



House of Representatives

File No. 675

General Assembly

February Session, 2022 **(Reprint of File No. 508)**

Substitute House Bill No. 5393
As Amended by House Amendment
Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner
April 27, 2022

***AN ACT CONCERNING COURT OPERATIONS AND THE UNIFORM
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE RECEIVERSHIP ACT.***

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

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2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*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

4 (a) The Commissioner of Administrative Services shall have charge
5 and supervision of the remodeling, alteration, repair or enlargement of
6 any real asset, except any dam, flood or erosion control system,
7 highway, bridge or any mass transit, marine or aviation transportation
8 facility, a facility of the Connecticut Marketing Authority, an asset of the
9 Department of Agriculture program established pursuant to section 26-
10 237a, or any building under the supervision and control of the Joint
11 Committee on Legislative Management, involving an expenditure in
12 excess of five hundred thousand dollars, and except that (1) the Judicial
13 Branch may have charge and supervision of the remodeling, alteration,
14 repair, construction or enlargement of any real asset involving an
15 expenditure of not more than [one million two hundred fifty thousand]

16 two million dollars, (2) each constituent unit of the state system of
17 higher education may have charge and supervision of the remodeling,
18 alteration, repair, construction or enlargement of any real asset
19 involving an expenditure of not more than two million dollars, (3) The
20 University of Connecticut shall have charge and supervision of the
21 remodeling, alteration, repair, construction, or enlargement of any
22 project, as defined in subdivision (16) of section 10a-109c,
23 notwithstanding the amount of the expenditure involved, and (4) the
24 Military Department may have charge and supervision of the
25 remodeling, alteration, repair, construction or enlargement of any real
26 asset involving an expenditure of not more than two million dollars. In
27 any decision to remodel, alter, repair or enlarge any real asset, the
28 commissioner shall consider the capability of the real asset to facilitate
29 recycling programs.

30 Sec. 2. Section 17a-692 of the general statutes is repealed and the
31 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

32 (a) The Court Support Services Division shall [have custody of]
33 supervise (1) any person charged with a crime for whom the court,
34 pursuant to the provisions of section 17a-696, as amended by this act,
35 has suspended prosecution and ordered treated for alcohol or drug
36 dependency, and (2) any person convicted of a crime whom the court,
37 pursuant to the provisions of section 17a-699, has sentenced to a period
38 of probation and ordered treated for alcohol or drug dependency.

39 (b) The Court Support Services Division may (1) coordinate, pursuant
40 to the provisions of section 17a-694, the examination of any person [in
41 its custody] under its supervision, (2) coordinate the placement of such
42 person for treatment for alcohol or drug dependency, and (3) monitor
43 the progress and behavior of such person in the treatment program.

44 (c) The Court Support Services Division may transfer any person in a
45 treatment program to another treatment program with the agreement of
46 the director of the program to which the person is proposed to be
47 transferred.

48 (d) Any person [in the custody] under the supervision of the Court
49 Support Services Division under the provisions of section 17a-696, as
50 amended by this act, or 17a-699 may, without any notice, be tested for
51 use of alcohol or drugs.

52 Sec. 3. Subsection (c) of section 17a-696 of the 2022 supplement to the
53 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
54 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

55 (c) A suspension of prosecution ordered under the provisions of
56 subsection (b) of this section may be for a period not exceeding two
57 years. During the period of suspension, an accused person shall be
58 placed [in the custody] under the supervision of the Court Support
59 Services Division for treatment for alcohol or drug dependency. The
60 court or the Court Support Services Division may require that the
61 person (1) comply with any of the conditions specified in subsections (a)
62 and (b) of section 53a-30, and (2) be tested for use of alcohol or drugs
63 during the period of suspension. The accused person shall, unless
64 indigent, pay the cost of treatment ordered under this section.

65 Sec. 4. Subsection (h) of section 29-33 of the general statutes is
66 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
67 *passage*):

68 (h) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
69 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably
70 not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a
71 violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution
72 under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, the court may
73 order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order suspension
74 of prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged that he
75 understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution. Any
76 person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the tolling of
77 any statute of limitations with respect to such violation and to a waiver
78 of his right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in court and shall
79 be released to the [custody] supervision of the Court Support Services

80 Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and under such
81 conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to accept, or,
82 having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall terminate the
83 suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought to trial. If such
84 person satisfactorily completes his period of probation, he may apply
85 for dismissal of the charges against him and the court, on finding such
86 satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such charges. If the person does
87 not apply for dismissal of the charges against him after satisfactorily
88 completing his period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report
89 submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person
90 satisfactorily completed his period of probation, may on its own motion
91 make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss such
92 charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased
93 pursuant to section 54-142a, as amended by this act. An order of the
94 court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person who has
95 completed his period of probation or terminating the participation of a
96 defendant in such program shall be a final judgment for purposes of
97 appeal.

98 Sec. 5. Subsection (g) of section 29-36a of the general statutes is
99 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
100 *passage*):

101 (g) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
102 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably
103 not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a
104 violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution
105 under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, the court may
106 order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order suspension
107 of prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged that he or
108 she understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution.
109 Any person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the
110 tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such violation and to
111 a waiver of his or her right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in
112 court and shall be released to the [custody] supervision of the Court
113 Support Services Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and

114 under such conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to
115 accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall
116 terminate the suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought
117 to trial. If such person satisfactorily completes such person's period of
118 probation, he or she may apply for dismissal of the charges against such
119 person and the court, on finding such satisfactory completion, shall
120 dismiss such charges. If the person does not apply for dismissal of the
121 charges against such person after satisfactorily completing such
122 person's period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report
123 submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person
124 satisfactorily completed such person's period of probation, may on its
125 own motion make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss
126 such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased
127 pursuant to section 54-142a, as amended by this act. An order of the
128 court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person who has
129 completed such person's period of probation or terminating the
130 participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment
131 for purposes of appeal.

132 Sec. 6. Subsection (i) of section 29-37a of the general statutes is
133 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
134 *passage*):

135 (i) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
136 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably
137 not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a
138 violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution
139 under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, it may order
140 suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order suspension of
141 prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged that he
142 understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution. Any
143 person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the tolling of
144 any statute of limitations with respect to such violation and to a waiver
145 of his right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in court and shall
146 be released to the [custody] supervision of the Court Support Services
147 Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and under such

148 conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to accept, or,
149 having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall terminate the
150 suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought to trial. If such
151 person satisfactorily completes his period of probation, he may apply
152 for dismissal of the charges against him and the court, on finding such
153 satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such charges. If the person does
154 not apply for dismissal of the charges against him after satisfactorily
155 completing his period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report
156 submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person
157 satisfactorily completed his period of probation, may on its own motion
158 make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss such
159 charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased
160 pursuant to section 54-142a, as amended by this act. An order of the
161 court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person who has
162 completed his period of probation or terminating the participation of a
163 defendant in such program shall be a final judgment for purposes of
164 appeal.

165 Sec. 7. Subsection (c) of section 29-38g of the general statutes is
166 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
167 *passage*):

168 (c) The court may order suspension of prosecution if the court finds
169 that a violation of this section is not of a serious nature and that the
170 person charged with such violation (1) (A) will probably not offend in
171 the future, (B) has not previously been convicted of a violation of this
172 section, and (C) has not previously had a prosecution under this section
173 suspended pursuant to this subsection, or (2) was charged with such
174 violation because of facts or circumstances accurately reported by such
175 person to an organized local police department concerning a lost or
176 stolen firearm in accordance with the provisions of section 53-202g. The
177 court shall not order suspension of prosecution unless the accused
178 person has acknowledged that he or she understands the consequences
179 of the suspension of prosecution. Any person for whom prosecution is
180 suspended shall agree to the tolling of any statute of limitations with
181 respect to such violation and to a waiver of his or her right to a speedy

182 trial. Such person shall appear in court and shall be released to the
183 [custody] supervision of the Court Support Services Division for such
184 period, not exceeding two years, and under such conditions as the court
185 shall order. If the person refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates
186 such conditions, the court shall terminate the suspension of prosecution
187 and the case shall be brought to trial. If such person satisfactorily
188 completes such person's period of probation, he or she may apply for
189 dismissal of the charges against such person and the court, on finding
190 such satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such charges. If the person
191 does not apply for dismissal of the charges against such person after
192 satisfactorily completing such person's period of probation, the court,
193 upon receipt of a report submitted by the Court Support Services
194 Division that the person satisfactorily completed such person's period
195 of probation, may on its own motion make a finding of such satisfactory
196 completion and dismiss such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of
197 such charges shall be erased pursuant to section 54-142a, as amended by
198 this act. An order of the court denying a motion to dismiss the charges
199 against a person who has completed such person's period of probation
200 or terminating the participation of a defendant in such program shall be
201 a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

202 Sec. 8. Section 46b-65 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
203 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
204 *October 1, 2022*):

205 (a) If the parties to a decree of legal separation at any time [resume
206 marital relations and file their] file a written declaration [of resumption,]
207 stating that they no longer wish to be legally separated and the
208 declaration is signed, acknowledged and witnessed, and filed with the
209 clerk of the superior court for the judicial district in which the separation
210 was decreed, the declaration shall be entered upon the docket, under the
211 entries relating to the complaint, and the decree shall be vacated and the
212 complaint shall be deemed dismissed.

213 (b) [If no declaration has been filed under subsection (a) of this
214 section, then at] At any time after the entry of a decree of legal

215 separation, either party may petition the superior court for the judicial
216 district in which the decree was entered for a decree dissolving the
217 marriage. The court may enter the decree in the presence of the party
218 seeking the dissolution or, if a party attests that no restraining order
219 issued pursuant to section 46b-15, as amended by this act, or protective
220 order issued pursuant to section 46b-38c, between the parties is in effect
221 or pending before the court, the court may enter the decree without
222 requiring the presence of either party.

223 Sec. 9. Subsection (d) of section 46b-124 of the 2022 supplement to the
224 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
225 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

226 (d) Records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency
227 proceedings shall be available to (1) Judicial Branch employees who, in
228 the performance of their duties, require access to such records, (2) judges
229 and employees of the Probate Court who, in the performance of their
230 duties, require access to such records, and (3) employees and authorized
231 agents of state or federal agencies involved in (A) the delinquency
232 proceedings, (B) the provision of services directly to the child, or (C) the
233 delivery of court diversionary programs. Such employees and
234 authorized agents include, but are not limited to, law enforcement
235 officials, community-based youth service bureau officials, state and
236 federal prosecutorial officials, school officials in accordance with section
237 10-233h, court officials including officials of both the regular criminal
238 docket and the docket for juvenile matters and officials of the Division
239 of Criminal Justice, the Division of Public Defender Services, the
240 Department of Children and Families, if the child is committed pursuant
241 to section 46b-129, provided such disclosure shall be limited to (i)
242 information that identifies the child as the subject of the delinquency
243 petition, or (ii) the records of the delinquency proceedings, when the
244 juvenile court orders the department to provide services to said child,
245 the Court Support Services Division and agencies under contract with
246 the Judicial Branch. Such records shall also be available to (I) the
247 attorney representing the child, including the Division of Public
248 Defender Services, in any proceeding in which such records are

249 relevant, (II) the parents or guardian of the child, until such time as the
250 subject of the record reaches the age of majority, (III) the subject of the
251 record, upon submission of satisfactory proof of the subject's identity,
252 pursuant to guidelines prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court
253 Administrator, provided the subject has reached the age of majority,
254 (IV) law enforcement officials and prosecutorial officials conducting
255 legitimate criminal investigations or seeking an order to detain pursuant
256 to section 46b-133, as amended by this act, (V) a state or federal agency
257 providing services related to the collection of moneys due or funding to
258 support the service needs of eligible juveniles, provided such disclosure
259 shall be limited to that information necessary for the collection of and
260 application for such moneys, (VI) members and employees of the Board
261 of Pardons and Paroles and employees of the Department of Correction
262 who, in the performance of their duties, require access to such records,
263 provided the subject of the record has been convicted of a crime in the
264 regular criminal docket of the Superior Court and such records are
265 relevant to the performance of a risk and needs assessment of such
266 person while such person is incarcerated, the determination of such
267 person's suitability for release from incarceration or for a pardon, or the
268 determination of the supervision and treatment needs of such person
269 while on parole or other supervised release, and (VII) members and
270 employees of the Judicial Review Council who, in the performance of
271 their duties related to said council, require access to such records.
272 Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be further
273 disclosed, except that information contained in such records may be
274 disclosed in connection with bail or sentencing reports in open court
275 during criminal proceedings involving the subject of such information,
276 or as otherwise provided by law.

277 Sec. 10. Subsection (c) of section 46b-127 of the 2022 supplement to
278 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
279 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

280 [(c) (1) (A) Any proceeding of any case transferred to the regular
281 criminal docket pursuant to this section shall be (i) private, except that
282 any victim and the victim's next of kin shall not be excluded from such

283 proceeding, and (ii) conducted in such parts of the courthouse or the
284 building in which the court is located that are separate and apart from
285 the other parts of the court which are then being used for proceedings
286 pertaining to adults charged with crimes. Any records of such
287 proceedings shall be confidential in the same manner as records of cases
288 of juvenile matters are confidential in accordance with the provisions of
289 section 46b-124, except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this
290 subdivision, unless and until the court or jury renders a verdict or a
291 guilty plea is entered in such case on the regular criminal docket. For
292 the purposes of this subparagraph, (I) "victim" means the victim of the
293 crime, a parent or guardian of such person, the legal representative of
294 such person, or a victim advocate for such person under section 54-220,
295 or a person designated by a victim in accordance with section 1-56r, and
296 (II) "next of kin" means a spouse, an adult child, a parent, an adult
297 sibling, an aunt, an uncle or a grandparent.

298 (B) Records of any child whose case is transferred to the regular
299 criminal docket under this section, or any part of such records, shall be
300 available to the victim of the crime committed by the child to the same
301 extent as the records of the case of a defendant in a criminal proceeding
302 in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court is available to a
303 victim of the crime committed by such defendant. The court shall
304 designate an official from whom the victim may request such records.
305 Records disclosed pursuant to this subparagraph shall not be further
306 disclosed.]

307 [(2)] (c) If a case is transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant
308 to subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section or subsection (b) of this
309 section, or if a case is transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant
310 to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and the charge in such
311 case is subsequently reduced to that of the commission of an offense for
312 which a case may be transferred pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of
313 subsection (a) of this section or subsection (b) of this section, the court
314 sitting for the regular criminal docket may return the case to the docket
315 for juvenile matters at any time prior to the court or jury rendering a
316 verdict or the entry of a guilty plea for good cause shown for

317 proceedings in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

318 Sec. 11. Subsection (d) of section 46b-133 of the 2022 supplement to
319 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
320 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2022*):

321 (d) When a child is arrested for the commission of a delinquent act
322 and the child is not placed in a juvenile residential center or referred to
323 a diversionary program, an officer shall serve a written complaint and
324 summons on the child and the child's parent, guardian or some other
325 suitable person or agency. If such child is released to the child's own
326 custody, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to notify, and to
327 provide a copy of a written complaint and summons to, the parent or
328 guardian or some other suitable person or agency prior to the court date
329 on the summons. If a child is arrested for a firearms offense or a motor
330 vehicle offense, the court date shall be scheduled for the next business
331 day following the date of the child's arrest for such offense. If any person
332 so summoned wilfully fails to appear in court at the time and place so
333 specified, the court may issue a warrant for the child's arrest or a *capias*
334 to assure the appearance in court of such parent, guardian or other
335 person. If a child wilfully fails to appear in response to such a summons,
336 the court may order such child taken into custody and such child may
337 be charged with the delinquent act of wilful failure to appear under
338 section 46b-120. The court may punish for contempt, as provided in
339 section 46b-121, any parent, guardian or other person so summoned
340 who wilfully fails to appear in court at the time and place so specified.

341 Sec. 12. Section 46b-133~~l~~ of the general statutes is repealed and the
342 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

343 [Not later than August 1, 2020, and monthly thereafter, the] The
344 Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the Court
345 Support Services Division of the Judicial Department shall report to the
346 Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee established pursuant
347 to section 46b-121n each instance [, if any,] of use of chemical agents or
348 prone restraints on any person ages seventeen years of age or younger

349 detained in any facility operated or overseen by said commissioner or
350 executive director not later than thirty days after the date of such
351 instance.

352 Sec. 13. Subdivision (5) of subsection (m) of section 46b-231 of the
353 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
354 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

355 (5) Venue for proceedings to establish parentage in IV-D support
356 cases shall be in accordance with the provisions of subsection [(d)] (e) of
357 section 46b-461. The matter shall be heard and determined by a family
358 support magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter 815y.

359 Sec. 14. Section 51-1d of the general statutes is repealed and the
360 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

361 There is established a Court Support Services Division within the
362 Judicial Branch consisting of [the Office of Adult Probation, the Office
363 of Alternative Sanctions, the Office of the Bail Commission, the Family
364 Division and the Juvenile Detention Services Division] Adult Probation
365 Services, Family Services, Pretrial Services, Juvenile Services and
366 Juvenile Clinical, Educational and Residential Services.
367 Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, the duties of the
368 various offices, divisions and personnel which comprise the Court
369 Support Services Division are transferred to the Court Support Services
370 Division, and the Office of Adult Probation, Office of Alternative
371 Sanctions, Office of the Bail Commission, Family Division and Juvenile
372 Detention Services Division are dissolved. The Judicial Branch shall
373 establish such job titles and assign the units and functions formerly
374 assigned to the offices, divisions and personnel which comprise the
375 Court Support Services Division in order to efficiently and effectively
376 carry out the duties of the Court Support Services Division.

377 Sec. 15. Subsection (a) of section 51-60 of the 2022 supplement to the
378 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
379 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

380 (a) As used in this chapter:

381 (1) "State's attorney" means a state's attorney, assistant state's
382 attorney, deputy assistant state's attorney and special deputy assistant
383 state's attorney;

384 (2) "Public defender" means a public defender, assistant public
385 defender, deputy assistant public defender and Division of Public
386 Defender Services assigned counsel;

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

390 (4) "Transcript" means the official written record of a proceeding, or
391 any part thereof, including, but not limited to, testimony and arguments
392 of counsel, produced in the Superior, Appellate or Supreme Court, by
393 an official court reporter, a court recording monitor or any other entity
394 designated by the Chief Court Administrator; and

395 (5) "Transcript page" means a page consisting of twenty-seven
396 double-spaced lines on paper eight and one-half by eleven inches in size,
397 if printed, with sixty spaces available per line, on paper or stored in an
398 electronic medium that is retrievable in a perceivable form.

