alleged to have committed a serious juvenile offense except by order of
169 a judge of the Superior Court. The court may, in its discretion, consider
170 as an alternative to detention a suspended detention order with
171 graduated sanctions to be imposed based on the detention risk
172 screening for such child, using the instrument developed pursuant to
173 section 46b-133g. Any child confined in a community correctional center
174 or lockup shall be held in an area separate and apart from any adult
175 detainee, except in the case of a nursing infant, and no child shall at any
176 time be held in solitary confinement or held for a period that exceeds six
177 hours, except such period may be extended for purposes that include
178 when a detention order is being sought or actively investigated. When
179 a female child is held in custody, she shall, as far as possible, be in the
180 charge of a woman attendant.

181 (f) The police officer who brings a child into detention shall have first

182 notified, or made a reasonable effort to notify, the parents or guardian
183 of the child in question of the intended action and shall file at the
184 juvenile residential center a signed statement setting forth the alleged
185 delinquent conduct of the child and the order to detain such child. Upon
186 admission, the child shall be administered the detention risk screening
187 instrument developed pursuant to section 46b-133g, and unless the
188 child was arrested for a serious juvenile offense or unless an order not
189 to release is noted on the take into custody order, arrest warrant or order
190 to detain, the child may be released to the custody of the child's parent
191 or parents, guardian or some other suitable person or agency in
192 accordance with policies adopted by the Court Support Services
193 Division of the Judicial Department pursuant to section 46b-133h.

194 (g) In conjunction with any order of release from detention, the court
195 may, when it has reason to believe a child is alcohol-dependent or drug-
196 dependent as defined in section 46b-120, as amended by this act, and
197 where necessary, reasonable and appropriate, order the child to
198 participate in a program of periodic alcohol or drug testing and
199 treatment as a condition of such release. The results of any such alcohol
200 or drug test shall be admissible only for the purposes of enforcing the
201 conditions of release from detention.

202 (h) The detention supervisor of a juvenile residential center in charge
203 of intake shall admit only a child who: (1) Is the subject of an order to
204 detain or an outstanding court order to take such child into custody, (2)
205 is ordered by a court to be held in detention, or (3) is being transferred
206 to such center to await a court appearance.

207 (i) Whenever a child is subject to a court order to take such child into
208 custody, or other process issued pursuant to this section or section 46b-
209 140a, the Judicial Branch may cause the order or process to be entered
210 into a central computer system in accordance with policies and
211 procedures established by the Chief Court Administrator. The existence
212 of the order or process in the computer system shall constitute prima
213 facie evidence of the issuance of the order or process. Any child named
214 in the order or process may be arrested or taken into custody based on

215 the existence of the order or process in the computer system and, if the
216 order or process directs that such child be detained, the child shall be
217 held in a juvenile residential center.

218 (j) In the case of any child held in detention, the order to detain such
219 child shall be for a period that does not exceed seven days or until the
220 dispositional hearing is held, whichever is shorter, unless, following a
221 detention review hearing, such order is renewed for a period that does
222 not exceed seven days or until the dispositional hearing is held,
223 whichever is shorter.

224 (k) For purposes of subsections (c) and (e) of this section, a child may
225 be determined to pose a risk to public safety if such child has previously
226 been adjudicated as delinquent for or convicted of or pled guilty or nolo
227 contendere to two or more felony offenses, has had two or more prior
228 dispositions of probation and is charged with commission of a larceny
229 under subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122, as amended
230 by this act, or subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-123, as
231 amended by this act, or subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-
232 124, as amended by this act.

233 Sec. 5. Section 46b-124 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
234 is amended by adding subsection (o) as follows (*Effective October 1,*
235 *2022*):

236 (NEW) (o) Records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency
237 proceedings, or any part thereof, may be disclosed by and exchanged
238 between any municipal police department, the Division of State Police
239 within the Division of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the
240 Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of Public Defender Services
241 and the Judicial Branch for the purpose of informing a decision whether
242 to seek, support, oppose or grant a post-arrest detention order of a child.
243 Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be further
244 disclosed.

245 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2022*) The court shall order any
246 child, as defined in section 46b-120 of the general statutes, as amended

247 by this act, who is released into the custody of his or her parent or
248 guardian after being charged with a delinquency offense for which such
249 child is not yet adjudicated as delinquent, who during the pendency of
250 such case, is charged with a subsequent offense involving violence or
251 for which the child has previously been adjudicated delinquent to be
252 electronically monitored by using a global positioning system device
253 until each such case is disposed of.