399 Sec. 16. Subsection (a) of section 51-63 of the 2022 supplement to the
400 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
401 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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

409 (2) In addition to a salary, an official court reporter and a court

410 recording monitor shall be entitled to charge any public official, other
411 than a judicial officer or employee of the Judicial Branch, two dollars for
412 each transcript page which is ordered and transcribed from the official
413 record as provided by law, provided such rate may only be charged
414 once. The charge to any public official, other than a judicial officer or
415 employee of the Judicial Branch, shall be seventy-five cents for each
416 transcript page previously produced, except (A) there shall be no charge
417 to the state's attorney for a transcript provided pursuant to subsection
418 (d) of section 51-61, and (B) there shall be no charge to the court for a
419 transcript provided pursuant to subsection (f) of section 51-61.

420 Sec. 17. Section 51-94a of the general statutes is repealed and the
421 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

422 No attorney appointed by the court pursuant to rules of the Superior
423 Court, or pursuant to the court's inherent authority to regulate attorney
424 conduct, to inventory the files of an inactive, suspended, disbarred,
425 deceased or resigned attorney and to take necessary action to protect the
426 interests of the inactive, suspended, disbarred, deceased or resigned
427 attorney's clients shall be liable for damage or injury, not wanton,
428 reckless or malicious, caused in the discharge of the appointed
429 attorney's duties in connection with such inventory and action. Any
430 attorney so appointed by the court shall be deemed to be a state officer
431 or employee for purposes of indemnification and defense under section
432 5-141d.

433 Sec. 18. Subsection (b) of section 51-164n of the 2022 supplement to
434 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
435 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

436 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, any person
437 who is alleged to have committed (1) a violation under the provisions of
438 section 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 2-71h, 4b-13, 7-13, 7-14, 7-35 [,] or 7-41, subsection
439 (c) of section 7-66, section 7-83, 7-147h, 7-148, 7-148f, 7-148o, 7-283, 7-325,
440 7-393, 8-12, 8-25, 8-27, 9-63, 9-322, 9-350, 10-185, 10-193, 10-197, 10-198,
441 10-230, 10-251, 10-254, 10a-35, 12-52, 12-54, 12-129b or 12-170aa,

442 subdivision (3) of subsection (e) of section 12-286, section 12-286a, 12-
443 292, 12-314b or 12-326g, subdivision (4) of section 12-408, subdivision
444 (3), (5) or (6) of section 12-411, section 12-435c, 12-476a, 12-476b, 12-476c,
445 12-487, 13a-71, 13a-107, 13a-113, 13a-114, 13a-115, 13a-117b, 13a-123,
446 13a-124, 13a-139, 13a-140, 13a-143b, 13a-247, 13a-253, [or] 13a-263 [,] or
447 13b-39f, subsection (f) of section 13b-42, section 13b-90 [,] or 13b-100,
448 subsection (a) of section 13b-108, section 13b-221 [,] or 13b-292,
449 subsection (a) or (b) of section 13b-324, section 13b-336, 13b-337, 13b-
450 338, 13b-410a, 13b-410b or 13b-410c, subsection (a), (b) or (c) of section
451 13b-412, section 13b-414 or 14-4, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of
452 section 14-12, subsection (d) of section 14-12, subsection (f) of section 14-
453 12a, subsection (a) of section 14-15a, section 14-16c, 14-20a or 14-27a,
454 subsection (f) of section 14-34a, subsection (d) of section 14-35, section
455 14-43, 14-44j, 14-49, 14-50a, [or] 14-58 or 14-62a, subsection (b) of section
456 14-66, section 14-66a or 14-67a, subsection (g) of section 14-80,
457 subsection (f) or (i) of section 14-80h, section 14-97a [,] or 14-98,
458 subsection (a), (b) or (d) of section 14-100a, section 14-100b, 14-103a, 14-
459 106a, 14-106c, 14-145a or 14-146, subsection (b) of section 14-147, section
460 14-152, 14-153, 14-161 or 14-163b, [a first violation as specified in]
461 subsection (f) of section 14-164i, section 14-213b or 14-219, [as specified
462 in subsection (e) of said section,] subdivision (1) of section 14-223a,
463 subsection (d) of section 14-224, section 14-240, 14-250, [or] 14-253a,
464 [subsection (a) of section] 14-261a, [section] 14-262, 14-264, 14-266, 14-
465 267a, 14-269, 14-270, 14-272b, 14-274, 14-275 or 14-275a, subsection (c) of
466 section 14-275c, section 14-276, subsection (a) or (b) of section 14-277,
467 section 14-278, [or] 14-279 or 14-280, subsection (b), (e) or (h) of section
468 14-283, section 14-283d, 14-283e, 14-283f, 14-283g, 14-291, 14-293b, 14-
469 296aa, 14-298a, 14-300, 14-300d, 14-300f, 14-319, 14-320, 14-321, 14-325a,
470 14-326, 14-330 or 14-332a, subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of section 14-386a,
471 section 15-15e, 15-25 or 15-33, subdivision (1) of section 15-97, subsection
472 (a) of section 15-115, section 16-15, 16-16, 16-44, 16-256e, 16-278 or 16a-
473 15, [or] subsection (a) of section 16a-21, section 16a-22, subsection (a) or
474 (b) of section 16a-22h, section 16a-106, 17a-24, 17a-145, 17a-149 [,] or 17a-
475 152, subsection (b) of section 17a-227, section 17a-465, subsection (c) of
476 section 17a-488, section 17b-124, 17b-131, 17b-137, 19a-30, 19a-33, 19a-39

477 or 19a-87, subsection (b) of section 19a-87a, section 19a-91, 19a-102a, 19a-
478 102b, 19a-105, 19a-107, 19a-113, 19a-215, 19a-216a, 19a-219, 19a-222, 19a-
479 224, 19a-286, 19a-287, 19a-297, 19a-301, 19a-309, 19a-335, 19a-336, 19a-
480 338, 19a-339, 19a-340, 19a-425, 19a-442, 19a-502, 20-7a, 20-14, 20-153a, 20-
481 158, 20-231, 20-233, 20-249, 20-257, 20-265, 20-324e, 20-329c or 20-329g,
482 subsection (b) of section 20-334, section 20-341l, 20-366, 20-482, 20-597,
483 20-608, 20-610, 20-623, 21-1, 21-38, 21-39, 21-43, 21-47, 21-48 [,] or 21-63,
484 subsection (d) of section 21-71, [or] section 21-76a or 21-100, subsection
485 (c) of section 21a-2, subdivision (1) of section 21a-19, section 21a-20 or
486 21a-21, subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 21a-25, section 21a-26
487 or 21a-30, subsection (a) of section 21a-37, section 21a-46, 21a-61, 21a-63,
488 21a-70b or 21a-77, subsection (b) or (c) of section 21a-79, section 21a-85
489 or 21a-154, subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 21a-159, section
490 21a-278b, subsection (c), (d) or (e) of section 21a-279a, section 21a-
491 421eee, 21a-421fff, subsection (a) of section 21a-430, section 22-12b, 22-
492 13, 22-14, 22-15, 22-16, 22-26g, [22-29,] 22-30, 22-34, 22-35, 22-36, 22-38,
493 22-39, 22-39f, 22-49, 22-54, 22-61j or 22-61l, subdivision (1) of subsection
494 (n) of section 22-61l, subsection (f) of section 22-61m, subdivision (1) of
495 subsection (f) of section 22-61m, [subsection (d) of] section 22-84,
496 [section] 22-89, 22-90, 22-96, 22-98, 22-99, 22-100 [,] or 22-111o,
497 subsection (d) of section 22-118l, section 22-167, subsection (c) of section
498 22-277, section 22-278, 22-279, 22-280a, 22-318a, 22-320h, 22-324a [,] or
499 22-326, subsection (b), subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (e) or
500 subsection (g) of section 22-344, [subdivision (2) of] subsection (a) or (b)
501 of section 22-344b, [subsection (d) of] section 22-344c, subsection (d) of
502 section 22-344d, section 22-344f, 22-350a, 22-354, 22-359, 22-366, 22-391,
503 22-413, 22-414, 22-415, 22-415c, 22a-66a or 22a-246, subsection (a) of
504 section 22a-250, section 22a-256g, subsection (e) of section 22a-256h,
505 section 22a-363 or 22a-381d, subsections (c) and (d) of section 22a-381e,
506 section 22a-449, 22a-450, 22a-461, 23-4b, 23-38, 23-45, 23-46 or 23-61b,
507 subsection (a) or subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of section 23-65, section
508 25-37 or 25-40, subsection (a) of section 25-43, section 25-43d, 25-135, 26-
509 18, 26-19, 26-21, 26-31, 26-40, 26-40a, 26-42, 26-43, 26-49, 26-54, 26-55, 26-
510 56, 26-58 or 26-59, subdivision (1) of subsection (d) of section 26-61,
511 section 26-64, subdivision (1) of section 26-76, section 26-79, 26-87, 26-89,

512 26-91, 26-94, 26-97, 26-98, 26-104, 26-105, 26-107, 26-114a, 26-117, 26-128,
513 26-128a, 26-131, 26-132, 26-138, 26-139 or 26-141, subdivision (1) of
514 section 26-186, section 26-207, 26-215, 26-217 or 26-224a, subdivision (1)
515 of section 26-226, section 26-227, 26-230, 26-231, 26-232, 26-244, 26-257a,
516 26-260, 26-276, 26-280, 26-284, 26-285, 26-286, 26-287, 26-288, 26-290, 26-
517 291a, 26-292, 26-294, 27-107, 28-13, 29-6a, 29-16, 29-17, 29-25, 29-143o, 29-
518 143z or 29-156a, subsection (b), (d), (e), [or] (g) or (h) of section 29-161q,
519 section 29-161y or 29-161z, subdivision (1) of section 29-198, section 29-
520 210, 29-243 or 29-277, subsection (c) of section 29-291c, section 29-316 []
521 or 29-318, subsection (b) of section 29-335a, section 29-381, 30-19f, 30-48a
522 [] or 30-86a, subsection (b) of section 30-89, subsection (c) or (d) of
523 section 30-117, section 31-3, 31-10, 31-11, 31-12, 31-13, 31-14, 31-15, 31-
524 16, 31-18, 31-23, 31-24, 31-25, 31-32, 31-36, 31-38, 31-40, 31-44, 31-47 [] or
525 31-48, subsection (b) of section 31-48b, section 31-51, 31-51g, 31-52, 31-
526 52a, 31-53 or 31-54, subsection (a) or (c) of section 31-69, section 31-70,
527 31-74, 31-75, 31-76, 31-76a, 31-89b or 31-134, subsection (i) of section 31-
528 273, section 31-288, 31-348, 33-624, 33-1017, 34-13d or 34-412,
529 subdivision (1) of section 35-20, subsection (a) of section 36a-57,
530 subsection (b) of section 36a-665, section 36a-699, 36a-739, 36a-787, 38a-
531 2 or 38a-140, subsection (a) or (b) of section 38a-278, section 38a-479qq,
532 38a-479rr, 38a-506, 38a-548, 38a-626, 38a-680, 38a-713, 38a-733, 38a-764,
533 38a-786, 38a-828, 38a-829, 38a-885, 42-133hh, 42-230, 42-470 or 42-480,
534 subsection (a) or (c) of section 43-16q, section 45a-283, 45a-450, 45a-634
535 or 45a-658, subdivision (13) or (14) of section 46a-54, section 46a-59, 46a-
536 81b, 46b-22, 46b-24, 46b-34, 46b-38d, 47-34a, 47-47 or 47-53, subsection
537 (i) of section 47a-21, subdivision (1) of subsection (k) of section 47a-21,
538 section 49-2a, 49-8a, 49-16, 52-143 or 52-289, subsection (j) of section 52-
539 362, section 53-133, 53-199, 53-212a, 53-249a, 53-252, 53-264, 53-280, 53-
540 290a, 53-302a, 53-303e, 53-311a, 53-314, 53-321, 53-322, 53-323 [] or 53-
541 331, [or] subsection (b) of section 53-343a, section 53-344, subsection (b)
542 or (c) of section 53-344b, [or] subsection (b) of section 53-345a, section
543 53-377, 53-422 or 53-450 or subsection (i) of section 54-36a, or (2) a
544 violation under the provisions of chapter 268, or (3) a violation of any
545 regulation adopted in accordance with the provisions of section 12-484,
546 12-487 or 13b-410, or (4) a violation of any ordinance, regulation or

547 bylaw of any town, city or borough, except violations of building codes
548 and the health code, for which the penalty exceeds ninety dollars but
549 does not exceed two hundred fifty dollars, unless such town, city or
550 borough has established a payment and hearing procedure for such
551 violation pursuant to section 7-152c, shall follow the procedures set
552 forth in this section.

553 Sec. 19. Subsection (a) of section 51-217 of the 2022 supplement to the
554 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
555 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

556 (a) All jurors shall be electors, individuals lawfully admitted for
557 permanent residence, as defined in 8 USC 1101(a)(20), as amended from
558 time to time, or citizens of the United States, who are residents of this
559 state having a permanent place of abode in this state and appear on the
560 list compiled by the Jury Administrator under subsection (b) of section
561 51-222a, who have reached the age of eighteen. A person shall be
562 disqualified to serve as a juror if such person: (1) Is found by a judge of
563 the Superior Court to exhibit any quality which will impair the capacity
564 of such person to serve as a juror, except that no person shall be
565 disqualified because the person is deaf or hard of hearing; (2) has been
566 convicted of a felony within the past three years or is a defendant in a
567 pending felony case or is in the custody of the Commissioner of
568 Correction; (3) is not able to speak and understand the English language;
569 (4) is the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State,
570 Treasurer, Comptroller or Attorney General; (5) is a judge of the Probate
571 Court, Superior Court, Appellate Court or Supreme Court, is a state
572 referee, is a family support magistrate or is a federal court judge; (6) is a
573 member of the General Assembly, provided such disqualification shall
574 apply only while the General Assembly is in session; (7) is a registrar of
575 voters or deputy registrar of voters of a municipality, provided such
576 disqualification shall apply only during the period from twenty-one
577 days before the date of a federal, state or municipal election, primary or
578 referendum to twenty-one days after the date of such election, primary
579 or referendum, inclusive; (8) is seventy-five years of age or older and
580 chooses not to perform juror service; (9) is incapable, by reason of a

581 physical or mental disability, of rendering satisfactory juror service; or
582 (10) for the jury year commencing on September 1, 2017, and each jury
583 year thereafter, has served in the United States District Court for the
584 District of Connecticut as (A) a federal juror on a matter that has been
585 tried to a jury during the last three preceding jury years, or (B) a federal
586 grand juror during the last three preceding jury years. Any person
587 claiming a disqualification under subdivision (9) of this subsection shall
588 submit to the Jury Administrator a letter from a licensed health care
589 provider stating the health care provider's opinion that such disability
590 prevents the person from rendering satisfactory juror service. In
591 reaching such opinion, the health care provider shall apply the
592 following guideline: A person shall be capable of rendering satisfactory
593 juror service if such person is able to perform a sedentary job requiring
594 close attention for six hours per day, with short work breaks in the
595 morning and afternoon sessions, for at least three consecutive business
596 days. Any person claiming a disqualification under subdivision (10) of
597 this subsection shall supply proof of federal jury service satisfactory to
598 the Jury Administrator.

599 Sec. 20. Section 51-220 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
600 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
601 *passage*):

602 [The number of jurors to be chosen from each town shall be equal to
603 a percentage of the town's population rounded off to the nearest whole
604 number, such percentage to be determined by the Jury Administrator.
605 Such population figures shall derive from the last published census of
606 the United States government.]

607 (a) Prior to January 1, 2024, the number of jurors to be chosen from
608 each town shall be equal to a percentage of the town's population
609 rounded off to the nearest whole number, such percentage to be
610 determined by the Jury Administrator in accordance with the provisions
611 of this section and section 51-220a. The number of jurors chosen from
612 each town shall reflect the proportional representation of the population
613 of each town within the judicial district. The Jury Administrator shall

614 calculate such percentage by determining each town's proportional
615 share of the population of the judicial district and dividing that
616 proportional share by the town's yield ratio. A town's yield ratio shall
617 be calculated by dividing the number of jurors from such town who,
618 when summoned during the 2019 court year, complied with the
619 summons to appear for jury service, by the product that results when
620 the town's proportional share of the population of the judicial district is
621 multiplied by the total number of jurors summoned in the judicial
622 district in the 2019 court year. As used in this subsection and subsection
623 (b) of this section, "court year" means a one-year period beginning on
624 September first and ending on August thirty-first of the following year.

625 (b) On and after January 1, 2024, the number of jurors to be chosen
626 from each town shall be equal to a percentage of the town's population
627 rounded off to the nearest whole number, such percentage to be
628 determined by the Jury Administrator in accordance with the provisions
629 of this section and section 51-220a. The number of jurors chosen from
630 each town shall reflect the proportional representation of the population
631 of each town within the judicial district. The Jury Administrator shall
632 calculate such percentage by determining each town's proportional
633 share of the population of the judicial district and dividing that
634 proportional share by the town's yield ratio. A town's yield ratio shall
635 be calculated by dividing the number of jurors from such town who,
636 when summoned during the previous court year, complied with the
637 summons to appear for jury service, by the product that results when
638 the town's proportional share of the population of the judicial district is
639 multiplied by the total number of jurors summoned in the judicial
640 district in the previous court year.

641 (c) The Jury Administrator shall derive population figures from the
642 most recent decennial census.

643 Sec. 21. Section 51-232 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes,
644 as amended by section 4 of public act 21-170, is repealed and the
645 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2022*):

646 (a) The Jury Administrator shall send to each juror drawn, by first
647 class mail, a notice stating the place where and the time when he or she
648 is to appear and such notice shall constitute a sufficient summons unless
649 a judge of said court directs that jurors be summoned in some other
650 manner.

651 (b) Such summons or notice shall also state the fact that a juror has a
652 right to one postponement of the juror's term of juror service for not
653 more than ten months and may contain any other information and
654 instructions deemed appropriate by the Jury Administrator. If the date
655 to which the juror has postponed jury service is improper, unavailable
656 or inconvenient for the court, the Jury Administrator shall assign a date
657 of service which, if possible, is reasonably close to the postponement
658 date selected by the juror. Such notice or summons shall be made
659 available to any party or to the attorney for such party in an action to be
660 tried to a jury. The Jury Administrator may grant additional
661 postponements within or beyond said ten months but not beyond one
662 year from the original summons date.

663 (c) The Jury Administrator shall send to a prospective juror a juror
664 confirmation form and a confidential juror questionnaire. Such
665 questionnaire shall include questions eliciting the juror's name, age, race
666 and ethnicity, occupation, education and information usually raised in
667 voir dire examination. The questionnaire shall inform the prospective
668 juror that information concerning race and ethnicity is required solely
669 to enforce nondiscrimination in jury selection, that the furnishing of
670 such information is not a prerequisite to being qualified for jury service
671 and that such information need not be furnished if the prospective juror
672 finds it objectionable to do so. Such juror confirmation form and
673 confidential juror questionnaire shall be signed by the prospective juror
674 under penalty of false statement. Copies of the completed
675 questionnaires shall be provided to the judge and counsel for use during
676 voir dire or in preparation therefor. Counsel shall be required to return
677 such copies to the clerk of the court upon completion of the voir dire.
678 Except for disclosure made during voir dire or unless the court orders
679 otherwise, information inserted by jurors shall be held in confidence by

680 the court, the parties, counsel and their authorized agents. Such
681 completed questionnaires shall not constitute a public record.