254 Sec. 7. Section 46b-127 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
255 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
256 *October 1, 2022*):

257 (a) (1) The court shall automatically transfer from the docket for
258 juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court the
259 case of any child charged with the commission of a capital felony under
260 the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, a
261 serious juvenile offense, a class A felony, or a class B felony, except as
262 provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, or a violation of section
263 53a-54d, provided such offense was committed after such child attained
264 the age of fifteen years, or thirteen years if charged with the commission
265 of a class A felony or class B felony that constitutes murder, violent
266 sexual assault or violent crime involving a firearm, and counsel has been
267 appointed for such child if such child is indigent. Such counsel may
268 appear with the child but shall not be permitted to make any argument
269 or file any motion in opposition to the transfer. The child shall be
270 arraigned in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court at the next
271 court date following such transfer, provided any proceedings held prior
272 to the finalization of such transfer shall be private and shall be
273 conducted in such parts of the courthouse or the building in which the
274 court is located that are separate and apart from the other parts of the
275 court which are then being used for proceedings pertaining to adults
276 charged with crimes.

277 (2) A state's attorney may, at any time after such arraignment, file a
278 motion to transfer the case of any child charged with the commission of
279 a class B felony or a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of

280 section 53a-70 to the docket for juvenile matters for proceedings in
281 accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

282 (3) No case of any child charged with the commission of a violation
283 of section 53a-55, 53a-59b, 53a-71 or 53a-94, subdivision (2) of subsection
284 (a) of section 53a-101, section 53a-112, 53a-122, as amended by this act,
285 or 53a-129b, subdivision (1), (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-
286 134, section 53a-196c, 53a-196d or 53a-252 or subsection (a) of section
287 53a-301 shall be transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the
288 regular criminal docket of the Superior Court, except as provided in this
289 subdivision. Upon motion of a prosecutorial official, the superior court
290 for juvenile matters shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the
291 case of any child charged with the commission of any such offense shall
292 be transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular
293 criminal docket of the Superior Court. The court shall not order that the
294 case be transferred under this subdivision unless the court finds that (A)
295 such offense was committed after such child attained the age of fifteen
296 years, (B) there is probable cause to believe the child has committed the
297 act for which the child is charged, and (C) the best interests of the child
298 [and] or the public will not be served by maintaining the case in the
299 superior court for juvenile matters. In making such findings, the court
300 shall consider (i) any prior criminal or juvenile offenses committed by
301 the child, (ii) the seriousness of such offenses, (iii) any evidence that the
302 child has intellectual disability or mental illness, and (iv) the availability
303 of services in the docket for juvenile matters that can serve the child's
304 needs. Any motion under this subdivision shall be made, and any
305 hearing under this subdivision shall be held, not later than thirty days
306 after the child is arraigned in the superior court for juvenile matters.

307 (b) Upon motion of a prosecutorial official, the superior court for
308 juvenile matters shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the case
309 of any child charged with the commission of a class C, D or E felony or
310 an unclassified felony shall be transferred from the docket for juvenile
311 matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. The court
312 shall not order that the case be transferred under this subdivision unless
313 the court finds that (1) such offense was committed after such child

314 attained the age of fifteen years, (2) there is probable cause to believe the
315 child has committed the act for which the child is charged, and (3) the
316 best interests of the child [and] or the public will not be served by
317 maintaining the case in the superior court for juvenile matters. In
318 making such findings, the court shall consider (A) any prior criminal or
319 juvenile offenses committed by the child, (B) the seriousness of such
320 offenses, (C) any evidence that the child has intellectual disability or
321 mental illness, and (D) the availability of services in the docket for
322 juvenile matters that can serve the child's needs. Any motion under this
323 subdivision shall be made, and any hearing under this subdivision shall
324 be held, not later than thirty days after the child is arraigned in the
325 superior court for juvenile matters.

326 (c) (1) (A) Any proceeding of any case transferred to the regular
327 criminal docket pursuant to this section shall be (i) private, except that
328 any victim and the victim's next of kin shall not be excluded from such
329 proceeding, and (ii) conducted in such parts of the courthouse or the
330 building in which the court is located that are separate and apart from
331 the other parts of the court which are then being used for proceedings
332 pertaining to adults charged with crimes. Any records of such
333 proceedings shall be confidential in the same manner as records of cases
334 of juvenile matters are confidential in accordance with the provisions of
335 section 46b-124, as amended by this act, except as provided in
336 subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, unless and until the court or jury
337 renders a verdict or a guilty plea is entered in such case on the regular
338 criminal docket. For the purposes of this subparagraph, (I) "victim"
339 means the victim of the crime, a parent or guardian of such person, the
340 legal representative of such person, or a victim advocate for such person
341 under section 54-220, or a person designated by a victim in accordance
342 with section 1-56r, and (II) "next of kin" means a spouse, an adult child,
343 a parent, an adult sibling, an aunt, an uncle or a grandparent.

344 (B) Records of any child whose case is transferred to the regular
345 criminal docket under this section, or any part of such records, shall be
346 available to the victim of the crime committed by the child to the same
347 extent as the records of the case of a defendant in a criminal proceeding

348 in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court is available to a
349 victim of the crime committed by such defendant. The court shall
350 designate an official from whom the victim may request such records.
351 Records disclosed pursuant to this subparagraph shall not be further
352 disclosed.

353 (2) If a case is transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant to
354 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section or subsection (b) of this
355 section, or if a case is transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant
356 to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and the charge in such
357 case is subsequently reduced to that of the commission of an offense for
358 which a case may be transferred pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of
359 subsection (a) of this section or subsection (b) of this section, the court
360 sitting for the regular criminal docket may return the case to the docket
361 for juvenile matters at any time prior to the court or jury rendering a
362 verdict or the entry of a guilty plea for good cause shown for
363 proceedings in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

364 (d) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial
365 and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were eighteen years of
366 age, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section and section
367 54-91g. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for
368 time served in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer.
369 A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser
370 offense if the court finds that such plea is made knowingly and
371 voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular criminal docket who
372 pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a
373 juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolleed or if
374 such child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was
375 transferred or of any lesser included offenses, the child shall resume
376 such child's status as a juvenile until such child attains the age of
377 eighteen years.

378 (e) Any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket
379 of the Superior Court who is detained pursuant to such case shall be in
380 the custody of the Commissioner of Correction upon the finalization of

381 such transfer. A transfer shall be final (1) upon the arraignment on the
382 regular criminal docket until a motion filed by the state's attorney
383 pursuant to subsection (a) of this section is granted by the court, or (2)
384 upon the arraignment on the regular criminal docket of a transfer
385 ordered pursuant to subsection (b) of this section until the court sitting
386 for the regular criminal docket orders the case returned to the docket for
387 juvenile matters for good cause shown. Any child whose case is
388 returned to the docket for juvenile matters who is detained pursuant to
389 such case shall be in the custody of the Judicial Department.

390 (f) The transfer of a child to a Department of Correction facility shall
391 be limited as provided in subsection (e) of this section and said
392 subsection shall not be construed to permit the transfer of or otherwise
393 reduce or eliminate any other population of juveniles in detention or
394 confinement within the Judicial Department.

395 (g) Upon the motion of any party or upon the court's own motion, the
396 case of any youth age sixteen or seventeen, except a case that has been
397 transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court
398 pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, which is pending on the
399 youthful offender docket, regular criminal docket of the Superior Court
400 or any docket for the presentment of defendants in motor vehicle
401 matters, where the youth is charged with committing any offense or
402 violation for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed, other than
403 a violation of section 14-227a, 14-227g or 14-227m or subdivision (1) or
404 (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n, may, before trial or before the
405 entry of a guilty plea, be transferred to the docket for juvenile matters if
406 (1) the youth is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on
407 or after January 1, 2010, while sixteen years of age, or is alleged to have
408 committed such offense or violation on or after July 1, 2012, while
409 seventeen years of age, and (2) after a hearing considering the facts and
410 circumstances of the case and the prior history of the youth, the court
411 determines that the programs and services available pursuant to a
412 proceeding in the superior court for juvenile matters would more
413 appropriately address the needs of the youth and that the youth and the
414 community would be better served by treating the youth as a

415 delinquent. Upon ordering such transfer, the court shall vacate any
416 pleas entered in the matter and advise the youth of the youth's rights,
417 and the youth shall (A) enter pleas on the docket for juvenile matters in
418 the jurisdiction where the youth resides, and (B) be subject to
419 prosecution as a delinquent child. The decision of the court concerning
420 the transfer of a youth's case from the youthful offender docket, regular
421 criminal docket of the Superior Court or any docket for the presentment
422 of defendants in motor vehicle matters shall not be a final judgment for
423 purposes of appeal.

424 Sec. 8. Subsection (a) of section 54-76c of the general statutes is
425 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
426 *1, 2022*):

427 (a) In any case where an information or complaint has been laid
428 charging a defendant with the commission of a crime, and where it
429 appears that the defendant is a youth, such defendant shall be presumed
430 to be eligible to be adjudged a youthful offender and the court having
431 jurisdiction shall, but only as to the public, order the court file sealed,
432 unless such defendant (1) is charged with the commission of a crime
433 which is a class A felony or a violation of section 53a-70b of the general
434 statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, or section 14-222a,
435 subsection (a) or subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 14-224,
436 section 14-227a, 14-227g or 14-227m, subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection
437 (a) of section 14-227n, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21
438 or section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a or 53a-72b, except a violation
439 involving consensual sexual intercourse or sexual contact between the
440 youth and another person who is thirteen years of age or older but
441 under sixteen years of age, or (2) has been previously convicted of a
442 felony in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. [or been
443 previously adjudged a serious juvenile offender or serious juvenile
444 repeat offender, as defined in section 46b-120.] Except as provided in
445 subsection (b) of this section, upon motion of the prosecuting official,
446 the court may order that an investigation be made of such defendant
447 under section 54-76d, for the purpose of determining whether such
448 defendant is ineligible to be adjudged a youthful offender, provided the

449 court file shall remain sealed, but only as to the public, during such
450 investigation.