682 (d) The number of jurors in a panel may be reduced when, in the
683 opinion of the court, such number of jurors is in excess of reasonable
684 requirements. Such reduction by the clerk shall be accomplished by lot
685 to the extent authorized by the court and the jurors released shall be
686 subject to recall for jury duty only if and when required.

687 (e) In each judicial district, the Chief Court Administrator shall
688 designate one or more courthouses to be the courthouse to which jurors
689 originally shall be summoned. The court may assign any jurors of a jury
690 pool to attend any courtroom within the judicial district.

691 [(f) On and after July 1, 2022, and until June 30, 2023, for each jury
692 summons the Jury Administrator finds to be undeliverable, the Jury
693 Administrator shall cause an additional randomly generated jury
694 summons to be sent to a juror having a zip code that is the same as to
695 which the undeliverable summons was sent.]

696 Sec. 22. Section 52-259b of the general statutes is repealed and the
697 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

698 (a) In any civil or criminal matter, if the court finds that a party is
699 indigent and unable to pay a fee or fees payable to the court or to pay
700 the cost of service of process, the court shall waive such fee or fees and
701 the cost of service of process shall be paid by the state.

702 (b) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a person is indigent
703 and unable to pay a fee or fees or the cost of service of process if (1) such
704 person receives public assistance, or (2) such person's income after taxes,
705 mandatory wage deductions and child care expenses is one hundred
706 twenty-five per cent or less of the federal poverty level. For purposes of
707 this subsection, "public assistance" includes, but is not limited to, state-
708 administered general assistance, temporary family assistance, aid to the
709 aged, blind and disabled, supplemental nutrition assistance and
710 Supplemental Security Income.

711 (c) Nothing in this section shall preclude the court from (1) finding
712 that a person whose income does not meet the criteria of subsection (b)
713 of this section is indigent and unable to pay a fee or fees or the cost of
714 service of process, or (2) denying an application for the waiver of the
715 payment of a fee or fees or the cost of service of process when the court
716 finds that (A) the applicant has repeatedly filed actions with respect to
717 the same or similar matters, (B) such filings establish an extended
718 pattern of frivolous filings that have been without merit, (C) the
719 application sought is in connection with an action before the court that
720 is consistent with the applicant's previous pattern of frivolous filings,
721 and (D) the granting of such application would constitute a flagrant
722 misuse of Judicial Branch resources. If an application for the waiver of
723 the payment of a fee or fees or the cost of service of process is denied,
724 the court clerk shall, upon the request of the applicant, schedule a
725 hearing on the application. Nothing in this section shall affect the
726 inherent authority of the court to manage its docket.

727 (d) Any person aggrieved by a decision, after hearing, denying an
728 application for the waiver of the payment of a fee for the cost of
729 commencing a civil action or habeas action in the Superior Court or the
730 cost of service of process for commencing such an action in the Superior
731 Court may file a petition to the Appellate Court for review of such order.
732 There shall be no fee required for the filing of such a petition.

733 Sec. 23. Subdivision (2) of subsection (c) of section 52-367b of the 2022
734 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
735 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

736 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this
737 subsection, the financial institution shall leave in the judgment debtor's
738 account (A) the full amount of electronic direct deposits that are readily
739 identifiable as exempt federal veterans' benefits, Social Security benefits,
740 including, but not limited to, retirement, survivors' and disability
741 benefits, supplemental security income benefits, exempt benefits paid
742 by the federal Railroad Retirement Board or the federal Office of
743 Personnel Management, unemployment compensation benefits exempt

744 under section 52-352b, and child support payments processed and
745 received pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, and (B) the
746 amount of electronic direct deposits, not to exceed one thousand dollars,
747 that are readily identifiable as wages, provided such deposits were
748 made to the judgment debtor's account during the look-back period of
749 two months preceding the date that the execution was served on the
750 financial institution, or, with regard to federal benefits, such greater
751 period as required by federal law. If no such deposits have been made
752 to the judgment debtor's account during the look-back period, or if such
753 readily identifiable funds are less than one thousand dollars, the
754 financial institution shall leave in the judgment debtor's account as
755 exempt pursuant to [subsection (r)] subdivision (18) of section 52-352b
756 the lesser of the account balance or one thousand dollars in the
757 aggregate. To the extent that such funds are left in the judgment debtor's
758 account as exempt pursuant to [subsection (r)] subdivision (18) of
759 section 52-352b, the provisions of said subsection shall not be the basis
760 for a claim of exemption pursuant to this subsection in response to a
761 levy of execution.

762 Sec. 24. Subsection (b) of section 53-206i of the general statutes is
763 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
764 *1, 2022*):

765 (b) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
766 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably
767 not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a
768 violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution
769 under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, the court may
770 order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order suspension
771 of prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged that he or
772 she understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution.
773 Any person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the
774 tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such violation and to
775 a waiver of his or her right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in
776 court and shall be released to the [custody] supervision of the Court
777 Support Services Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and

778 under such conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to
779 accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall
780 terminate the suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought
781 to trial. If such person satisfactorily completes such person's period of
782 probation, he or she may apply for dismissal of the charges against such
783 person and the court, on finding such satisfactory completion, shall
784 dismiss such charges. If the person does not apply for dismissal of the
785 charges against such person after satisfactorily completing such
786 person's period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report
787 submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person
788 satisfactorily completed such person's period of probation, may on its
789 own motion make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss
790 such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased
791 pursuant to section 54-142a, as amended by this act. An order of the
792 court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person who has
793 completed such person's period of probation or terminating the
794 participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment
795 for purposes of appeal.

796 Sec. 25. Subsection (g) of section 53-206j of the general statutes is
797 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
798 *1, 2022*):

799 (g) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
800 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably
801 not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a
802 violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution
803 under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, the court may
804 order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order suspension
805 of prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged that he or
806 she understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution.
807 Any person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the
808 tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such violation and to
809 a waiver of his or her right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in
810 court and shall be released to the [custody] supervision of the Court
811 Support Services Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and

812 under such conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to
813 accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall
814 terminate the suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought
815 to trial. If such person satisfactorily completes such person's period of
816 probation, he or she may apply for dismissal of the charges against such
817 person and the court, on finding such satisfactory completion, shall
818 dismiss such charges. If the person does not apply for dismissal of the
819 charges against such person after satisfactorily completing such
820 person's period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report
821 submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person
822 satisfactorily completed such person's period of probation, may on its
823 own motion make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss
824 such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased
825 pursuant to section 54-142a, as amended by this act. An order of the
826 court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person who has
827 completed such person's period of probation or terminating the
828 participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment
829 for purposes of appeal.

830 Sec. 26. Subsection (b) of section 53a-39c of the 2022 supplement to
831 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
832 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2022*):

833 (b) Any person who enters such program shall pay to the court a
834 participation fee of two hundred five dollars, except that no person may
835 be excluded from such program for inability to pay such fee, provided
836 [(1) such person files] such person: (1) Files with the court an affidavit
837 of indigency or inability to pay, [such indigency is confirmed] assisted
838 by the Court Support Services Division to the extent requested by such
839 person, and the court enters a finding [thereof] of inability to pay, or (2)
840 [the person] has been determined indigent and eligible for
841 representation by a public defender who has been appointed on behalf
842 of such person pursuant to section 51-296. The court shall not require a
843 person to perform community service in lieu of payment of such fee, if
844 such fee is waived. All program fees collected under this subsection
845 shall be deposited into the alternative incarceration program account.

846 Sec. 27. Section 54-56e of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
847 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
848 *1, 2022*):

849 (a) There shall be a pretrial program for accelerated rehabilitation of
850 persons accused of a crime or crimes or a motor vehicle violation or
851 violations for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment may be
852 imposed, which crimes or violations are not of a serious nature. Upon
853 application by any such person for participation in the program, the
854 court shall, but only as to the public, order the court file sealed.

855 (b) The court may, in its discretion, invoke such program on motion
856 of the defendant or on motion of a state's attorney or prosecuting
857 attorney with respect to a defendant (1) who, the court believes, will
858 probably not offend in the future, (2) who has no previous record of
859 conviction of a crime or of a violation of section 14-196, subsection (c) of
860 section 14-215, section 14-222a, subsection (a) or subdivision (1) of
861 subsection (b) of section 14-224, section 14-227a or 14-227m or
862 subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n, and (3) who
863 states under oath, in open court or before any person designated by the
864 clerk and duly authorized to administer oaths, under the penalties of
865 perjury, (A) that the defendant has never had such program invoked on
866 the defendant's behalf or that the defendant was charged with a
867 misdemeanor or a motor vehicle violation for which a term of
868 imprisonment of one year or less may be imposed and ten or more years
869 have passed since the date that any charge or charges for which the
870 program was invoked on the defendant's behalf were dismissed by the
871 court, or (B) with respect to a defendant who is a veteran, that the
872 defendant has not had such program invoked in the defendant's behalf
873 more than once previously, provided the defendant shall agree thereto
874 and provided notice has been given by the defendant, on a form
875 prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, to the victim
876 or victims of such crime or motor vehicle violation, if any, by registered
877 or certified mail and such victim or victims have an opportunity to be
878 heard thereon. Any defendant who makes application for participation
879 in such program shall pay to the court an application fee of thirty-five

880 dollars, except as provided in subsection (g) of this section. No
881 defendant shall be allowed to participate in the pretrial program for
882 accelerated rehabilitation more than two times. For the purposes of this
883 section, "veteran" has the same meaning as provided in section 27-103.

884 (c) This section shall not be applicable: (1) To any person charged
885 with (A) a class A felony, (B) a class B felony, except a violation of
886 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122 that does
887 not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force
888 against another person, or a violation of subdivision (4) of subsection (a)
889 of section 53a-122 that does not involve the use, attempted use or
890 threatened use of physical force against another person and does not
891 involve a violation by a person who is a public official, as defined in
892 section 1-110, or a state or municipal employee, as defined in section 1-
893 110, or (C) a violation of section 53a-70b of the general statutes, revision
894 of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, or section 14-227a or 14-227m,
895 subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n, subdivision (2)
896 of subsection (a) of section 53-21 or section 53a-56b, 53a-60d, 53a-70, 53a-
897 70a, 53a-71, except as provided in subdivision (5) of this subsection, 53a-
898 72a, 53a-72b, 53a-90a, 53a-196e or 53a-196f, (2) to any person charged
899 with a crime or motor vehicle violation who, as a result of the
900 commission of such crime or motor vehicle violation, causes the death
901 of another person, (3) to any person accused of a family violence crime
902 as defined in section 46b-38a who (A) is eligible for the pretrial family
903 violence education program established under section 46b-38c, or (B)
904 has previously had the pretrial family violence education program
905 invoked in such person's behalf, (4) to any person charged with a
906 violation of section 21a-267, 21a-279 or 21a-279a, who (A) is eligible for
907 the pretrial drug education and community service program established
908 under section 54-56i or the pretrial drug intervention and community
909 service program established under section 54-56q, as amended by this
910 act, or (B) has previously had (i) the pretrial drug education program,
911 (ii) the pretrial drug education and community service program
912 established under the provisions of section 54-56i, or (iii) the pretrial
913 drug intervention and community service program established under

914 section 54-56q, as amended by this act, invoked on such person's behalf,
915 (5) unless good cause is shown, to (A) any person charged with a class
916 C felony, or (B) any person charged with committing a violation of
917 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-71 while such person was
918 less than four years older than the other person, (6) to any person
919 charged with a violation of section 9-359 or 9-359a, (7) to any person
920 charged with a motor vehicle violation (A) while operating a
921 commercial motor vehicle, as defined in section 14-1, or (B) who holds a
922 commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit at
923 the time of the violation, (8) to any person charged with a violation of
924 subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of section 53a-60, or (9) to a health care
925 provider or vendor participating in the state's Medicaid program
926 charged with a violation of section 53a-122 or subdivision (4) of
927 subsection (a) of section 53a-123.

928 (d) Except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, any defendant
929 who enters such program shall pay to the court a participation fee of one
930 hundred dollars. Any defendant who enters such program shall agree
931 to the tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such crime and
932 to a waiver of the right to a speedy trial. Any such defendant shall
933 appear in court and shall, under such conditions as the court shall order,
934 be released to the [custody] supervision of the Court Support Services
935 Division, except that, if a criminal docket for drug-dependent persons
936 has been established pursuant to section 51-181b in the judicial district,
937 such defendant may be transferred, under such conditions as the court
938 shall order, to the court handling such docket for supervision by such
939 court. If the defendant refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates
940 such conditions, the defendant's case shall be brought to trial. The
941 period of such probation or supervision, or both, shall not exceed two
942 years. If the defendant has reached the age of sixteen years but has not
943 reached the age of eighteen years, the court may order that as a
944 condition of such probation the defendant be referred for services to a
945 youth service bureau established pursuant to section 10-19m, provided
946 the court finds, through an assessment by a youth service bureau or its
947 designee, that the defendant is in need of and likely to benefit from such

948 services. When determining any conditions of probation to order for a
949 person entering such program who was charged with a misdemeanor
950 that did not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical
951 force against another person or a motor vehicle violation, the court shall
952 consider ordering the person to perform community service in the
953 community in which the offense or violation occurred. If the court
954 determines that community service is appropriate, such community
955 service may be implemented by a community court established in
956 accordance with section 51-181c if the offense or violation occurred
957 within the jurisdiction of a community court established by said section.
958 If the defendant is charged with a violation of section 46a-58, 53-37a,
959 53a-181j, 53a-181k or 53a-181l, the court may order that as a condition of
960 such probation the defendant participate in a hate crimes diversion
961 program as provided in subsection (e) of this section. If a defendant is
962 charged with a violation of section 53-247, the court may order that as a
963 condition of such probation the defendant undergo psychiatric or
964 psychological counseling or participate in an animal cruelty prevention
965 and education program provided such a program exists and is available
966 to the defendant.

967 (e) If the court orders the defendant to participate in a hate crimes
968 diversion program as a condition of probation, the defendant shall pay
969 to the court a participation fee of four hundred twenty-five dollars,
970 except as provided in subsection (g) of this section. The Judicial
971 Department shall contract with service providers, develop standards
972 and oversee appropriate hate crimes diversion programs to meet the
973 requirements of this section. Any defendant whose employment or
974 residence makes it unreasonable to attend a hate crimes diversion
975 program in this state may attend a program in another state which has
976 standards substantially similar to, or higher than, those of this state,
977 subject to the approval of the court and payment of the application and
978 program fees as provided in this section. The hate crimes diversion
979 program shall consist of an educational program and supervised
980 community service.

981 (f) If a defendant released to the [custody] supervision of the Court

982 Support Services Division satisfactorily completes such defendant's
983 period of probation, such defendant may apply for dismissal of the
984 charges against such defendant and the court, on finding such
985 satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such charges. If the defendant
986 does not apply for dismissal of the charges against such defendant after
987 satisfactorily completing such defendant's period of probation, the
988 court, upon receipt of a report submitted by the Court Support Services
989 Division that the defendant satisfactorily completed such defendant's
990 period of probation, may on its own motion make a finding of such
991 satisfactory completion and dismiss such charges. If a defendant
992 transferred to the court handling the criminal docket for drug-
993 dependent persons satisfactorily completes such defendant's period of
994 supervision, the court shall release the defendant to the [custody]
995 supervision of the Court Support Services Division under such
996 conditions as the court shall order or shall dismiss such charges. Upon
997 dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased pursuant to section
998 54-142a, as amended by this act. An order of the court denying a motion
999 to dismiss the charges against a defendant who has completed such
1000 defendant's period of probation or supervision or terminating the
1001 participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment
1002 for purposes of appeal.

1003 (g) The court shall waive any application or participation fee under
1004 this section for any person who (1) files with the court an affidavit of
1005 indigency or inability to pay, [has such indigency confirmed] assisted
1006 by the Court Support Services Division, to the extent requested by such
1007 person, and the court enters a finding [thereof] of inability to pay, or (2)
1008 has been determined indigent and eligible for representation by a public
1009 defender who has been appointed on behalf of such person pursuant to
1010 section 51-296. The court shall not require a person to perform
1011 community service in lieu of payment of such fee, if such fee is waived.

1012 Sec. 28. Subsection (a) of section 54-63b of the general statutes is
1013 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1014 *passage*):

1015 (a) The duties of the Court Support Services Division shall include:
1016 (1) To promptly interview, prior to arraignment, any person referred by
1017 the police pursuant to section 54-63c or by a judge. Such interview shall
1018 include, but not be limited to, information concerning the accused
1019 person, his or her family, community ties, prior criminal record and
1020 physical and mental condition. Any interview [of a person held at a
1021 police station] may be conducted by [video conference] remote
1022 technology; (2) to seek independent verification of information obtained
1023 during the interview, if practicable; (3) to determine, as provided in
1024 section 54-63d, as amended by this act, or to make recommendations on
1025 request of any judge, concerning the terms and conditions of the release
1026 of arrested persons from custody pending final disposition of their
1027 cases; (4) to prepare a written report on all persons interviewed and,
1028 upon request and pursuant to the procedures established under
1029 subsection (f) of section 54-63d, as amended by this act, provide copies
1030 of the report to the court, defense counsel and state's attorney. Such
1031 report shall contain the information obtained during the interview and
1032 verification process, the person's prior criminal record, where possible,
1033 and the determination or recommendation of the commissioner
1034 pursuant to section 54-63d, as amended by this act, concerning the terms
1035 and conditions of the release of the persons so interviewed; (5) to give
1036 prior notice of each required court appearance to each person released
1037 following an interview by a bail commissioner or an intake, assessment
1038 and referral specialist employed by the Judicial Branch; (6) to supervise
1039 pursuant to the direction of the court those persons released on
1040 nonfinancial conditions; (7) to inform the court and the state's attorney
1041 of any failure to comply with terms and conditions of release, including
1042 the arrest of persons released under its supervision; (8) to monitor,
1043 evaluate and provide information concerning terms and conditions of
1044 release and the release criteria established under subsection (b) of this
1045 section, to prepare periodic reports on its activities, and to provide such
1046 other information as is needed to assist in the improvement of the
1047 pretrial release process; and (9) to perform such other functions as the
1048 Chief Court Administrator may, from time to time, assign.

1049 Sec. 29. Subsection (f) of section 54-63d of the 2022 supplement to the
1050 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1051 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1052 (f) The Court Support Services Division shall establish written
1053 procedures for the release of information contained in reports and files
1054 of the Court Support Services Division, such procedures to be approved
1055 by the [executive committee of the judges of the Superior Court] Chief
1056 Court Administrator, or the Chief Court Administrator's designee. Such
1057 procedures shall allow access to (1) nonidentifying information by
1058 qualified persons for purposes of research related to the administration
1059 of criminal justice; (2) all information provided to the Court Support
1060 Services Division by probation officers for the purposes of compiling
1061 presentence reports; and (3) all information provided to the Court
1062 Support Services Division concerning any person convicted of a crime
1063 and held in custody by the Department of Correction.