451 Sec. 9. (*Effective from passage*) (a) The Commissioner of Children and
452 Families and the executive director of the Court Support Services
453 Division of the Judicial Branch shall identify each juvenile delinquency
454 or justice service provided to children by the Department of Children
455 and Families at the time of the passage of public act 18-31. Said
456 commissioner and executive director shall determine how such services
457 were transferred from the department to the Court Support Services
458 Division and identify any services that were merged into other services,
459 eliminated or otherwise not transferred.

460 (b) Said commissioner and executive director shall report, not later
461 than December 31, 2022, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-
462 4a of the general statutes, their findings pursuant to the provisions of
463 subsection (a) of this section, to the joint standing committee of the
464 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the
465 judiciary.

466 Sec. 10. (*Effective from passage*) (a) There is established a committee to
467 evaluate and assess all programs within the criminal justice system in
468 this state for juvenile and adult offenders.

469 (b) The committee shall consist of the following members:

470 (1) The Chief Court Administrator, or the Chief Court
471 Administrator's designee who shall be an employee of the Judicial
472 Branch;

473 (2) A judge of the superior court for juvenile matters, appointed by
474 the Chief Justice;

475 (3) The executive director of the Court Support Services Division of
476 the Judicial Branch, or the executive director's designee who shall be an
477 employee of the Judicial Branch;

478 (4) The executive director of the Superior Court Operations Division,

479 or the executive director's designee who shall be an employee of the
480 Judicial Branch;

481 (5) The Chief Public Defender, or the Chief Public Defender's
482 designee who shall be an employee of the Division of Public Defender
483 Services;

484 (6) The Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney's designee
485 who shall be an employee of the Division of Criminal Justice;

486 (7) The Commissioner of Children and Families, or the
487 commissioner's designee who shall be an employee of the Department
488 of Children and Families;

489 (8) The Commissioner of Correction, or the commissioner's designee
490 who shall be an employee of the Department of Correction;

491 (9) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or
492 the commissioner's designee who shall be an employee of the
493 Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services;

494 (10) The chief of police of a municipality with a population of less
495 than one hundred thousand, designated by the president of the
496 Connecticut Police Chiefs Association;

497 (11) The chief of police of a municipality with a population equal to
498 or in excess of one hundred thousand, designated by the president of
499 the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association;

500 (12) The Victim Advocate, or the Victim Advocate's designee who
501 shall be an employee of the Office of the Victim Advocate;

502 (13) The Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate's designee who shall
503 be an employee of the Office of the Child Advocate; and

504 (14) The chairpersons and the ranking members of the joint standing
505 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
506 relating to the judiciary, or their designees.

507 (c) Any vacancy shall be filled by the designating authority.

508 (d) The chairpersons and the ranking members of the joint standing
509 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
510 relating to the judiciary, or their designees, shall be cochairpersons of
511 the committee established pursuant to this section.

512 (e) Not later than January 1, 2023, the committee shall report, in
513 accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes,
514 to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having
515 cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary regarding any statutory
516 changes concerning the juvenile justice system or the adult criminal
517 justice system that the committee recommends following a full
518 evaluation and assessment of all programs and services offered as part
519 of such systems. The committee shall terminate on the date that it
520 submits such report or January 1, 2023, whichever is later.

521 Sec. 11. Section 53a-122 of the general statutes is repealed and the
522 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

523 (a) A person is guilty of larceny in the first degree when he commits
524 larceny, as defined in section 53a-119, and: (1) The property or service,
525 regardless of its nature and value, is obtained by extortion, (2) the value
526 of the property or service exceeds twenty thousand dollars, [(3) the
527 property consists of a motor vehicle, the value of which exceeds twenty
528 thousand dollars.] or [(4)] (3) the property is obtained by defrauding a
529 public community, and the value of such property exceeds two
530 thousand dollars.

531 [(b) For purposes of this section, "motor vehicle" means any motor
532 vehicle, construction equipment, agricultural tractor or farm implement
533 or major component part of any of the above. In any prosecution under
534 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section, evidence of (1) forcible
535 entry, (2) forcible removal of ignition, or (3) alteration, mutilation or
536 removal of a vehicle identification number shall be prima facie evidence
537 (A) that the person in control or possession of such motor vehicle knows
538 or should have known that such motor vehicle is stolen, and (B) that

539 such person possesses such motor vehicle with larcenous intent.]

540 [(c)] (b) Larceny in the first degree is a class B felony.

541 Sec. 12. Section 53a-123 of the general statutes is repealed and the
542 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

543 (a) A person is guilty of larceny in the second degree when he
544 commits larceny, as defined in section 53a-119, and: (1) The [property
545 consists of a motor vehicle, the value of which exceeds ten thousand
546 dollars, (2) the] value of the property or service exceeds ten thousand
547 dollars, [(3)] (2) the property, regardless of its nature or value, is taken
548 from the person of another, [(4)] (3) the property is obtained by
549 defrauding a public community, and the value of such property is two
550 thousand dollars or less, [(5)] (4) the property, regardless of its nature or
551 value, is obtained by embezzlement, false pretenses or false promise and
552 the victim of such larceny is sixty years of age or older, or is a conserved
553 person, as defined in section 45a-644, or is blind or physically disabled,
554 as defined in section 1-1f, or [(6)] (5) the property, regardless of its value,
555 consists of wire, cable or other equipment used in the provision of
556 telecommunications service and the taking of such property causes an
557 interruption in the provision of emergency telecommunications service.

558 [(b) For purposes of this section, "motor vehicle" means any motor
559 vehicle, construction equipment, agricultural tractor or farm implement
560 or major component part of any of the above. In any prosecution under
561 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section, evidence of (1) forcible
562 entry, (2) forcible removal of ignition, or (3) alteration, mutilation or
563 removal of a vehicle identification number shall be prima facie evidence
564 (A) that the person in control or possession of such motor vehicle knows
565 or should have known that such motor vehicle is stolen, and (B) that
566 such person possesses such motor vehicle with larcenous intent.]

567 [(c)] (b) Larceny in the second degree is a class C felony.

568 Sec. 13. Section 53a-124 of the general statutes is repealed and the
569 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

570 (a) A person is guilty of larceny in the third degree when he commits
571 larceny, as defined in section 53a-119, and: (1) The [property consists of
572 a motor vehicle, the value of which is ten thousand dollars or less; (2)
573 the] value of the property or service exceeds two thousand dollars; [(3)]
574 (2) the property consists of a public record, writing or instrument kept,
575 held or deposited according to law with or in the keeping of any public
576 office or public servant; or [(4)] (3) the property consists of a sample,
577 culture, microorganism, specimen, record, recording, document,
578 drawing or any other article, material, device or substance which
579 constitutes, represents, evidences, reflects or records a secret scientific
580 or technical process, invention or formula or any phase or part thereof.
581 A process, invention or formula is "secret" when it is not, and is not
582 intended to be, available to anyone other than the owner thereof or
583 selected persons having access thereto for limited purposes with his
584 consent, and when it accords or may accord the owner an advantage
585 over competitors or other persons who do not have knowledge or the
586 benefit thereof.

587 [(b) For purposes of this section, "motor vehicle" means any motor
588 vehicle, construction equipment, agricultural tractor or farm implement
589 or major component part of any of the above. In any prosecution under
590 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section, evidence of (1) forcible
591 entry, (2) forcible removal of ignition, or (3) alteration, mutilation or
592 removal of a vehicle identification number shall be prima facie evidence
593 (A) that the person in control or possession of such motor vehicle knows
594 or should have known that such motor vehicle is stolen, and (B) that
595 such person possesses such motor vehicle with larcenous intent.]

596 [(c)] (b) Larceny in the third degree is a class D felony.

597 Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2022*) (a) A person is guilty of
598 larceny of a motor vehicle when such person commits larceny, as
599 defined in section 53a-119 of the general statutes, and the property
600 consists of a motor vehicle.

601 (b) For purposes of this section, "motor vehicle" means any motor

602 vehicle, construction equipment, agricultural tractor or farm implement
603 or major component part of any of the above. In any prosecution under
604 subsection (a) of this section, evidence of (1) forcible entry, (2) forcible
605 removal of ignition, or (3) alteration, mutilation or removal of a vehicle
606 identification number shall be prima facie evidence that (A) the person
607 in control or possession of such motor vehicle knows or should have
608 known that such motor vehicle is stolen, and (B) such person possesses
609 such motor vehicle with larcenous intent.

610 (c) Larceny of a motor vehicle is a class A misdemeanor for a first
611 offense and a class B felony for any subsequent offense.