1064 Sec. 30. Subsection (b) of section 54-76l of the 2022 supplement to the
1065 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1066 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2022*):

1067 (b) The records of any such youth, or any part thereof, may be
1068 disclosed to and between individuals and agencies, and employees of
1069 such agencies, providing services directly to the youth, including law
1070 enforcement officials, state and federal prosecutorial officials, school
1071 officials in accordance with section 10-233h, court officials, the Division
1072 of Criminal Justice, the Court Support Services Division and a victim
1073 advocate under section 54-220 for a victim of a crime committed by the
1074 youth. Such records shall also be available to the attorney representing
1075 the youth, in any proceedings in which such records are relevant, to the
1076 parents or guardian of such youth, until such time as the youth reaches
1077 the age of majority or is emancipated, and to the youth upon his or her
1078 emancipation or attainment of the age of majority, provided proof of the
1079 identity of such youth is submitted in accordance with guidelines
1080 prescribed by the Chief Court Administrator. Such records shall also be
1081 available to members and employees of the Board of Pardons and

1082 Paroles and employees of the Department of Correction who, in the
1083 performance of their duties, require access to such records, provided the
1084 subject of the record has been adjudged a youthful offender and
1085 sentenced to a term of imprisonment or been convicted of a crime in the
1086 regular criminal docket of the Superior Court, and such records are
1087 relevant to the performance of a risk and needs assessment of such
1088 person while such person is incarcerated, the determination of such
1089 person's suitability for release from incarceration or for a pardon, or the
1090 determination of the supervision and treatment needs of such person
1091 while on parole or other supervised release. Such records shall also be
1092 available to law enforcement officials and prosecutorial officials
1093 conducting legitimate criminal investigations or seeking an order to
1094 detain pursuant to section 46b-133, as amended by this act. Such records
1095 shall also be available to members and employees of the Judicial Review
1096 Council who, in the performance of their duties, require access to such
1097 records. Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be
1098 further disclosed.

1099 Sec. 31. Subsection (e) of section 54-102g of the general statutes is
1100 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1101 *passage*):

1102 (e) Any person who has been convicted of a criminal offense against
1103 a victim who is a minor, a nonviolent sexual offense or a sexually violent
1104 offense, as those terms are defined in section 54-250, or a felony, and is
1105 serving a period of probation or parole, and who has not submitted to
1106 the taking of a blood or other biological sample pursuant to subsection
1107 (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section, shall, prior to discharge from the
1108 [custody] supervision of the Court Support Services Division or the
1109 custody of the Department of Correction and at such time as said
1110 division or department may specify, submit to the taking of a blood or
1111 other biological sample of sufficient quality for DNA (deoxyribonucleic
1112 acid) analysis to determine identification characteristics specific to the
1113 person.

1114 Sec. 32. Subsection (a) of section 54-108f of the 2022 supplement to the

1115 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1116 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1117 (a) The Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch may
1118 issue a certificate of rehabilitation to an eligible offender who is under
1119 the supervision of the division while on probation or other supervised
1120 release at the time of such person's application for such certificate, or
1121 may issue a new certificate of rehabilitation to enlarge the relief
1122 previously granted under such certificate of rehabilitation or revoke any
1123 such certificate of rehabilitation in accordance with the provisions of
1124 section 54-130e, as amended by this act, that are applicable to certificates
1125 of rehabilitation. If the division issues, enlarges the relief previously
1126 granted under a certificate of rehabilitation or revokes a certificate of
1127 rehabilitation under this section, the division shall immediately file
1128 written notice of such action with the Board of Pardons and Paroles. The
1129 division may develop policies and procedures to meet the provisions of
1130 this section and section 54-130e, as amended by this act. Nothing in
1131 section 54-130e, as amended by this act, shall require the division to
1132 continue monitoring the criminal activity of any person to whom the
1133 division has issued a certificate of rehabilitation but who is no longer
1134 under the supervision of the division.

1135 Sec. 33. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 54-130e of the 2022
1136 supplement to the general statutes are repealed and the following is
1137 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1138 (a) For the purposes of this section and sections 31-51i, 46a-80, 54-
1139 108f, as amended by this act, 54-130a and 54-301:

1140 (1) "Barrier" means a denial of employment or a license based on an
1141 eligible offender's conviction of a crime without due consideration of
1142 whether the nature of the crime bears a direct relationship to such
1143 employment or license;

1144 (2) "Direct relationship" means that the nature of criminal conduct for
1145 which a person was convicted has a direct bearing on the person's fitness
1146 or ability to perform one or more of the duties or responsibilities

1147 necessarily related to the applicable employment or license;

1148 (3) "Certificate of rehabilitation" means a form of relief from barriers
1149 or forfeitures to employment or the issuance of licenses, other than a
1150 provisional pardon, that is granted to an eligible offender by (A) the
1151 Board of Pardons and Paroles pursuant to this section, or (B) the Court
1152 Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch pursuant to section 54-
1153 108f, as amended by this act;

1154 (4) "Eligible offender" means a person who has been convicted of a
1155 crime or crimes in this state or another jurisdiction and who is a resident
1156 of this state and (A) is applying for a provisional pardon or is under the
1157 jurisdiction of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, or (B) with respect to a
1158 certificate of rehabilitation under section 54-108f, as amended by this
1159 act, is under the supervision of the Court Support Services Division of
1160 the Judicial Branch at the time of such person's application;

1161 (5) "Employment" means any remunerative work, occupation or
1162 vocation or any form of vocational training, but does not include
1163 employment with a law enforcement agency;

1164 (6) "Forfeiture" means a disqualification or ineligibility for
1165 employment or a license by reason of law based on an eligible offender's
1166 conviction of a crime;

1167 (7) "License" means any license, permit, certificate or registration that
1168 is required to be issued by the state or any of its agencies to pursue,
1169 practice or engage in an occupation, trade, vocation, profession or
1170 business; and

1171 (8) "Provisional pardon" means a form of relief from barriers or
1172 forfeitures to employment or the issuance of licenses granted to an
1173 eligible offender by the Board of Pardons and Paroles pursuant to
1174 subsections (b) to (i), inclusive, of this section.

1175 (b) The Board of Pardons and Paroles may issue a provisional pardon
1176 or a certificate of rehabilitation to relieve an eligible offender of barriers

1177 or forfeitures by reason of such person's conviction of the crime or
1178 crimes specified in such provisional pardon or certificate of
1179 rehabilitation. Such provisional pardon or certificate of rehabilitation
1180 may be limited to one or more enumerated barriers or forfeitures or may
1181 relieve the eligible offender of all barriers and forfeitures. Such
1182 certificate of rehabilitation shall be labeled by the board as a "Certificate
1183 of Employability" or a "Certificate of Suitability for Licensure", or both,
1184 as deemed appropriate by the board. No provisional pardon or
1185 certificate of rehabilitation shall apply or be construed to apply to the
1186 right of such person to retain or be eligible for public office.

1187 Sec. 34. Subsection (e) of section 54-142a of the 2022 supplement to
1188 the general statutes, as amended by section 3 of public act 21-32 and
1189 section 10 of public act 21-33, is repealed and the following is substituted
1190 in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2023*):

1191 (e) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) and subdivision (3) of
1192 this subsection, whenever any person has been convicted in any court
1193 of this state of a classified or unclassified misdemeanor offense, or a
1194 class D or E felony or an unclassified felony offense carrying a term of
1195 imprisonment of not more than five years, any police or court record
1196 and record of the state's or prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting
1197 grand juror pertaining to such conviction, or any record pertaining to
1198 court obligations arising from such conviction held by the Board of
1199 Pardons and Paroles shall be erased as follows: (A) For any classified or
1200 unclassified misdemeanor offense, such records shall be erased seven
1201 years from the date on which the court entered the convicted person's
1202 most recent judgment of conviction (i) by operation of law, if such
1203 offense occurred on or after January 1, 2000, or (ii) upon the filing of a
1204 petition on a form prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court
1205 Administrator, if such offense occurred prior to January 1, 2000; and (B)
1206 for any class D or E felony or an unclassified felony offense carrying a
1207 term of imprisonment of not more than five years, such records shall be
1208 erased ten years from the date on which the court entered the convicted
1209 person's most recent judgment of conviction (i) by operation of law, if
1210 such offense occurred on or after January 1, 2000, or (ii) upon the filing

1211 of a petition on a form prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court
1212 Administrator, if such offense occurred prior to January 1, 2000.

1213 (2) Convictions for the following offenses shall not be eligible for
1214 erasure pursuant to this subsection:

1215 (A) Any conviction designated as a family violence crime, as defined
1216 in section 46b-38a;

1217 (B) Any conviction for an offense that is a nonviolent sexual offense
1218 or a sexually violent offense, each as defined in section 54-250;

1219 (C) Any conviction for a class D felony offense that is a violation of
1220 section 53a-60a, 53a-60b, 53a-60c, 53a-64bb, 53a-72a, 53a-90a, 53a-103a,
1221 53a-181c, 53a-191, 53a-196, 53a-196f, 53a-211, 53a-216, 53a-217a, 53a-322,
1222 54-251, 54-252, 54-253 or 54-254 or subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of
1223 section 53a-189a; or

1224 (D) Any conviction for a class A misdemeanor offense that is a
1225 violation of section 53a-61a, 53a-64cc or 53a-323. [; or]

1226 [(E) Any conviction for an offense for which the defendant has not
1227 served or completed serving the sentence imposed for such offense,
1228 including any period of incarceration, special parole, parole or
1229 probation, unless and until the applicable time period prescribed in
1230 subdivision (1) of this subsection has elapsed and the defendant has
1231 completed serving such sentence.]

1232 (3) The provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall not apply
1233 to any conviction for any offense until the defendant has completed
1234 serving the sentence imposed for any offense or offenses for which the
1235 defendant has been convicted.

1236 [(3)] (4) If a person has been convicted of a violation of subsection (c)
1237 of section 21a-279 prior to October 1, 2015, such conviction shall not be
1238 considered as a most recent offense when evaluating whether a
1239 sufficient period of time has elapsed for an offense to qualify for erasure
1240 pursuant to this subsection.

1241 [(4)] (5) Nothing in this subsection shall limit any other procedure for
1242 erasure of criminal history record information, as defined in section 54-
1243 142g, or prohibit a person from participating in any such procedure,
1244 even if such person's criminal history record information has been
1245 erased pursuant to this section.

1246 [(5)] (6) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the
1247 Department of Motor Vehicles to erase criminal history record
1248 information on an operator's driving record. When applicable, the
1249 Department of Motor Vehicles shall make such criminal history record
1250 information available through the Commercial Driver's License
1251 Information System.

1252 Sec. 35. Section 54-142c of the general statutes is repealed and the
1253 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2023*):

1254 (a) The clerk of the court or any person charged with retention and
1255 control of erased records by the Chief Court Administrator or any
1256 criminal justice agency having information contained in such erased
1257 records shall not disclose to anyone the existence of such erased records
1258 or information pertaining to any charge erased under any provision of
1259 this part, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

1260 (b) Notwithstanding any [other provisions] provision of this chapter,
1261 [within two years from the date of disposition of any case] not later than
1262 two years from the date on which the records of any case are erased, the
1263 clerk of the court or any person charged with retention and control of
1264 erased records by the Chief Court Administrator or any criminal justice
1265 agency having information contained in such erased records may
1266 disclose to the victim of a crime or the victim's legal representative the
1267 fact that the case was dismissed. If such disclosure contains information
1268 from erased records, the identity of the defendant or defendants shall
1269 not be released, except that any information contained in such records,
1270 including the identity of the person charged may be released to the
1271 victim of the crime or the victim's representative upon written
1272 application by such victim or representative to the court stating (1) that

1273 a civil action has been commenced for loss or damage resulting from
1274 such act, [or] (2) the intent to bring a civil action for such loss or damage,
1275 (3) that a civil action has been commenced pursuant to section 53a-28a
1276 for enforcement of an order of financial restitution, or (4) the intent to
1277 bring a civil action pursuant to section 53a-28a for an order of financial
1278 restitution. Any person who obtains criminal history record information
1279 by falsely representing to be the victim of a crime or the victim's
1280 representative shall be guilty of a class D felony.

1281 Sec. 36. Section 54-142d of the 2022 supplement to the general
1282 statutes, as amended by section 4 of public act 21-32, is repealed and the
1283 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2023*):

1284 Whenever any person has been convicted of an offense in any court
1285 in this state and such offense has been decriminalized subsequent to the
1286 date of such conviction, such person may file a petition with the superior
1287 court at the location in which such conviction was effected, or with the
1288 superior court at the location having custody of the records of such
1289 conviction if such conviction was in the Court of Common Pleas, Circuit
1290 Court, municipal court or by a trial justice, in the Superior Court where
1291 venue would currently exist for criminal prosecution, for an order of
1292 erasure, and the Superior Court shall immediately direct all police and
1293 court records and records of the state's or prosecuting attorney
1294 pertaining to such offense to be [physically destroyed] erased. The
1295 provisions of this section shall not apply to any police or court records,
1296 or the records of any state's attorney, with respect to any information
1297 containing more than one count, unless and until all counts in the
1298 information are entitled to erasure, except that electronic records or
1299 portions of electronic records released to the public that reference a
1300 charge that would otherwise be entitled to erasure under this section
1301 shall be erased in accordance with the provisions of this section.

1302 Sec. 37. Section 54-142e of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes,
1303 as amended by section 6 of public act 21-32 and section 10 of public act
1304 21-1 of the June special session, is repealed and the following is
1305 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2023*):

1306 (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (g) of section 54-
1307 142a, as amended by this act, and section 54-142c, as amended by this
1308 act, with respect to any person, including, but not limited to, a consumer
1309 reporting agency as defined in subsection (i) of section 31-51i, or a
1310 background screening provider or similar data-based service or
1311 company, that purchases criminal matters of public record, as defined
1312 in said subsection (i), from the Judicial Department or any criminal
1313 justice agency pursuant to subsection (b) of section 54-142g, as amended
1314 by this act, the department or such criminal justice agency shall make
1315 available to such person information concerning such criminal matters
1316 of public record that have been erased pursuant to section 54-142a, as
1317 amended by this act. Such information may include docket numbers or
1318 other information that permits the person to identify and permanently
1319 delete records that have been erased pursuant to section 54-142a, as
1320 amended by this act.

1321 (b) Each person, including, but not limited to, a consumer reporting
1322 agency or background screening provider or similar data-based service
1323 or company, that has purchased records of criminal matters of public
1324 record from the Judicial Department or any criminal justice agency
1325 shall, prior to disclosing such records, (1) purchase from the Judicial
1326 Department or such criminal justice agency, on a monthly basis or on
1327 such other schedule as the Judicial Department or such criminal justice
1328 agency may establish, any updated criminal matters of public record or
1329 information available for the purpose of complying with this section,
1330 and (2) update its records of criminal matters of public record to
1331 permanently delete such erased records not later than thirty calendar
1332 days after receipt of information on the erasure of criminal records
1333 pursuant to section 54-142a, as amended by this act. Such person shall
1334 not further disclose such erased records.

1335 Sec. 38. Section 54-33p of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
1336 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1337 *passage*):

1338 (a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the existence

1339 of any of the following circumstances shall not constitute in part or in
1340 whole probable cause or reasonable suspicion and shall not be used as
1341 a basis to support any stop or search of a person or motor vehicle:

1342 (1) The odor of cannabis or burnt cannabis;

1343 (2) The possession of or the suspicion of possession of cannabis
1344 without evidence that the quantity of cannabis is or suspected to be in
1345 excess of five ounces of cannabis plant material, as defined in section
1346 21a-279a, or an equivalent amount of cannabis products or a
1347 combination of cannabis and cannabis products, as provided in
1348 subsection (i) of section 21a-279a; or

1349 (3) The presence of cash or currency in proximity to cannabis without
1350 evidence that such cash or currency exceeds five hundred dollars.

1351 (b) Any evidence discovered as a result of any stop or search
1352 conducted in violation of this section shall not be admissible in evidence
1353 in any trial, hearing or other proceeding in a court of this state.

1354 (c) A law enforcement official may conduct a test for impairment
1355 based on the odor of cannabis or burnt cannabis if such official
1356 reasonably suspects the operator or a passenger of a motor vehicle of
1357 violating section 14-227, 14-227a, 14-227m or 14-227n.

1358 (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a probation officer
1359 supervising a probationer who, as a condition of probation, is
1360 prohibited from using or possessing cannabis.

1361 Sec. 39. Subdivision (4) of subsection (d) of section 54-56q of the 2022
1362 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
1363 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

1364 (4) The division may allow any person placed in the program whose
1365 employment, residence or education makes it unreasonable to
1366 participate in any component of the program ordered by the court in
1367 this state to participate in the applicable program components in
1368 another state if:

1369 (A) The out-of-state component provider has standards substantially
1370 similar to, or higher than, those of this state;

1371 (B) For any substance use treatment component, the out-of-state
1372 substance use treatment provider is licensed by the state in which
1373 treatment will be provided; and

1374 (C) The person allowed to participate in any of the components of the
1375 program in another state pays the applicable program fee and
1376 participation costs [provided in this section] required by the applicable
1377 out-of-state component provider.

1378 Sec. 40. Subsection (e) of section 54-56q of the 2022 supplement to the
1379 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1380 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

1381 (e) (1) At the time that the Court Support Services Division directs
1382 any person to attend any component of the program, such person shall
1383 (A) if directed to attend the drug education component, pay to the court
1384 a nonrefundable program fee of four hundred dollars, or (B) if directed
1385 to attend the substance use treatment component, pay to the court a
1386 nonrefundable program fee of one hundred dollars and pay to the
1387 treatment provider any costs associated with such treatment unless the
1388 division allows such person to participate in the applicable program
1389 component in another state pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection (d)
1390 of this section, in which case such person shall pay the program fee and
1391 participation costs required by the out-of-state program component
1392 provider. All program fees shall be credited to the pretrial account
1393 established under section 54-56k.

1394 (2) (A) No person may be excluded from any component of the
1395 program because such person is indigent and unable to pay the
1396 associated fee or costs, provided (i) such person files with the court an
1397 affidavit of indigency and the court enters a finding of such indigency,
1398 or (ii) such person has been determined indigent and eligible for
1399 representation by a public defender who has been appointed on behalf
1400 of such person pursuant to section 51-296. The court shall not require a

1401 person to perform community service in lieu of payment of any fee or
1402 cost, if such fee or cost is waived.

1403 (B) If the court finds that a person is indigent and unable to pay for
1404 the program application or the evaluation fee for the program, the court
1405 may waive all or any portion of these fees.