612 Sec. 15. Subdivision (8) of section 46b-120 of the 2022 supplement to
613 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
614 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

615 (8) "Serious juvenile offense" means (A) the violation of, including
616 attempt or conspiracy to violate, section 21a-277, 21a-278, 29-33, 29-34,
617 29-35, subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53-21, 53-80a, 53-
618 202b, 53-202c, 53-390 to 53-392, inclusive, 53a-54a to 53a-57, inclusive,
619 53a-59 to 53a-60c, inclusive, 53a-64aa, 53a-64bb, 53a-70 to 53a-71,
620 inclusive, 53a-72b, 53a-86, 53a-92 to 53a-94a, inclusive, 53a-95, 53a-
621 100aa, 53a-101, 53a-102a, 53a-103a or 53a-111 to 53a-113, inclusive,
622 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122, as amended by this
623 act, subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-123, as amended by
624 this act, section 53a-134, 53a-135, 53a-136a or 53a-167c, subsection (a) of
625 section 53a-174, or section 53a-196a, 53a-211, 53a-212, 53a-216 or 53a-
626 217b, [or] (B) absconding, escaping or running away, without just cause,
627 from any secure residential facility in which the child has been placed
628 by the court as a delinquent child, or (C) a second or subsequent
629 violation of, including attempt or conspiracy to violate, section 13 of this
630 act;

631 Sec. 16. (*Effective from passage*) (a) Not later than thirty days after the
632 effective date of this section, the executive director of the Court Support
633 Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall review the (1) staffing

634 levels of the juvenile probation officers, (2) name, number and location
635 of juvenile pretrial and diversionary programs, the content of such
636 programs and their efficacy of reducing recidivism, and (3) availability
637 and efficiency of juvenile job training programs and juvenile drug
638 treatment programs.

639 (b) Not later than January 1, 2023, the executive director of the Court
640 Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall report, in
641 accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes,
642 on the review conducted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and
643 any resulting recommendations for legislation to the joint standing
644 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
645 relating to the judiciary.

646 Sec. 17. (*Effective from passage*) (a) Not later than thirty days after the
647 effective date of this section, the Chief Court Administrator, executive
648 director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch,
649 Chief State's Attorney and Chief Public Defender or their designees shall
650 study the use of victim impact panels in juvenile delinquency
651 proceedings that result in loss of life, serious physical injury, violent
652 sexual assaults, second or subsequent offenses of larceny of a motor
653 vehicle, or offenses involving a firearm.

654 (b) Not later than January 1, 2023, the executive director of the Court
655 Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch or the executive
656 director's designee shall report, in accordance with the provisions of
657 section 11-4a of the general statutes, the results of the study conducted
658 pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and any resulting
659 recommendations for legislation to the joint standing committee of the
660 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the
661 judiciary.

662 Sec. 18. Section 38a-358 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes,
663 as amended by section 27 of public act 21-32, is repealed and the
664 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2023*):

665 The declination, cancellation or nonrenewal of a policy for private

666 passenger nonfleet automobile insurance is prohibited if the declination,
 667 cancellation or nonrenewal is based: (1) On the race, religion, nationality
 668 or ethnicity of the applicant or named insured; (2) solely on the lawful
 669 occupation or profession of the applicant or named insured, except that
 670 this provision shall not apply to any insurer which limits its market to
 671 one lawful occupation or profession or to several related lawful
 672 occupations or professions; (3) on the principal location of the insured
 673 motor vehicle unless such decision is for a business purpose which is
 674 not a mere pretext for unfair discrimination; (4) solely on the age, sex,
 675 gender identity or expression, marital status or erased criminal history
 676 record information, as defined in section 46a-80a, of an applicant or an
 677 insured, except that this subdivision shall not apply to an insurer in an
 678 insurer group if one or more other insurers in the group would not
 679 decline an application for essentially similar coverage based upon such
 680 reasons; (5) on the fact that the applicant or named insured previously
 681 obtained insurance coverage through a residual market; (6) on the fact
 682 that another insurer previously declined to insure the applicant or
 683 terminated an existing policy in which the applicant was the named
 684 insured; (7) on the first or second accident within the current experience
 685 period in relation to which the applicant or insured was not convicted
 686 of a moving traffic violation and was not at fault; [or] (8) solely on
 687 information contained in an insured's or applicant's credit history or
 688 credit rating or solely on an applicant's lack of credit history; or (9) on
 689 an applicant's or insured's experience of any motor vehicle loss due to
 690 theft or larceny, except an insurer may terminate, and shall not be
 691 required to renew, coverage for any stolen insured motor vehicle
 692 following closure of a total loss claim for such motor vehicle. For the
 693 purposes of subdivision (8) of this section, an insurer shall not be
 694 deemed to have declined, cancelled or nonrenewed a policy if coverage
 695 is available through an affiliated insurer.

696 Sec. 19. Subsection (b) of section 10-10e of the general statutes is
 697 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 698 *passage*):

699 (b) Not later than February 1, 2019, the Commissioner of Education

700 shall provide information on progress made towards the development
701 and implementation of the plan required under subsection (a) of this
702 section to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having
703 cognizance of matters relating to education, in accordance with the
704 provisions of section 11-4a, [and to the Juvenile Justice Policy and
705 Oversight Committee established pursuant to section 46b-121n.]