1406 (C) If the court finds that a person is indigent and unable to pay for
1407 the drug education component of the program, the court may waive all
1408 or any portion of the program fee for that component, provided that
1409 such person participates in such drug education services offered by a
1410 provider located in this state.

1411 (D) If the court finds that a person is indigent and unable to pay for
1412 the substance use treatment component of the program, the court may
1413 waive all or any portion of the program fee for that component and the
1414 costs of such treatment, provided that such person participates in such
1415 treatment at a substance use treatment provider licensed by and located
1416 in this state. Any costs waived under this subparagraph shall be paid by
1417 the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

1418 (E) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, [in no event shall]
1419 the court shall not waive any fee or cost required by any out-of-state
1420 program component provider, and the Department of Mental Health
1421 and Addiction Services shall not pay any costs associated with
1422 education or substance use treatment provided outside of this state.

1423 Sec. 41. Subdivision (3) of subsection (e) of section 54-56r of the 2022
1424 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
1425 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

1426 (3) The division may allow any person placed in the program whose
1427 employment, residence, or education makes it unreasonable to
1428 participate in any component of the program ordered by the court in
1429 this state to participate in the applicable program components in
1430 another state if:

1431 (A) The out-of-state component provider has standards substantially
1432 similar to, or higher than, those of this state;

1433 (B) For any substance use treatment component, the out-of-state
1434 substance use treatment provider is licensed by the state in which
1435 treatment will be provided; and

1436 (C) The person allowed to participate in any components of the
1437 program in another state pays the applicable program fee and
1438 participation costs [provided in this section] required by the applicable
1439 out-of-state program component provider.

1440 Sec. 42. Subsection (f) of section 54-56r of the 2022 supplement to the
1441 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1442 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

1443 (f) (1) At the time that the Court Support Services Division directs any
1444 person to attend any component of the program, such person shall (A)
1445 if directed to attend the alcohol education component, pay to the court
1446 a nonrefundable program fee of four hundred dollars, or (B) if directed
1447 to attend the substance use treatment component, pay to the court a
1448 nonrefundable program fee of one hundred dollars and pay to the
1449 treatment provider any costs associated with such treatment, unless the
1450 division allows such person to participate in the applicable program
1451 component in another state pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (e)
1452 of this section, in which case such person shall pay the program fee and
1453 participation costs required by the out-of-state program component
1454 provider. All program fees shall be credited to the pretrial account
1455 established under section 54-56k.

1456 (2) Any person directed to attend the victim impact component shall,
1457 at the time such person attends the victim impact panel, pay the
1458 organization conducting the victim impact panel the participation fee
1459 required by such organization.

1460 (3) (A) No person may be excluded from any component of the
1461 program because such person is indigent and unable to pay the

1462 associated fee or costs, provided (i) such person files with the court an
1463 affidavit of indigency and the court enters a finding of such indigency,
1464 or (ii) such person has been determined indigent and eligible for
1465 representation by a public defender who has been appointed on behalf
1466 of such person pursuant to section 51-296. The court shall not require a
1467 person to perform community service in lieu of payment of any fee or
1468 cost, if such fee or cost is waived.

1469 (B) If the court finds that a person is indigent and unable to pay for
1470 the program application or evaluation fee for the program, the court
1471 may waive all or any portion of these fees.

1472 (C) If the court finds that a person is indigent and unable to pay for
1473 the alcohol education component of the program, the court may waive
1474 all or any portion of the program fee for that component, provided that
1475 such person participates in alcohol education services offered by a
1476 provider located in this state.

1477 (D) If the court finds that a person is indigent and unable to pay for
1478 the substance use treatment component of the program, the court may
1479 waive all or any portion of the program fee for that component and the
1480 costs of such treatment, provided that such person participates in such
1481 treatment at a substance use treatment provider licensed by and located
1482 in this state. Any costs waived under this subparagraph shall be paid by
1483 the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

1484 (E) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, [in no event shall]
1485 the court shall not waive any fee or cost required by any out-of-state
1486 program component provider, and the Department of Mental Health
1487 and Addiction Services shall not pay any fees or costs associated with
1488 education or substance use treatment provided outside of this state.

1489 Sec. 43. Section 52-99 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1490 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

1491 Any allegation or denial made without reasonable cause and found
1492 untrue shall subject the party pleading the same to the payment of such

1493 reasonable expenses, to be taxed by the court, as may have been
1494 necessarily incurred by the other party by reason of such untrue
1495 pleading; provided no expenses for counsel fees shall be taxed
1496 exceeding [ten] five hundred dollars for any one offense.

1497 Sec. 44. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for*
1498 *discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date*) Sections 44 to
1499 49, inclusive, of this act, may be cited as the "Connecticut Interstate
1500 Depositions and Discovery Act".

1501 Sec. 45. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for*
1502 *discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date*) As used in this
1503 section and sections 46 to 49, inclusive, of this act:

1504 (1) "Foreign jurisdiction" means a state other than the state of
1505 Connecticut;

1506 (2) "Foreign subpoena" means a subpoena in a civil or probate action
1507 issued under authority of a court of record of a foreign jurisdiction;

1508 (3) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate,
1509 trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture,
1510 public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency
1511 or instrumentality or any other legal or commercial entity;

1512 (4) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia,
1513 Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular
1514 possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and

1515 (5) "Subpoena" means a document, however denominated, issued
1516 under authority of a court of record requiring a person to: (A) Attend
1517 and give testimony at a deposition; (B) produce and permit inspection
1518 and copying of designated books, documents, records, electronically
1519 stored information or tangible things in the possession, custody or
1520 control of the person; or (C) permit inspection of premises under the
1521 control of the person.

1522 Sec. 46. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for*

sHB5393 / File No. 675

1523 *discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date*) (a) (1) To
1524 request issuance of a subpoena under this section, a party shall submit
1525 to a clerk of the Superior Court in the judicial district in which discovery
1526 is sought to be conducted in this state, or a clerk of the Probate Court in
1527 the probate district in which discovery is sought to be conducted in this
1528 state, as the case may be, the following: (A) The original or a true copy
1529 of a foreign subpoena, (B) the form prescribed under subdivision (2) of
1530 this subsection, and (C) with respect to any action in the Superior Court,
1531 the fee prescribed for issuance of a foreign subpoena pursuant to section
1532 52-259 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or, with respect to
1533 any action in the Probate Court, the fee prescribed in section 45a-106a of
1534 the general statutes, as amended by this act. A request for the issuance
1535 of a subpoena under any provision of this section, or sections 47 to 49,
1536 inclusive, of this act, does not constitute an appearance in any court of
1537 this state.

1538 (2) The Office of the Chief Court Administrator, with respect to any
1539 action in the Superior Court, and the Office of the Probate Court
1540 Administrator, with respect to any action in the Probate Court, shall
1541 prescribe the form which is required to be submitted pursuant to
1542 subdivision (1) of this subsection.

1543 (b) When a party submits a foreign subpoena to a clerk of the Superior
1544 Court or a clerk of the Probate Court that complies with the
1545 requirements of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section, such
1546 clerk shall, in accordance with the respective court's procedure,
1547 promptly issue a subpoena for service upon the person to which the
1548 foreign subpoena is directed.

1549 (c) A subpoena issued under subsection (b) of this section shall:

1550 (1) Incorporate the terms used in the foreign subpoena;

1551 (2) Contain or be accompanied by an affidavit of the party stating the
1552 names, addresses and telephone numbers of all counsel of record in the
1553 proceeding to which the subpoena relates and of any party not
1554 represented by counsel; and

1555 (3) Include the case caption and docket number of the matter pending
1556 in the foreign jurisdiction and shall identify the name and address of the
1557 Superior Court, or the Probate Court, as the case may be, issuing the
1558 subpoena.

1559 (d) A subpoena issued by a clerk of the Superior Court shall be on a
1560 form prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator. A
1561 subpoena issued by a clerk of the Probate Court shall be on a form
1562 prescribed by the Office of the Probate Court Administrator.

1563 Sec. 47. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for*
1564 *discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date*) (a) Any
1565 subpoena issued under section 46 of this act by a clerk of a court in this
1566 state shall be served in accordance with section 52-148e of the general
1567 statutes.

1568 (b) The provisions of sections 52-148a to 52-152, inclusive, of the
1569 general statutes and sections 52-156 to 52-157, inclusive, of the general
1570 statutes shall apply to a subpoena issued under section 46 of this act.

1571 Sec. 48. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for*
1572 *discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date*) An application
1573 to the court for a protective order related to a matter under sections 44
1574 to 47, inclusive, of this act, or to enforce, quash or modify a subpoena
1575 issued by a clerk of a court under section 46 of this act, shall comply with
1576 the rules of court of this state and the general statutes and shall be
1577 submitted to the Superior Court in the judicial district or the Probate
1578 Court in the probate district, as the case may be, in which discovery is
1579 sought.

1580 Sec. 49. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for*
1581 *discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date*) In applying
1582 and construing the provisions of sections 44 to 49, inclusive, of this act,
1583 consideration shall be given to the need to promote uniformity of the
1584 law with respect to its subject matter among the states that enact such
1585 uniform provisions.

1586 Sec. 50. Section 52-148c of the general statutes is repealed and the
1587 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

1588 (a) Within this state, depositions shall be taken before a judge or clerk
1589 of any court, justice of the peace, notary public or commissioner of the
1590 Superior Court.

1591 (b) In any other state or country, except a state, as defined in section
1592 45 of this act, that has enacted laws substantially similar to sections 44
1593 to 49, inclusive, of this act, depositions for use in a civil action or probate
1594 proceeding within this state shall be taken before a notary public, a
1595 commissioner appointed by the Governor of this state, any magistrate
1596 having power to administer oaths or a person commissioned by the
1597 court before which such action or proceeding is pending, or when such
1598 court is not in session, by any judge thereof. Any person so
1599 commissioned shall have the power by virtue of his commission to
1600 administer any necessary oath and to take testimony. Additionally, if a
1601 deposition is to be taken out of the United States, it may be taken before
1602 any foreign minister, secretary of a legation, consul or vice-consul,
1603 appointed by the United States or any person by him appointed for the
1604 purpose and having authority under the laws of the country where the
1605 deposition is to be taken; and the official character of any such person
1606 may be proved by a certificate from the Secretary of State of the United
1607 States.

1608 Sec. 51. Section 52-259 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1609 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

1610 (a) There shall be paid to the clerks for entering each appeal or writ
1611 of error to the Supreme Court, or entering each appeal to the Appellate
1612 Court, as the case may be, two hundred fifty dollars, and for each civil
1613 cause in the Superior Court, three hundred sixty dollars, except (1) two
1614 hundred thirty dollars for entering each case in the Superior Court in
1615 which the sole claim for relief is damages and the amount, legal interest
1616 or property in demand is less than two thousand five hundred dollars;
1617 (2) one hundred seventy-five dollars for summary process and landlord

1618 and tenant actions; (3) there shall be no entry fee for making an
1619 application to the Superior Court for relief under section 46b-15, as
1620 amended by this act, or 46b-16a, or for making an application to modify
1621 or extend an order issued pursuant to section 46b-15, as amended by
1622 this act, or 46b-16a; [and] (4) there shall be no entry fee for a civil action
1623 brought under section 53a-28a; and (5) there shall be no entry fee for a
1624 petition brought under subsection (f) of section 42a-9-518 and section
1625 47-31a. If the amount, legal interest or property in demand by the
1626 plaintiff is alleged to be less than two thousand five hundred dollars, a
1627 new entry fee of seventy-five dollars shall be charged if the plaintiff
1628 amends his or her complaint to state that such demand is not less than
1629 two thousand five hundred dollars.

1630 (b) The fee for the entry of a small claims case and for filing a
1631 counterclaim in a small claims case shall be ninety-five dollars. If a
1632 motion is filed to transfer a small claims case to the regular docket, the
1633 moving party shall pay a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars.

1634 (c) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court by any party
1635 who requests that a matter be designated as a complex litigation case
1636 the sum of three hundred thirty-five dollars, to be paid at the time the
1637 request is filed.

1638 (d) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court by any party
1639 who requests a finding of fact by a judge of such court to be used on
1640 appeal the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be paid at the time the request
1641 is filed.

1642 (e) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of
1643 seventy-five dollars for a petition for certification to the Supreme Court
1644 and Appellate Court.

1645 (f) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court for the
1646 appointment of a commissioner of the Superior Court, two dollars; for
1647 recording the commission and oath of a notary public or certifying
1648 under seal to the official character of any magistrate, ten dollars; for
1649 issuing a certificate that an attorney is in good standing, ten dollars; for

1650 certifying under seal, two dollars; for exemplifying, twenty dollars; for
1651 making all necessary records and certificates of naturalization, the fees
1652 allowed under the provisions of the United States statutes for such
1653 services; and for making copies, one dollar per page. Any fee set forth
1654 in this subsection shall be payable in accordance with subsection [(m)]
1655 (n) of this section.

1656 (g) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court for a copy of
1657 a judgment file a fee of twenty-five dollars, inclusive of the fees for
1658 certification and copying, for a certified copy and a fee of fifteen dollars,
1659 inclusive of the fee for copying, for a copy which is not certified; and for
1660 a copy of a certificate of judgment in a foreclosure action, as provided
1661 by the rules of practice and procedure, twenty-five dollars, inclusive of
1662 the fees for certification and copying. Any fee set forth in this subsection
1663 shall be payable in accordance with subsection [(m)] (n) of this section.

1664 (h) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of one
1665 hundred eighty dollars at the time any application for a prejudgment
1666 remedy is filed.

1667 (i) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of six
1668 hundred twenty dollars at the time any motion to be admitted as
1669 attorney pro hac vice is filed.

1670 (j) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of two
1671 hundred five dollars at the time any counterclaim, cross complaint,
1672 apportionment complaint or third party complaint is filed.

1673 (k) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of three
1674 hundred fifty dollars at the time any application for a dissolution of lien
1675 upon the substitution of a bond with surety is filed pursuant to
1676 subsection (a) of section 49-37, subsection (b) of section 49-55a,
1677 subsection (a) of section 49-61, subsection (a) of section 49-92b or
1678 subsection (b) of section 49-92h.

1679 (l) There shall be paid to the clerk of the Superior Court a fee of one
1680 hundred dollars at the time of the request for the issuance of a foreign

1681 subpoena pursuant to section 46 of this act.

1682 [(l)] (m) A fee of twenty dollars for any check issued to the court in
1683 payment of any fee which is returned as uncollectible by the bank on
1684 which it is drawn may be imposed.

1685 [(m)] (n) Any recording or copying performed under subsection (f) or
1686 (g) of this section may be done by photograph, microfilm, as defined in
1687 section 51-36, computerized image or other process which accurately
1688 reproduces or forms a durable medium for so reproducing the original.
1689 The fees required under subsections (f) and (g) of this section for
1690 recording and copying shall be payable regardless of the method by
1691 which the recording and copying is done.

1692 [(n)] (o) The tax imposed under chapter 219 shall not be imposed
1693 upon any fee charged under the provisions of this section.

1694 Sec. 52. Section 45a-106a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1695 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

1696 (a) The fees set forth in this section apply to each filing made in a
1697 Probate Court in any matter other than a decedent's estate.

1698 (b) The fee to file each of the following motions, petitions or
1699 applications in a Probate Court is two hundred fifty dollars:

1700 (1) With respect to a minor child: (A) Appoint a temporary guardian,
1701 temporary custodian, guardian, coguardian, permanent guardian or
1702 statutory parent, (B) remove a guardian, including the appointment of
1703 another guardian, (C) reinstate a parent as guardian, (D) terminate
1704 parental rights, including the appointment of a guardian or statutory
1705 parent, (E) grant visitation, (F) make findings regarding special
1706 immigrant juvenile status, (G) approve placement of a child for
1707 adoption outside this state, (H) approve an adoption, (I) validate a
1708 foreign adoption, (J) review, modify or enforce a cooperative
1709 postadoption agreement, (K) review an order concerning contact
1710 between an adopted child and his or her siblings, (L) resolve a dispute

1711 concerning a standby guardian, (M) approve a plan for voluntary
1712 services provided by the Department of Children and Families, (N)
1713 determine whether the termination of voluntary services provided by
1714 the Department of Children and Families is in accordance with
1715 applicable regulations, (O) conduct an in-court review to modify an
1716 order, (P) grant emancipation, (Q) grant approval to marry, (R) transfer
1717 funds to a custodian under sections 45a-557 to 45a-560b, inclusive, (S)
1718 appoint a successor custodian under section 45a-559c, (T) resolve a
1719 dispute concerning custodianship under sections 45a-557 to 45a-560b,
1720 inclusive, and (U) grant authority to purchase real estate;

1721 (2) Determine parentage;

1722 (3) Validate a genetic surrogacy agreement;

1723 (4) Determine the age and date of birth of an adopted person born
1724 outside the United States;

1725 (5) With respect to adoption records: (A) Appoint a guardian ad litem
1726 for a biological relative who cannot be located or appears to be
1727 incompetent, (B) appeal the refusal of an agency to release information,
1728 (C) release medical information when required for treatment, and (D)
1729 grant access to an original birth certificate;

1730 (6) Approve an adult adoption;

1731 (7) With respect to a conservatorship: (A) Appoint a temporary
1732 conservator, conservator or special limited conservator, (B) change
1733 residence, terminate a tenancy or lease, sell or dispose household
1734 furnishings, or place in a long-term care facility, (C) determine
1735 competency to vote, (D) approve a support allowance for a spouse, (E)
1736 grant authority to elect the spousal share, (F) grant authority to purchase
1737 real estate, (G) give instructions regarding administration of a joint asset
1738 or liability, (H) distribute gifts, (I) grant authority to consent to
1739 involuntary medication, (J) determine whether informed consent has
1740 been given for voluntary admission to a hospital for psychiatric
1741 disabilities, (K) determine life-sustaining medical treatment, (L) transfer

1742 to or from another state, (M) modify the conservatorship in connection
1743 with a periodic review, (N) excuse accounts under rules of procedure
1744 approved by the Supreme Court under section 45a-78, (O) terminate the
1745 conservatorship, and (P) grant a writ of habeas corpus;

1746 (8) With respect to a power of attorney: (A) Compel an account by an
1747 agent, (B) review the conduct of an agent, (C) construe the power of
1748 attorney, and (D) mandate acceptance of the power of attorney;

1749 (9) Resolve a dispute concerning advance directives or life-sustaining
1750 medical treatment when the individual does not have a conservator or
1751 guardian;

1752 (10) With respect to an elderly person, as defined in section 17b-450:
1753 (A) Enjoin an individual from interfering with the provision of
1754 protective services to such elderly person, and (B) authorize the
1755 Commissioner of Social Services to enter the premises of such elderly
1756 person to determine whether such elderly person needs protective
1757 services;

1758 (11) With respect to an adult with intellectual disability: (A) Appoint
1759 a temporary limited guardian, guardian or standby guardian, (B) grant
1760 visitation, (C) determine competency to vote, (D) modify the
1761 guardianship in connection with a periodic review, (E) determine life-
1762 sustaining medical treatment, (F) approve an involuntary placement,
1763 (G) review an involuntary placement, (H) authorize a guardian to
1764 manage the finances of such adult, and (I) grant a writ of habeas corpus;

1765 (12) With respect to psychiatric disability: (A) Commit an individual
1766 for treatment, (B) issue a warrant for examination of an individual at a
1767 general hospital, (C) determine whether there is probable cause to
1768 continue an involuntary confinement, (D) review an involuntary
1769 confinement for possible release, (E) authorize shock therapy, (F)
1770 authorize medication for treatment of psychiatric disability, (G) review
1771 the status of an individual under the age of sixteen as a voluntary
1772 patient, and (H) recommit an individual under the age of sixteen for
1773 further treatment;

1774 (13) With respect to drug or alcohol dependency: (A) Commit an
1775 individual for treatment, (B) recommit an individual for further
1776 treatment, and (C) terminate an involuntary confinement;

1777 (14) With respect to tuberculosis: (A) Commit an individual for
1778 treatment, (B) issue a warrant to enforce an examination order, and (C)
1779 terminate an involuntary confinement;

1780 (15) Compel an account by the trustee of an inter vivos trust,
1781 custodian under sections 45a-557 to 45a-560b, inclusive, or treasurer of
1782 an ecclesiastical society or cemetery association;

1783 (16) With respect to a testamentary or inter vivos trust: (A) Construe,
1784 validate, divide, combine, reform, modify or terminate the trust, (B)
1785 enforce the provisions of a pet trust, (C) excuse a final account under
1786 rules of procedure approved by the Supreme Court under section 45a-
1787 78, and (D) assume jurisdiction of an out-of-state trust;

1788 (17) Authorize a fiduciary to establish a trust;

1789 (18) Appoint a trustee for a missing person;

1790 (19) Change a person's name;

1791 (20) Issue an order to amend the birth certificate of an individual born
1792 in another state to reflect a gender change;

1793 (21) Require the Department of Public Health to issue a delayed birth
1794 certificate;

1795 (22) Compel the board of a cemetery association to disclose the
1796 minutes of the annual meeting;

1797 (23) Issue an order to protect a grave marker;

1798 (24) Restore rights to purchase, possess and transport firearms;

1799 (25) Issue an order permitting sterilization of an individual;

1800 (26) Approve the transfer of structured settlement payment rights;
1801 and

1802 (27) With respect to any case in a Probate Court other than a
1803 decedent's estate: (A) Compel or approve an action by the fiduciary, (B)
1804 give instruction to the fiduciary, (C) authorize a fiduciary to
1805 compromise a claim, (D) list, sell or mortgage real property, (E)
1806 determine title to property, (F) resolve a dispute between cofiduciaries
1807 or among fiduciaries, (G) remove a fiduciary, (H) appoint a successor
1808 fiduciary or fill a vacancy in the office of fiduciary, (I) approve fiduciary
1809 or attorney's fees, (J) apply the doctrine of cy pres or approximation, (K)
1810 reconsider, modify or revoke an order, and (L) decide an action on a
1811 probate bond.

1812 (c) The fee to file a petition for custody of the remains of a deceased
1813 person in a Probate Court is one hundred fifty dollars, except that the
1814 court shall waive the fee if the state is obligated to pay funeral and burial
1815 expenses under section 17b-84 or 17b-131.

1816 (d) The fee for a fiduciary to request the release of funds from a
1817 restricted account in a Probate Court is one hundred fifty dollars, except
1818 that the court shall waive the fee if the court approves the request
1819 without notice and hearing in accordance with the rules of procedure
1820 adopted by the Supreme Court under section 45a-78.

1821 (e) The fee to register a conservator of the person or conservator of
1822 the estate order from another state under section 45a-667r or 45a-667s,
1823 or to register both types of orders for the same person at the same time,
1824 is one hundred fifty dollars.

1825 (f) The fee for mediation conducted by a member of the panel
1826 established by the Probate Court Administrator is three hundred fifty
1827 dollars per day or part thereof.

1828 (g) The fee to request a continuance in a Probate Court is fifty dollars,
1829 plus the actual expenses of rescheduling the hearing that are payable
1830 under section 45a-109, except that the court, for cause shown, may waive

1831 either the fifty-dollar fee or the actual expenses of rescheduling the
1832 hearing, or both. The fee shall be payable by the party who requests the
1833 continuance of a scheduled hearing or whose failure to appear
1834 necessitates the continuance.

1835 (h) The fee to file a motion to permit an attorney who has not been
1836 admitted as an attorney under the provisions of section 51-80 to appear
1837 pro hac vice in a matter in the Probate Court is two hundred fifty dollars.

1838 (i) The fee to file an affidavit concerning the possessions and personal
1839 effects of a deceased occupant under section 47a-11d is one hundred
1840 fifty dollars.

1841 (j) The fee for the issuance of a foreign subpoena pursuant to section
1842 46 of this act is one hundred dollars.

1843 ~~[(j)]~~ (k) Except as provided in subsection (d) of section 45a-111, fees
1844 imposed under this section shall be paid at the time of filing.

1845 ~~[(k)]~~ (l) If a statute or rule of procedure approved by the Supreme
1846 Court under section 45a-78 specifies filings that may be combined into
1847 a single motion, petition or application, the fee under this section for the
1848 combined filing is the amount equal to the largest of the individual filing
1849 fees applicable to the underlying motions, petitions or applications.

1850 ~~[(l)]~~ (m) No fee shall be charged under this section if exempted or
1851 waived under section 45a-111 or any other provision of the general
1852 statutes.

1853 Sec. 53. Section 52-261 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1854 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

1855 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section and section 52-
1856 261a, as amended by this act, each officer or person who serves process,
1857 summons or attachments on behalf of: (1) An official of the state or any
1858 of its agencies, boards or commissions, or any municipal official acting
1859 in his or her official capacity, shall receive a fee of not more than [thirty]
1860 fifty dollars for each process served and an additional fee of [thirty] fifty

1861 dollars for the second and each subsequent service of such process,
1862 except that such officer or person shall receive an additional fee of [ten]
1863 twenty dollars for each subsequent service of such process at the same
1864 address or for notification of the office of the Attorney General in
1865 dissolution and postjudgment proceedings if a party or child is
1866 receiving public assistance; and (2) any person, except a person
1867 described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, shall receive a fee of not
1868 more than [forty] fifty dollars for each process served and an additional
1869 fee of [forty] fifty dollars for the second and each subsequent service of
1870 such process, except that such officer or person shall receive an
1871 additional fee of twenty dollars for each subsequent service of such
1872 process at the same address or for notification of the office of the
1873 Attorney General in dissolution and postjudgment proceedings if a
1874 party or child is receiving public assistance. Each such officer or person
1875 shall also receive the fee set by the Department of Administrative
1876 Services for state employees for each mile of travel, to be computed from
1877 the place where such officer or person received the process to the place
1878 of service, and thence in the case of civil process to the place of return.
1879 If more than one process is served on one person at one time by any such
1880 officer or person, the total cost of travel for the service shall be the same
1881 as for the service of one process only, except, if an officer or person is
1882 requested by the court or required by law to effectuate in-hand personal
1883 service, or for service pursuant to subsection (h) of section 46b-15, as
1884 amended by this act, such officer or person shall receive the fee set by
1885 the Department of Administrative Services for state employees for each
1886 mile of travel of each round trip traveled while attempting to effectuate
1887 in-hand personal service, to be computed from the place where the
1888 process was received to the place of attempted service, and if multiple
1889 trips to effectuate service are made, back to the place where process was
1890 received and then to the place of the subsequent attempt at service, and
1891 thence in the case of civil process to the place of return provided the
1892 officer or person shall state in the return of service that in-hand personal
1893 service was requested or required, or that in-hand service was made
1894 pursuant to subsection (h) of section 46b-15, as amended by this act, and
1895 that multiple trips were necessary to effectuate in-hand personal service.

1896 The officer or person requesting the receipt of such round trip travel
1897 shall make out a bill reciting the dates, times and results of each trip the
1898 officer or person traveled while attempting to effectuate in-hand
1899 personal service. The officer or person requesting the receipt of such fees
1900 for attempted round trip travel may only receive such fees from the
1901 Judicial Department when ordered by the court or by law to effectuate
1902 in-hand personal service and only when such in-hand personal service
1903 is effectuated, when in-hand personal service of process is made
1904 pursuant to subsection (h) of section 46b-15, as amended by this act, or
1905 subsection (d) of section 46b-16a, as amended by this act. Such payment
1906 from the Judicial Department of attempted round trip travel for in-hand
1907 service of process may be limited to three round trips, provided nothing
1908 in this section shall limit payment of a greater amount from the Judicial
1909 Department to an officer or person serving process. For service made
1910 pursuant to subsection (h) of section 46b-15, as amended by this act, and
1911 subsection (d) of section 46b-16a, as amended by this act, which was not
1912 effectuated in-hand, regardless of any attempts to effectuate service in-
1913 hand, the mileage fee shall be from the place where the process was
1914 received to the place of service, and thence in the case of civil process to
1915 the place of return. Where the court allows an applicant additional time
1916 to make service under subsection (c) of section 46b-15, for purposes of
1917 calculating the mileage fee for multiple trips, such extra time will be
1918 considered a continuation of the original attempts at service. Each
1919 officer or person who serves process shall also receive the moneys
1920 actually paid for town clerk's fees on the service of process. Each officer
1921 or person who serves process shall also receive the moneys actually paid
1922 for fees for the disclosure or search of records of the Department of
1923 Motor Vehicles in connection with the service of process. Any officer or
1924 person required to summon jurors by personal service of a warrant to
1925 attend court shall receive for the first ten miles of travel while so
1926 engaged, such mileage to be computed from the place where such
1927 officer or person receives the process to the place of service, twenty-five
1928 cents for each mile, and for each additional mile, ten cents. For
1929 summoning any juror to attend court otherwise than by personal service
1930 of the warrant, such officer or person shall receive only the sum of fifty

1931 cents and actual disbursements necessarily expended by such officer or
1932 person in making service thereof as directed. Notwithstanding the
1933 provisions of this section, for summoning grand jurors, such officer or
1934 person shall receive only such officer's or person's actual expenses and
1935 such reasonable sum for services as are taxed by the court. The following
1936 fees shall be allowed and paid: (A) For taking bail or bail bond, one
1937 dollar; (B) for copies of writs and complaints, exclusive of
1938 endorsements, one dollar per page, not to exceed a total amount of nine
1939 hundred dollars in any particular matter; (C) for endorsements, [forty]
1940 fifty cents per page or fraction thereof; (D) for service of a warrant for
1941 the seizure of intoxicating liquors, or for posting and leaving notices
1942 after the seizure, or for the destruction or delivery of any such liquors
1943 under order of court, twenty dollars; (E) for the removal and custody of
1944 such liquors so seized, reasonable expenses, and twenty dollars; (F) for
1945 the levy of an execution, when the money is actually collected and paid
1946 over, or the debt or a portion of the debt is secured by the officer, fifteen
1947 per cent on the amount of the execution, provided the minimum fee for
1948 such execution shall be [thirty] fifty dollars; (G) on the levy of an
1949 execution on real property and on application for sale of personal
1950 property attached, to each appraiser, for each half day of actual service,
1951 reasonable and customary expenses; (H) for causing an execution levied
1952 on real property to be recorded, fees for travel, twenty dollars and costs;
1953 (I) for services on an application for the sale of personal property
1954 attached, or in selling mortgaged property foreclosed under a decree of
1955 court, the same fees as for similar services on executions; (J) for
1956 committing any person to a community correctional center, in civil
1957 actions, [twenty-one cents a mile for travel] the fee set by the
1958 Department of Administrative Services for state employees for each
1959 mile of travel, from the place of the court to the community correctional
1960 center; [, in lieu of all other expenses;] (K) for summoning and attending
1961 a jury for reassessing damages or benefits on a highway, three dollars a
1962 day; (L) for any recording for which the recording fee is not otherwise
1963 prescribed by law, [a reasonable fee] fifty dollars, costs and the fee set
1964 by the Department of Administrative Services for state employees for
1965 each mile of travel; and (M) for postage or international mailing costs

1966 incurred pursuant to a court order, actual expenses. The court shall tax
1967 as costs a reasonable amount for the care of property held by any officer
1968 under attachment or execution. The officer serving any attachment or
1969 execution may claim compensation for time and expenses of any person,
1970 in keeping, securing or removing property taken thereon, provided such
1971 officer shall make out a bill. The bill shall specify the labor done, and by
1972 whom, the time spent, the travel, the money paid, if any, and to whom
1973 and for what. The compensation for the services shall be reasonable and
1974 customary and the amount of expenses and shall be taxed by the court
1975 with the costs.

1976 (b) Each officer or person shall receive the following fees: (1) For
1977 service and scheduling of an execution on a summary process judgment,
1978 [not more than fifty dollars] or a foreclosure ejectment, not more than
1979 one hundred dollars and the fee set by the Department of
1980 Administrative Services for state employees for each mile of travel;
1981 [and] (2) for removal under section 47a-42, as amended by this act, of a
1982 defendant or other occupant bound by a summary process judgment,
1983 and the possessions and personal effects of such defendant or other
1984 occupant, not more than one hundred dollars per hour and the fee set
1985 by the Department of Administrative Services for state employees for
1986 each mile of travel; (3) for removal and taking of an inventory of
1987 possessions and personal effects of a defendant or other occupant bound
1988 by a summary process judgment under section 47a-42a, not more than
1989 one hundred dollars per hour and the fee set by the Department of
1990 Administrative Services for state employees for each mile of travel; (4)
1991 for removal under section 49-22 of a defendant or other occupant bound
1992 by a foreclosure judgment, and the possessions and personal effects of
1993 such defendant or other occupant, not more than one hundred dollars
1994 per hour and the fee set by the Department of Administrative Services
1995 for state employees for each mile of travel; and (5) for any execution or
1996 ejectment, the officer or person serving such execution or ejectment may
1997 claim compensation for time and expenses of any mover, locksmith or
1998 any other individual, in keeping, securing or removing property and the
1999 transportation incidental to such execution of ejectment, provided such

2000 officer or person shall make out a bill. The bill shall specify the labor
2001 done, and by whom, the time spent, the travel, the money paid, if any,
2002 and to whom and for what.

2003 Sec. 54. Section 52-261a of the general statutes is repealed and the
2004 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

2005 (a) Any process served by any officer or person for the Judicial
2006 Department or Division of Criminal Justice shall be served in
2007 accordance with the following schedule of fees:

2008 (1) Except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, each
2009 officer or person who serves process shall receive a fee of not more than
2010 [thirty] fifty dollars for the service of such process on a person and an
2011 additional fee of [ten] fifty dollars for the service of such process on each
2012 additional person, except that such officer or person shall receive an
2013 additional fee of twenty dollars for each subsequent service of such
2014 process at the same address.

2015 (2) Except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, in
2016 addition to the fee set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection, each
2017 officer or person who serves process shall receive, for each mile of travel,
2018 the same amount per mile as provided for state employees pursuant to
2019 section 5-141c, to be computed from the place where such officer or
2020 person received the process to the place of service, and thence in the case
2021 of civil process to the place of return, provided, if more than one process
2022 is served on one person at one time by any such officer or person, the
2023 total cost of travel for such service shall be the same as for the service of
2024 one process only, except that in the case in which an officer or person is
2025 requested or required to effectuate in-hand personal service, such officer
2026 shall also receive the fee set by the Department of Administrative
2027 Services for state employees for each mile of travel for each round trip
2028 traveled while attempting to effectuate in-hand personal service, to be
2029 computed from the place where the process was received to the place of
2030 attempted service, and if multiple trips to effectuate service are made,
2031 back to the place where process was received and then to the place of

2032 the subsequent attempt at service, and thence in the case of civil process
2033 to the place of return, provided the officer or person shall state in the
2034 return of service that in-hand personal service was requested or
2035 required and that multiple trips were necessary to effectuate in-hand
2036 personal service. The officer or person requesting the receipt of such
2037 round trip travel shall make out a bill reciting the dates, times and
2038 results of each trip the officer or person traveled while attempting to
2039 effectuate in-hand personal service. The officer or person requesting the
2040 receipt of such attempted round trip travel shall receive such travel fees
2041 for attempted service only when in-hand personal service of process is
2042 effectuated. Such travel fees paid may be limited to three round trips,
2043 provided nothing in this section shall limit payment of a greater amount
2044 to an officer or person serving process.

2045 (3) Each officer or person who serves process to enforce the obligation
2046 of an attorney pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 51-
2047 81d shall receive [twenty cents for each mile of travel] the fee set by the
2048 Department of Administrative Services for state employees for each
2049 mile of travel, to be computed from the place where such officer or
2050 person received the process to the place of service, and thence to the
2051 place of return. If more than one process is served on one person at one
2052 time by any such officer or person, the total cost of travel for the service
2053 shall be the same as for the service of one process only.

2054 (4) Each officer or person who serves process shall also receive the
2055 moneys actually paid for town clerk's fees on the service of process.

2056 (5) Each officer or person who serves process shall also receive the
2057 moneys actually paid for fees for the disclosure or search of records of
2058 the Department of Motor Vehicles in connection with the service of
2059 process.

2060 (6) Any officer or person required to summon jurors by personal
2061 service of a warrant to attend court shall receive for the first ten miles of
2062 travel while so engaged, such mileage to be computed from the place
2063 where such officer or person receives the process to the place of service,

2064 twenty-five cents for each mile, and for each additional mile, ten cents.

2065 (7) For summoning any juror to attend court otherwise than by
2066 personal service of the warrant, such officer or person shall receive only
2067 the sum of fifty cents and actual disbursements necessarily expended by
2068 such officer or person in making service thereof as directed.

2069 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, for summoning
2070 grand jurors, such officer or person shall receive only such officer's or
2071 person's actual expenses and such reasonable sum for services as are
2072 taxed by the court.

2073 (c) The following fees shall be allowed and paid: (1) For taking bail or
2074 bail bond, one dollar; (2) for copies of writs and complaints, exclusive of
2075 endorsements, [~~sixty cents~~] one dollar per page; (3) for endorsements,
2076 [~~forty~~] fifty cents per page or fraction thereof; (4) for service of a warrant
2077 for the seizure of intoxicating liquors, or for posting and leaving notices
2078 after the seizure, or for the destruction or delivery of any such liquors
2079 under order of court, one dollar; (5) for the removal and custody of such
2080 liquors so seized, reasonable expenses and one dollar; (6) for levying an
2081 execution, when the money is actually collected and paid over, or the
2082 debt secured by the officer to the acceptance of the creditor, [~~three~~]
2083 fifteen per cent on the amount of the execution; (7) on the levy of an
2084 execution on real property and on application for sale of personal
2085 property attached, to each appraiser, for each half day of actual service,
2086 two dollars, to surveyors when necessarily employed, four dollars per
2087 day and to each chain bearer necessarily employed, two dollars per day,
2088 which sums, with those paid to the town clerk, shall be, by the officer
2089 levying the execution, endorsed thereon, together with such officer's
2090 own fees; (8) for causing an execution levied on real property to be
2091 recorded, fees for travel and fifty [~~cents~~] dollars; (9) for services on an
2092 application for the sale of personal property attached, or in selling
2093 mortgaged property foreclosed under a decree of court, the same fees as
2094 for similar services on executions; (10) for committing any person to a
2095 community correctional center, in civil actions, [~~twenty cents a mile for~~
2096 travel] the fee set by the Department of Administrative Services for state

2097 employees for each mile of travel, from the place of the court to the
2098 community correctional center, in lieu of all other expenses; [and] (11)
2099 for summoning and attending a jury for reassessing damages or benefits
2100 on a highway, three dollars a day; and (12) for any recording for which
2101 the recording fee is not otherwise prescribed by law, fifty dollars, costs
2102 and the fee set by the Department of Administrative Services for state
2103 employees for each mile of travel.