706 Sec. 20. Subsection (a) of section 10-95t of the general statutes is
707 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
708 *passage*):

709 (a) Not later than January 1, 2019, the board of the technical high
710 school system and the superintendent of the technical high school
711 system shall develop and submit a plan to address vocational, technical
712 and technological education, training and work experience for children
713 in post-conviction justice system custody. The plan shall provide that
714 the education, training and work experience provided shall, at a
715 minimum, ensure that each such child has the opportunity to earn at
716 least one credit to meet high school graduation requirements under
717 section 10-221a. The plan may be incorporated into the biennial report
718 required under section 10-95k, and shall be separately submitted to the
719 joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of
720 matters relating to education in accordance with the provisions of
721 section 11-4a, [and to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight
722 Committee established pursuant to section 46b-121n.]

723 Sec. 21. Subsection (b) of section 10-222q of the general statutes is
724 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
725 *passage*):

726 (b) The collaborative shall consist of the following members:

727 (1) Five appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives,
728 [one of whom is a member of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight
729 Committee, established pursuant to section 46b-121n; one] two of whom
730 is a representative of the Connecticut Association of Boards of
731 Education; one of whom is a school administrator with experience in

732 district-level, equity-focused and cross-disciplinary social and
733 emotional learning; one of whom is a representative of an organization
734 that provides free or reduced-cost legal services; and one of whom is a
735 representative of Connecticut Parent Power;

736 (2) Five appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, one of
737 whom is a representative of the Connecticut Association of Schools; one
738 of whom is a representative of the Connecticut Association of School
739 Administrators; one of whom is a representative of the Social Emotional
740 Learning Alliance for Connecticut; one of whom is a representative of
741 the Connecticut School Counselor Association; and one of whom is a
742 representative of the Connecticut Association of Public School
743 Superintendents;

744 (3) Three appointed by the majority leader of the House of
745 Representatives, one of whom is a representative of Special Education
746 Equity for Kids of Connecticut; one of whom is a representative of the
747 Connecticut Parent Advocacy Center; and one of whom is a
748 representative of African Caribbean American Parents of Children with
749 Disabilities, Inc.;

750 (4) Three appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, one of whom
751 is a representative of the Center for Children's Advocacy; one of whom
752 is a representative of the Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence; and one
753 of whom is a representative of the Neag School of Education at The
754 University of Connecticut;

755 (5) Three appointed by the minority leader of the House of
756 Representatives, one of whom is a representative of the American
757 Federation of Teachers-Connecticut; one of whom is a representative of
758 the Center for Social and Emotional Learning at Central Connecticut
759 State University; and one of whom is a representative of the Connecticut
760 Parent Teacher Association;

761 (6) Three appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, one of
762 whom is a representative of the Connecticut Education Association; one
763 of whom is a representative of the National Alliance on Mental Illness,

764 Connecticut; and one of whom is a representative of the Youth Suicide
765 Advisory Board established pursuant to section 17a-52;

766 (7) The Commissioner of Education, or the commissioner's designee;

767 (8) The chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing
768 committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
769 relating to children and education;

770 (9) The Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate's designee; and

771 (10) The executive director of the Commission on Women, Children,
772 Seniors, Equity and Opportunity, or the executive director's designee.

773 Sec. 22. Subsection (b) of section 17a-3b of the 2022 supplement to the
774 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
775 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

776 (b) The commissioner, or his or her designee, shall:

777 (1) Have the power to employ and dismiss staff and, as a board of
778 education would in accordance with the applicable provisions of section
779 10-151, such teachers as are necessary to carry out the intent of this
780 section and to pay their salaries, or to contract with local or regional
781 boards of education or educational service providers for the purpose of
782 providing educational services to children being served by the unit;

783 (2) Develop and review quarterly reports [, which shall be available
784 to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee established
785 pursuant to section 46b-121n,] on academic performance, school
786 discipline, attendance and other similar issues concerning students
787 educated by the unit;

788 (3) Have the power to contract with providers of educational services
789 for compilation, at least semiannually, of performance data to ensure
790 that reporting measures are tailored to experiences of students in short
791 and long-term placements in juvenile justice facilities;

792 (4) Require providers of educational services to develop partnerships
793 and programs with local educational agencies, private educational
794 providers and local industries and businesses;

795 [(5) Report student performance data, attendance and rates of
796 participation for all education programs and document transition
797 activities and outcomes and collaborations with community service
798 providers and parents to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight
799 Committee established pursuant to section 46b-121n;]

800 [(6)] (5) (A) Ensure that students have access to earn credits toward
801 high school graduation and have access to arts and career and technical
802 education courses, state-wide and college preparatory testing, and (B)
803 provide alternative options for high school equivalency certificates for
804 students who are twenty years of age or older with insufficient credits
805 to meet graduation requirements pursuant to section 10-221a; and

806 [(7)] (6) Enable students to have access to web-based content
807 including credit recovery programs to allow students to earn a credit for
808 a course he or she did not satisfactorily complete.