2104 (d) The court shall tax as costs a reasonable amount for the care of
2105 property held by any officer under attachment or execution. The officer
2106 serving any attachment or execution may claim compensation for time
2107 and expenses of any person, in keeping, securing or removing property
2108 taken thereon, provided such officer shall make out a bill. The bill shall
2109 specify the labor done and by whom, the time spent, the travel, the
2110 money paid, if any, and to whom and for what. The compensation for
2111 the services shall be fixed on the basis of two dollars per hour and the
2112 amount of expenses and shall be taxed by the court with the costs.

2113 (e) The following fees shall be allowed and paid, except to state
2114 employees in the classified service: (1) For each arrest in criminal cases,
2115 one dollar and fifty cents; (2) for any necessary assistants in making
2116 criminal arrests, a reasonable sum, the necessity of such assistance to be
2117 proved by the oath of the officer; (3) for travel with a prisoner to court
2118 or to a community correctional center, forty cents a mile, provided (A)
2119 if more than one prisoner is transported at the same time, the total cost
2120 of travel shall be forty cents per mile for each prisoner transported up to
2121 a maximum of two dollars per mile, regardless of the number of
2122 prisoners transported, and (B) if a prisoner is transported for
2123 commitment on more than one mittimus, the total cost of travel shall be
2124 the same as for the transportation of one prisoner committed on one
2125 mittimus only; (4) for holding a prisoner in custody upon criminal
2126 process for each twelve hours or fraction thereof, to be taxed as expenses
2127 in the case, one dollar; (5) for holding a prisoner in custody by order of
2128 court, one dollar a day; (6) for keepers, for every twelve hours, in lieu of
2129 all other expenses, except in special cases to be approved by the court,
2130 five dollars; (7) for executing a mittimus of commitment to the

2131 Connecticut Correctional Institution, Somers, for each prisoner, one
2132 dollar and fifty cents; (8) for transporting any prisoner from a
2133 community correctional center to the Connecticut Correctional
2134 Institution, Somers, or for transporting any person under commitment
2135 from a community correctional center to the John R. Manson Youth
2136 Institution, Cheshire, twenty-five cents a mile, to be taxed as expenses,
2137 provided, if more than one prisoner or person is transported, the total
2138 cost of travel shall be twenty-five cents per mile for each prisoner or
2139 person transported up to a maximum of one dollar per mile, regardless
2140 of the number of prisoners or persons transported; (9) for taking
2141 samples to a state chemist by order of court, two dollars, and for each
2142 mile of travel in going and returning, ten cents; and (10) for producing
2143 any prisoner, held by criminal process, in court or before a judge under
2144 habeas corpus proceedings, twenty-five cents a mile travel and two
2145 dollars and fifty cents a day for attendance, to be taxed and allowed by
2146 the court or judge.

2147 Sec. 55. Subsection (d) of section 52-356a of the general statutes is
2148 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
2149 *1, 2022*):

2150 (d) All amounts received from the sale, and all other money received,
2151 shall be distributed subject to the supervision of the court according to
2152 the following priorities: (1) To all reasonable and necessary costs of sale;
2153 (2) to other legal costs of levy including the levying officer's fees of [five]
2154 fifteen per cent of the amount realized; (3) to payment of the judgment
2155 creditor pursuant to the judgment under which the sale was held or the
2156 money received; (4) to payment of any subordinate secured parties or
2157 lienors who make a written demand to the levying officer prior to the
2158 sale, according to their respective interests, and to any other judgment
2159 creditors presenting an execution to the levying officer, in the order of
2160 presentation; and (5) to payment to the judgment debtor.

2161 Sec. 56. Subsection (c) of section 47a-42 of the general statutes is
2162 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
2163 *1, 2022*):

2164 (c) Whenever the possessions and personal effects of a defendant are
2165 removed by a state marshal under this section, such possessions and
2166 effects shall be delivered by such marshal to the designated place of
2167 storage. The plaintiff shall pay the state marshal for such removal in
2168 accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 52-261, as
2169 amended by this act. Such removal [, delivery and storage] and delivery
2170 shall be at the expense of the defendant and may be recovered by the
2171 plaintiff. If such possessions and effects are not reclaimed by the
2172 defendant and the expense of such storage is not paid to the chief
2173 executive officer within fifteen days after such eviction, the chief
2174 executive officer shall sell the same at public auction, after using
2175 reasonable efforts to locate and notify the defendant of such sale and
2176 after posting notice of such sale for one week on the public signpost
2177 nearest to the place where the eviction was made, if any, or at some
2178 exterior place near the office of the town clerk. The chief executive
2179 officer shall deliver to the defendant the net proceeds of such sale, if any,
2180 after deducting a reasonable charge for storage of such possessions and
2181 effects. If the defendant does not demand the net proceeds within thirty
2182 days after such sale, the chief executive officer shall turn over the net
2183 proceeds of the sale to the town treasury.

2184 Sec. 57. Subsection (e) of section 14-10 of the general statutes is
2185 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
2186 *2022*):

2187 (e) In the event (1) a federal court judge, federal court magistrate or
2188 judge of the Superior Court, Appellate Court or Supreme Court of the
2189 state, (2) a police officer, as defined in section 7-294a, or a member of the
2190 Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services
2191 and Public Protection, (3) an employee of the Department of Correction,
2192 (4) an attorney-at-law who represents or has represented the state in a
2193 criminal prosecution, (5) a member or employee of the Board of Pardons
2194 and Paroles, (6) a judicial branch employee regularly engaged in court-
2195 ordered enforcement or investigatory activities, (7) an inspector
2196 employed by the Division of Criminal Justice, (8) a federal law
2197 enforcement officer who works and resides in this state, (9) a state

2198 referee under section 52-434, [or] (10) a lake patrolman appointed
2199 pursuant to subsection (a) of section 7-151b engaged in boating law
2200 enforcement, or (11) a state marshal, submits a written request and
2201 furnishes such individual's business address to the commissioner, such
2202 business address only shall be disclosed or available for public
2203 inspection to the extent authorized by this section.

2204 Sec. 58. Subsection (a) of section 1-217 of the general statutes is
2205 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
2206 *2022*):

2207 (a) No public agency may disclose, under the Freedom of Information
2208 Act, from its personnel, medical or similar files, the residential address
2209 of any of the following persons employed by such public agency:

2210 (1) A federal court judge, federal court magistrate, judge of the
2211 Superior Court, Appellate Court or Supreme Court of the state, or
2212 family support magistrate;

2213 (2) A sworn member of a municipal police department, a sworn
2214 member of the Division of State Police within the Department of
2215 Emergency Services and Public Protection or a sworn law enforcement
2216 officer within the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection;

2217 (3) An employee of the Department of Correction;

2218 (4) An attorney-at-law who represents or has represented the state in
2219 a criminal prosecution;

2220 (5) An attorney-at-law who is or has been employed by the Division
2221 of Public Defender Services or a social worker who is employed by the
2222 Division of Public Defender Services;

2223 (6) An inspector employed by the Division of Criminal Justice;

2224 (7) A firefighter;

2225 (8) An employee of the Department of Children and Families;

- 2226 (9) A member or employee of the Board of Pardons and Paroles;
- 2227 (10) An employee of the judicial branch;
- 2228 (11) An employee of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction
2229 Services who provides direct care to patients; [or]
- 2230 (12) A member or employee of the Commission on Human Rights
2231 and Opportunities; or
- 2232 (13) A state marshal appointed by the State Marshal Commission
2233 pursuant to section 6-38b.

2234 Sec. 59. Subsection (b) of section 46b-15 of the 2022 supplement to the
2235 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
2236 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

2237 (b) The application form shall allow the applicant, at the applicant's
2238 option, to indicate whether the respondent holds a permit to carry a
2239 pistol or revolver, an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, a long
2240 gun eligibility certificate or an ammunition certificate or possesses one
2241 or more firearms or ammunition. The application shall be accompanied
2242 by an affidavit made under oath which includes a brief statement of the
2243 conditions from which relief is sought. Upon receipt of the application
2244 the court shall order that a hearing on the application be held not later
2245 than fourteen days from the date of the order except that, if the
2246 application indicates that the respondent holds a permit to carry a pistol
2247 or revolver, an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, a long gun
2248 eligibility certificate or an ammunition certificate or possesses one or
2249 more firearms or ammunition, and the court orders an ex parte order,
2250 the court shall order that a hearing be held on the application not later
2251 than seven days from the date on which the ex parte order is issued. The
2252 court, in its discretion, may make such orders as it deems appropriate
2253 for the protection of the applicant and such dependent children or other
2254 persons as the court sees fit. In making such orders ex parte, the court,
2255 in its discretion, may consider relevant court records if the records are
2256 available to the public from a clerk of the Superior Court or on the

2257 Judicial Branch's Internet web site. In addition, at the time of the
2258 hearing, the court, in its discretion, may also consider a report prepared
2259 by the family services unit of the Judicial Branch, [that] provided the
2260 person who prepared such report is available to testify at the hearing
2261 and is subject to cross examination. The report may include, as available:
2262 Any existing or prior orders of protection obtained from the protection
2263 order registry; information on any pending criminal case or past
2264 criminal case in which the respondent was convicted of a violent crime;
2265 any outstanding arrest warrant for the respondent; and the respondent's
2266 level of risk based on a risk assessment tool utilized by the Court
2267 Support Services Division. The report may also include information
2268 pertaining to any pending or disposed family matters case involving the
2269 applicant and respondent. Any report provided by the Court Support
2270 Services Division to the court shall also be provided to the applicant and
2271 respondent. Such orders may include temporary child custody or
2272 visitation rights, and such relief may include, but is not limited to, an
2273 order enjoining the respondent from (1) imposing any restraint upon the
2274 person or liberty of the applicant; (2) threatening, harassing, assaulting,
2275 molesting, sexually assaulting or attacking the applicant; or (3) entering
2276 the family dwelling or the dwelling of the applicant. Such order may
2277 include provisions necessary to protect any animal owned or kept by
2278 the applicant including, but not limited to, an order enjoining the
2279 respondent from injuring or threatening to injure such animal. If an
2280 applicant alleges an immediate and present physical danger to the
2281 applicant, the court may issue an ex parte order granting such relief as
2282 it deems appropriate. If a postponement of a hearing on the application
2283 is requested by either party and granted, the ex parte order shall not be
2284 continued except upon agreement of the parties or by order of the court
2285 for good cause shown. If a hearing on the application is scheduled or an
2286 ex parte order is granted and the court is closed on the scheduled
2287 hearing date, the hearing shall be held on the next day the court is open
2288 and any such ex parte order shall remain in effect until the date of such
2289 hearing. If the applicant is under eighteen years of age, a parent,
2290 guardian or responsible adult who brings the application as next friend
2291 of the applicant may not speak on the applicant's behalf at such hearing

2292 unless there is good cause shown as to why the applicant is unable to
2293 speak on his or her own behalf, except that nothing in this subsection
2294 shall preclude such parent, guardian or responsible adult from
2295 testifying as a witness at such hearing. As used in this subsection,
2296 "violent crime" includes: (A) An incident resulting in physical harm,
2297 bodily injury or assault; (B) an act of threatened violence that constitutes
2298 fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, including, but
2299 not limited to, stalking or a pattern of threatening; (C) verbal abuse or
2300 argument if there is a present danger and likelihood that physical
2301 violence will occur; and (D) cruelty to animals as set forth in section 53-
2302 247.

2303 Sec. 60. Subsection (a) of section 5-142 of the general statutes is
2304 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
2305 *passage*):

2306 (a) If any member of the Division of State Police within the
2307 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or of any
2308 correctional institution, or any institution or facility of the Department
2309 of Mental Health and Addiction Services giving care and treatment to
2310 persons afflicted with a mental disorder or disease, or any institution for
2311 the care and treatment of persons afflicted with any mental defect, or
2312 any full-time enforcement officer of the Department of Energy and
2313 Environmental Protection, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the
2314 Department of Consumer Protection who carries out the duties and
2315 responsibilities of sections 30-2 to 30-68m, inclusive, [the Office of Adult
2316 Probation] Adult Probation Services, the division within the
2317 Department of Administrative Services that carries out construction
2318 services or the Board of Pardons and Paroles, any probation officer for
2319 juveniles or any employee of any juvenile detention home, any member
2320 of the police or fire security force of The University of Connecticut, any
2321 member of the police or fire security force of Bradley International
2322 Airport, any member of the Office of State Capitol Police or any person
2323 appointed under section 29-18 as a special policeman for the State
2324 Capitol building and grounds and the Legislative Office Building and
2325 parking garage and related structures and facilities and other areas

2326 under the supervision and control of the Joint Committee on Legislative
2327 Management, the Chief State's Attorney, the Chief Public Defender, the
2328 Deputy Chief State's Attorney, the Deputy Chief Public Defender, any
2329 state's attorney, any assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's
2330 attorney, any public defender, assistant public defender or deputy
2331 assistant public defender, any chief inspector or inspector appointed
2332 under section 51-286 or any staff member or employee of the Division
2333 of Criminal Justice or of the Division of Public Defender Services, or any
2334 Judicial Department employee sustains any injury (1) while making an
2335 arrest or in the actual performance of such police duties or guard duties
2336 or fire duties or inspection duties, or prosecution or public defender or
2337 courthouse duties, or while attending or restraining an inmate of any
2338 such institution or as a result of being assaulted in the performance of
2339 such person's duty, or while responding to an emergency or code at a
2340 correctional institution, and (2) that is a direct result of the special
2341 hazards inherent in such duties, the state shall pay all necessary medical
2342 and hospital expenses resulting from such injury. If total incapacity
2343 results from such injury, such person shall be removed from the active
2344 payroll the first day of incapacity, exclusive of the day of injury, and
2345 placed on an inactive payroll. Such person shall continue to receive the
2346 full salary that such person was receiving at the time of injury subject to
2347 all salary benefits of active employees, including annual increments,
2348 and all salary adjustments, including salary deductions, required in the
2349 case of active employees, for a period of two hundred sixty weeks from
2350 the date of the beginning of such incapacity. Thereafter, such person
2351 shall be removed from the payroll and shall receive compensation at the
2352 rate of fifty per cent of the salary that such person was receiving at the
2353 expiration of said two hundred sixty weeks as long as such person
2354 remains so disabled, except that any such person who is a member of
2355 the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
2356 Services and Public Protection shall receive compensation at the rate of
2357 sixty-five per cent of such salary as long as such person remains so
2358 disabled. Such benefits shall be payable to a member of the Division of
2359 State Police after two hundred sixty weeks of disability only if the
2360 member elects in writing to receive such benefits in lieu of any benefits

2361 payable to the employee under the state employees retirement system.
2362 In the event that such disabled member of the Division of State Police
2363 elects the compensation provided under this subsection, no benefits
2364 shall be payable under chapter 568 or the state employees retirement
2365 system until the former of the employee's death or recovery from such
2366 disability. The provisions of section 31-293 shall apply to any such
2367 payments, and the state of Connecticut is authorized to bring an action
2368 or join in an action as provided by said section for reimbursement of
2369 moneys paid and which it is obligated to pay under the terms of this
2370 subsection. All other provisions of the workers' compensation law not
2371 inconsistent with this subsection, including the specific indemnities and
2372 provisions for hearing and appeal, shall be available to any such state
2373 employee or the dependents of such a deceased employee. All payments
2374 of compensation made to a state employee under this subsection shall
2375 be charged to the appropriation provided for compensation awards to
2376 state employees. On and after October 1, 1991, any full-time officer of
2377 the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, the
2378 Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Consumer Protection
2379 who carries out the duties and responsibilities of sections 30-2 to 30-68m,
2380 inclusive, [the Office of Adult Probation] Adult Probation Services, the
2381 division within the Department of Administrative Services that carries
2382 out construction services or the Board of Pardons and Paroles, any
2383 probation officer for juveniles or any employee of any juvenile detention
2384 home, the Chief State's Attorney, the Chief Public Defender, the Deputy
2385 Chief State's Attorney, the Deputy Chief Public Defender, any state's
2386 attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's attorney,
2387 any public defender, assistant public defender or deputy assistant
2388 public defender, any chief inspector or inspector appointed under
2389 section 51-286 or any staff member or employee of the Division of
2390 Criminal Justice or the Division of Public Defender Services, or any
2391 Judicial Department employee who sustains any injury in the course
2392 and scope of such person's employment shall be paid compensation in
2393 accordance with the provisions of section 5-143 and chapter 568, except,
2394 if such injury is sustained as a result of being assaulted in the
2395 performance of such person's duty, any such person shall be

2396 compensated pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.

2397 Sec. 61. Section 46b-3 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2398 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2399 (a) The judges of the Superior Court shall appoint such domestic
2400 relations officers and other personnel as they deem necessary for the
2401 proper operation of the family relations sessions. The salaries and duties
2402 of such officers shall be determined by the judges in accordance with the
2403 compensation plan established under section 51-12. For the purposes of
2404 any investigation or pretrial conference the judge presiding at any
2405 family relations session may employ the services of any probation
2406 officer, including those under the direction of [the Office of Adult
2407 Probation] Adult Probation Services, physician, psychologist,
2408 psychiatrist or family counselor. Each person serving on July 1, 1978, in
2409 the Court of Common Pleas appointed under the provisions of section
2410 51-156c, revised to 1975, shall continue to serve in the Superior Court. In
2411 no event shall the compensation of such person be affected solely as a
2412 result of the transfer of jurisdiction provided in section 51-164s. The
2413 Chief Court Administrator may assign, reassign and modify the
2414 assignments of such family relations personnel as he deems necessary
2415 to be in the best interest of the disposition of family relations matters.
2416 Such family relations personnel shall also be available to assist the
2417 courts of probate in cases involving judicial consent to marriage of a
2418 minor.

2419 (b) Family relations personnel are authorized to collect fees in
2420 accordance with the provisions of section 52-259.