809 Sec. 23. Section 46b-121s of the general statutes is repealed and the
810 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

811 There shall be a community-based diversion system. [developed
812 pursuant to subsection (k) of section 46b-121n.]

813 Sec. 24. Section 46b-133k of the general statutes is repealed and the
814 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

815 (a) Not later than July 1, 2020, the Commissioner of Correction and
816 the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the
817 Judicial Department, in consultation with the Commissioner of Children
818 and Families, shall develop a policy of best practices in juvenile
819 detention centers and correctional facilities where persons ages
820 seventeen years and under are detained. Such practices shall address:

821 (1) Suicidal and self-harming behaviors, including the development

822 of a screening tool designed to determine which detained persons are at
823 risk for suicidal and self-harming behaviors;

824 (2) Negative impacts of solitary confinement;

825 (3) Harmful effects of using chemical agents and prone restraints on
826 detained persons, including limiting and documenting the use of such
827 chemical agents and limiting the use of prone restraints on such persons;
828 and

829 (4) Programming and services for such detained persons, including
830 implementing behavior intervention plans for such persons whose
831 behavior interferes with the safety or rehabilitation of other detained
832 persons and providing trauma-responsive rehabilitative, pro-social and
833 clinical services embedded into such person's schedule.

834 (b) The policy of best practices developed under subsection (a) of this
835 section shall provide developmentally healthy and appropriate
836 activities and recreational opportunities for such detained persons and
837 their family members during visitation periods that are designed to
838 strengthen family bonds and minimize trauma of separation. Such
839 visitations shall include contact visits, unless such visit creates a risk of
840 a harm to any person.

841 (c) Not later than July 1, 2021, the Commissioner of Correction and
842 the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the
843 Judicial Department shall fully implement the policy of best practices
844 developed under subsection (a) of this section in juvenile detention
845 centers and correctional facilities where persons ages seventeen years
846 and under are detained that are operated or overseen by said
847 commissioner or executive director.

848 [(d) The Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the
849 Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department shall report
850 to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee established
851 under section 46b-121n annually, not later than January fifteenth for the
852 previous calendar year on the following:

853 (1) Suicidal and self-harming behaviors exhibited by persons
 854 detained in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities where
 855 persons ages seventeen years and under are detained under said
 856 commissioner's or executive director's control or oversight;

857 (2) Uses of force against and the imposition of physical isolation of
 858 persons detained in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities
 859 where persons ages seventeen years and under are detained under said
 860 commissioner's or executive director's control or oversight; and

861 (3) Any educational or mental health concerns for persons detained
 862 in juvenile detention centers and correctional facilities where persons
 863 ages seventeen years and under are detained under said commissioner's
 864 or executive director's control or oversight.]

865 Sec. 25. Sections 46b-121n and 46b-133l of the general statutes are
 866 repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-133p
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-128(b)
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-133
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-124
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-127
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	54-76c(a)
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	53a-122
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	53a-123
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	53a-124
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	New section
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-120(8)
Sec. 16	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 17	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 18	<i>January 1, 2023</i>	38a-358

Sec. 19	<i>from passage</i>	10-10e(b)
Sec. 20	<i>from passage</i>	10-95t(a)
Sec. 21	<i>from passage</i>	10-222q(b)
Sec. 22	<i>from passage</i>	17a-3b(b)
Sec. 23	<i>from passage</i>	46b-121s
Sec. 24	<i>from passage</i>	46b-133k
Sec. 25	<i>from passage</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To (1) amend various juvenile and criminal justice statutes to provide for (A) next day summons for certain alleged offenses, and appearances for all juveniles in the geographical area court in which the alleged offense occurred, (B) earlier assessment for services to juveniles and articulation of reasons when a judge declines to detain a child, (C) increase flexibility when determining whether to detain a child, (D) increase the sharing of information concerning juvenile cases by law enforcement agencies, (E) allow for global positioning monitoring of juveniles under certain circumstances, (F) allow for automatic transfer to regular criminal docket for thirteen and fourteen-year-olds if charged with certain violent crimes, (G) establish a committee to evaluate the criminal justice system for juveniles and adults and eliminate the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee, (H) exclude certain crimes from automatic erasure provisions, and (I) establish a distinct crime for motor vehicle theft, and (2) provide that no insurer shall decline, cancel or refuse to renew a private passenger nonfleet automobile insurance policy based on an applicant's or insured's experience of any motor vehicle loss due to theft or larceny.

[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.]