2421 Sec. 62. Subdivision (1) of subsection (h) of section 46b-15 of the 2022
2422 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
2423 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

2424 (h) (1) The applicant shall cause notice of the hearing pursuant to
2425 subsection (b) of this section and a copy of the application and the
2426 applicant's affidavit and of any ex parte order issued pursuant to
2427 subsection (b) of this section to be served on the respondent not less than

2428 three days before the hearing. A proper officer responsible for executing
2429 such service shall accept all documents in an electronic format, if
2430 presented to such officer in such format. The cost of such service,
2431 including mileage pursuant to section 52-261, as amended by this act,
2432 shall be paid for by the Judicial Branch. No officer or person shall be
2433 entitled to a fee for service pursuant to this section if timely return of
2434 service is not received by the court, absent a court order authorizing
2435 such fee. For the purposes of this subsection, timely return includes, but
2436 is not limited to, transmitting by facsimile or other means, a copy of the
2437 return of service to the court prior to the hearing followed by the
2438 delivery of the original return to the court within a reasonable time after
2439 the hearing.

2440 Sec. 63. Subsection (d) of section 46b-16a of the 2022 supplement to
2441 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
2442 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

2443 (d) The applicant shall cause notice of the hearing pursuant to
2444 subsection (b) of this section and a copy of the application and the
2445 applicant's affidavit and of any ex parte order issued pursuant to
2446 subsection (b) of this section to be served by a proper officer on the
2447 respondent not less than five days before the hearing. The cost of such
2448 service, including mileage pursuant to section 52-261, as amended by
2449 this act, shall be paid for by the Judicial Branch. Upon the granting of an
2450 ex parte order, the clerk of the court shall provide two copies of the order
2451 to the applicant. No officer or person shall be entitled to a fee for service
2452 pursuant to this section if timely return of service is not received by the
2453 court, absent a court order authorizing such fee. For the purposes of this
2454 subsection, timely return includes, but is not limited to, transmitting by
2455 facsimile or other means, a copy of the return of service to the court prior
2456 to the hearing followed by the delivery of the original return to the court
2457 within a reasonable time after the hearing. Upon the granting of an
2458 order after notice and hearing, the clerk of the court shall provide two
2459 copies of the order to the applicant and a copy to the respondent. Every
2460 order of the court made in accordance with this section after notice and
2461 hearing shall be accompanied by a notification that is consistent with

2462 the full faith and credit provisions set forth in 18 USC 2265(a), as
2463 amended from time to time. Immediately after making service on the
2464 respondent, the proper officer shall (1) send or cause to be sent, by
2465 facsimile or other means, a copy of the application, or the information
2466 contained in such application, stating the date and time the respondent
2467 was served, to the law enforcement agency or agencies for the town in
2468 which the applicant resides, the town in which the applicant is
2469 employed and the town in which the respondent resides, and (2) as soon
2470 as possible, but not later than two hours after the time that service is
2471 executed, input into the Judicial Branch's Internet-based service tracking
2472 system the date, time and method of service. If, prior to the date of the
2473 scheduled hearing, service has not been executed, the proper officer
2474 shall input into such service tracking system that service was
2475 unsuccessful. The clerk of the court shall send, by facsimile or other
2476 means, a copy of any ex parte order and of any order after notice and
2477 hearing, or the information contained in any such order, to the law
2478 enforcement agency or agencies for the town in which the applicant
2479 resides, the town in which the applicant is employed and the town in
2480 which the respondent resides, not later than forty-eight hours after the
2481 issuance of such order, and immediately to the Commissioner of
2482 Emergency Services and Public Protection. If the applicant is enrolled in
2483 a public or private elementary or secondary school, including a technical
2484 education and career school, or an institution of higher education, as
2485 defined in section 10a-55, the clerk of the court shall, upon the request
2486 of the applicant, send, by facsimile or other means, a copy of such ex
2487 parte order or of any order after notice and hearing, or the information
2488 contained in any such order, to such school or institution of higher
2489 education, the president of any institution of higher education at which
2490 the applicant is enrolled and the special police force established
2491 pursuant to section 10a-142, if any, at the institution of higher education
2492 at which the applicant is enrolled, if the applicant provides the clerk
2493 with the name and address of such school or institution of higher
2494 education.

2495 Sec. 64. (*Effective from passage*) Sections 1 to 27, inclusive, of public act

2496 21-80 shall take effect July 1, 2023.

2497 Sec. 65. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023*) Sections 52-619 to 52-645,
2498 inclusive, of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes do not apply to
2499 a receivership for which the receiver was appointed before July 1, 2023.

2500 Sec. 66. Section 2 of public act 21-170 is repealed. (*Effective from*
2501 *passage*)

2502 Sec. 67. Section 52-646 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
2503 is repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

2504 Sec. 68. Section 52-155 of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective July*
2505 *1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or*
2506 *filed on or after said date*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	4b-51(a)
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	17a-692
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	17a-696(c)
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	29-33(h)
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	29-36a(g)
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	29-37a(i)
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	29-38g(c)
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-65
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	46b-124(d)
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	46b-127(c)
Sec. 11	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	46b-133(d)
Sec. 12	<i>from passage</i>	46b-133l
Sec. 13	<i>from passage</i>	46b-231(m)(5)
Sec. 14	<i>from passage</i>	51-1d
Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	51-60(a)
Sec. 16	<i>from passage</i>	51-63(a)
Sec. 17	<i>from passage</i>	51-94a
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	51-164n(b)
Sec. 19	<i>from passage</i>	51-217(a)
Sec. 20	<i>from passage</i>	51-220
Sec. 21	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	51-232

Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	52-259b
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	52-367b(c)(2)
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	53-206i(b)
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	53-206j(g)
Sec. 26	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	53a-39c(b)
Sec. 27	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	54-56e
Sec. 28	<i>from passage</i>	54-63b(a)
Sec. 29	<i>from passage</i>	54-63d(f)
Sec. 30	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	54-76l(b)
Sec. 31	<i>from passage</i>	54-102g(e)
Sec. 32	<i>from passage</i>	54-108f(a)
Sec. 33	<i>from passage</i>	54-130e(a) and (b)
Sec. 34	<i>January 1, 2023</i>	54-142a(e)
Sec. 35	<i>January 1, 2023</i>	54-142c
Sec. 36	<i>January 1, 2023</i>	54-142d
Sec. 37	<i>January 1, 2023</i>	54-142e
Sec. 38	<i>from passage</i>	54-33p
Sec. 39	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	54-56q(d)(4)
Sec. 40	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	54-56q(e)
Sec. 41	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	54-56r(e)(3)
Sec. 42	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	54-56r(f)
Sec. 43	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	52-99
Sec. 44	<i>July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	New section
Sec. 45	<i>July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	New section
Sec. 46	<i>July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	New section

Sec. 47	<i>July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	New section
Sec. 48	<i>July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	New section
Sec. 49	<i>July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	New section
Sec. 50	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	52-148c
Sec. 51	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	52-259
Sec. 52	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	45a-106a
Sec. 53	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	52-261
Sec. 54	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	52-261a
Sec. 55	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	52-356a(d)
Sec. 56	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	47a-42(c)
Sec. 57	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	14-10(e)
Sec. 58	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	1-217(a)
Sec. 59	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-15(b)
Sec. 60	<i>from passage</i>	5-142(a)
Sec. 61	<i>from passage</i>	46b-3
Sec. 62	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-15(h)(1)
Sec. 63	<i>October 1, 2022</i>	46b-16a(d)
Sec. 64	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 65	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	New section
Sec. 66	<i>from passage</i>	Repealer section
Sec. 67	<i>from passage</i>	Repealer section
Sec. 68	<i>July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	Repealer section

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 23 \$	FY 24 \$
Judicial Dept.	GF - Cost	150,000	200,000

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill increases certain service of process fees paid to state marshals including the fee for each process served (from \$30 to \$50), subsequent service attempts to the same address (\$10 to \$50), and several other fees. Based on the average annual cost paid to state marshals, the bill results in an annual cost of approximately \$200,000¹.

In addition, the bill makes various changes to court procedures and operations, most of which do not result in a fiscal impact.

House "A" makes technical and procedural changes that do not result in a fiscal impact.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of state marshal fees.

¹ The bill has an effective date of Oct. 1, 2022. FY 23 impact includes ¾ year costs of approximately \$150,000.

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 5393 (as amended by House "A")*****AN ACT CONCERNING COURT OPERATIONS.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

[§ 1 — JUDICIAL BRANCH'S AUTHORITY OVER CONSTRUCTION PROJECT OVERSIGHTS](#)

Expands the judicial branch's authority over building projects by increasing the maximum value of projects it has charge and control of from \$1.25 million to \$2 million

[§§ 2-7, 24, 25, 27 & 31 — CSSD SUPERVISION](#)

Clarifies that people in certain programs and whose prosecution is suspended are under the judicial branch's Court Support Services Division's (CSSD) supervision, not in its custody

[§ 8 — FAMILY MATTERS: LEGAL SEPARATION](#)

Eliminates a requirement that parties who wish to have their legal separation judgement dismissed must submit a written declaration to the Superior Court stating that they have resumed marital relations

[§§ 9-12 & 30 — JUVENILE MATTERS](#)

Expands the circumstances under which juvenile delinquency and youthful offender records may be disclosed; makes records for juveniles transferred to the adult criminal docket public; requires next-day arraignment for children arrested for firearms or motor vehicle offenses; changes the frequency of CSSD's report on the use of chemical agents and prone restraints on juveniles

[§§ 13-14, 23 & 60-61 — TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES](#)

Makes technical and conforming changes

[§§ 14, 26-29, 32 & 33, 60 & 61 — CSSD'S SUBDIVISIONS, RECORDS, AND DUTIES](#)

Allows the division to conduct pre-arraignment interviews remotely; requires it to (1) have its records release procedures be signed by the chief court administrator and (2) develop policies and procedures for issuing certificates of rehabilitation and specifies when they may be issued

[§§ 15 & 16 — COURT TRANSCRIPTS](#)

Allows court transcripts to be provided in electronic format; eliminates the per page cost for copies of transcripts ordered by judges and judicial branch employees

[§§ 17 & 19 — JUDICIAL OFFICERS](#)

Extends liability protection to attorneys who inventory certain attorneys' files and are appointed by the court under its inherent authority to regulate attorney conduct; disqualifies state referees from serving as jurors

[§ 18 — CENTRALIZED INFRACTIONS BUREAU](#)

Adds numerous violations to the list of violations handled by the Superior Court's Centralized Infractions Bureau

§§ 20, 21 & 62 — JUROR SUMMONS

Moves forward the timeline for implementing the "yield ratio" calculation for summons

§ 22 — COURT FEES FOR INDIGENT PARTIES

Provides for appellate review of applications for a waiver of fees to start civil and habeas actions

§§ 34-36 — CRIMINAL RECORD ERASURE AND DISCLOSURE

Makes any record of conviction ineligible for record erasure until the defendant has completed serving the sentence imposed for the offense or offenses for which he or she was convicted; authorizes the disclosure of erased records to victims who have started an action to enforce a financial restitution order; generally requires a record of conviction for an offense that has been decriminalized be erased, not physically destroyed

§§ 37-42 — RECREATIONAL CANNABIS LEGISLATION

Makes a technical change regarding criminal record purchasers; exempts certain probation officers from the laws that limit when cannabis odor or possession can justify a search or motor vehicle stop; requires participants of certain pretrial diversionary programs who go to an out-of-state provider to pay the fees and costs of that provider only and not also the Connecticut fees; prohibits the court from waiving out-of-state program fees and costs

§ 43 — PLEADING PARTY'S FALSE ALLEGATIONS OR DENIALS

Increases, from \$10 to \$500 per offense, the cap on attorney's fees that a party can recover due to a false allegation or denial

§§ 44-52 & 63 — CONNECTICUT INTERSTATE DEPOSITIONS AND DISCOVERY ACT

Adopts the Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act (UIDDA) and applies its provisions to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after July 1, 2023

§§ 53-56 & 64-65 — FEES FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS AND OTHER DUTIES

Increases certain fees currently payable to officers and people serving process or performing other duties for state and municipal officers, the Judicial Department, the Division of Criminal Justice, and others; sets a new mileage reimbursement rate for in-hand service of process, including those for civil orders of protection; sets new rates for actions in cases involving evictions and foreclosure ejections

§§ 57 & 58 — PROTECTIONS FOR STATE MARSHALS

Extends address confidentiality protections afforded to certain public officials under existing law to state marshals

§ 59 — CSSD'S REPORT TO COURT IN RESTRAINING ORDER CASES

Limits when the court, at a hearing on an application for a civil restraining order, may consider the report written by CSSD's family services unit

§§ 66-68 — UNIFORM COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE RECEIVERSHIP ACT

Delays the effective date of the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act by one year, until July 1, 2023

SUMMARY

This bill makes various unrelated changes in laws related to court procedures and operations. Among other things, it does the following:

1. increases the judicial branch's authority over building projects by increasing its spending cap on these projects from \$1.25 million to \$2 million (§ 1);
2. expands the circumstances under which juvenile delinquency and youthful offender records may be disclosed and makes records for juveniles transferred to the adult criminal docket public (§§ 9-10 & 30);
3. requires next-day arraignment for children arrested for firearms or motor vehicle offenses (§ 11);
4. requires the judicial branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) to (a) assist certain diversionary program applicants with their indigency affidavit, (b) develop policies and procedures for issuing certificates of rehabilitation (and limits when they may be issued), and (c) have procedures on records release signed by the chief court administrator instead of the judges of the Superior Court (§§ 14, 26-29, 32-33 & 60-61);
5. allows CSSD to conduct pre-arraignment interviews remotely (§ 28);
6. allows court transcripts to be provided in electronic format (§ 15);
7. extends liability protection to attorneys who inventory certain attorneys' files and are appointed by the court under its inherent authority to regulate attorney conduct (§ 17);
8. adds numerous violations to the list of violations handled by the Superior Court's Centralized Infractions Bureau (§ 18);
9. disqualifies state referees from serving as jurors (§ 19);

10. generally moves up the timeline for implementing the “yield ratio” calculation for juror summons (§§ 20-21 & 62);
11. provides appellate review of applications for waivers of fees to start civil and habeas actions (§ 22);
12. makes any record of conviction ineligible for record erasure until the defendant has completed serving the sentence imposed for the offense or offenses for which he or she was convicted (§ 34);
13. authorizes the disclosure of erased records to victims who have started an action to enforce a financial restitution order, and generally requires a record of conviction for an offense that has been decriminalized to be erased, not physically destroyed (§§ 35 & 36);
14. exempts certain probation officers from the laws that limit when cannabis odor or possession justifies a search (§ 38);
15. requires participants in certain pretrial diversionary programs who go to an out-of-state provider to pay the fees and costs of that provider only and not also the Connecticut fees (§§ 39-42);
16. increases, from \$10 to \$500 per offense, the cap on expenses for attorney’s fees that a party can recover due to a false allegation or denial (§ 43);
17. adopts the Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act (UIDDA) and applies its provisions to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after July 1, 2023 (§§ 44-52 & 63);
18. increases certain fees currently payable to state marshals and other officers and persons serving process or performing other duties (§§ 53-56 & 64-65);
19. extends to state marshals certain address confidentiality protections currently given to certain other state officials (§§ 57-

58);

20. allows the court, at a hearing on an application for a civil restraining order, to consider the report written by CSSD's family services unit only if the person who prepared it is available to testify at the hearing and is subject to cross examination (§ 59); and
21. delays the effective date of the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act (UCRERA) by one year, making it effective July 1, 2023 (§§ 66-68).

It also makes other minor, technical, and conforming changes.

*House Amendment "A": (1) specifically requires additional mileage reimbursement for in-hand service of process, including service related to civil orders of protection; (2) specifies when the Judicial Department must and may make the reimbursement; (3) establishes how mileage should be computed when in-hand service is not effectuated; (4) delays the effective date of PA 21-80, the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act, by one year, to July 1, 2023; and (5) removes some of the violations that the underlying bill added to the centralized infractions bureau's statute, many of which had already been repealed or were duplicative.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, unless stated otherwise below.

§ 1 — JUDICIAL BRANCH'S AUTHORITY OVER CONSTRUCTION PROJECT OVERSIGHTS

Expands the judicial branch's authority over building projects by increasing the maximum value of projects it has charge and control of from \$1.25 million to \$2 million

By law, the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) commissioner has authority over most state building construction projects (e.g., remodeling, alteration, repair, or enlargement) that cost over \$500,000, with state agencies having authority over (1) their own projects under this threshold and (2) certain other projects, depending on the agency. The bill expands the judicial branch's authority over its

building projects by increasing, from \$1.25 million to \$2 million, the amount the judicial branch can spend to remodel, alter, repair, or construct, or make additions to public buildings while retaining control of the project.

§§ 2-7, 24, 25, 27 & 31 — CSSD SUPERVISION

Clarifies that people in certain programs and whose prosecution is suspended are under the judicial branch's Court Support Services Division's (CSSD) supervision, not in its custody

The bill clarifies that certain individuals in certain programs are under CSSD's supervision, not in its custody. It does so by replacing the term "custody" with the term "supervision" in certain statutes where prosecution is suspended for:

1. alcohol and drug dependency treatment (§§ 2 & 3);
2. probation instead of trial for certain firearms-related offenses (§§ 4-7);
3. probation instead of trial for certain firearms offenses related to ghost guns (§§ 24 & 25); and
4. accelerated pretrial rehabilitation (§ 27).

It makes a similar change in a statute in which certain criminal offenders must submit to blood tests or DNA sampling before being discharged from CSSD's supervision (§ 31).

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, except (1) October 1, 2022, for the provisions on ghost guns (§§ 24 & 25) and (2) July 1, 2022, for the provision on the accelerated pretrial rehabilitation provision (§ 27).

§ 8 — FAMILY MATTERS: LEGAL SEPARATION

Eliminates a requirement that parties who wish to have their legal separation judgement dismissed must submit a written declaration to the Superior Court stating that they have resumed marital relations

Under current law, parties who are legally separated and who wish to have their judgement of separation dismissed must submit a written declaration with the Superior Court stating that they have resumed

marital relations. The bill eliminates this requirement and instead requires that the parties submit a written declaration stating that they no longer wish to be legally separated.

Under the law and the bill, the declaration must be signed, acknowledged, and witnessed.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2022

§§ 9-12 & 30 — JUVENILE MATTERS

Expands the circumstances under which juvenile delinquency and youthful offender records may be disclosed; makes records for juveniles transferred to the adult criminal docket public; requires next-day arraignment for children arrested for firearms or motor vehicle offenses; changes the frequency of CSSD's report on the use of chemical agents and prone restraints on juveniles

Juvenile Offenders' Records (§ 9)

By law, records of juvenile cases involving delinquency proceedings are available only to certain persons and in specified circumstances, such as law enforcement officials and prosecutors conducting a legitimate criminal investigation. The bill also allows juvenile delinquency records to be disclosed to law enforcement officials and prosecutors seeking an order to detain a child.

Juvenile Case Transferred to the Regular Criminal Docket (§ 10)

By law, when a child faces felony charges, the case is either transferred to adult court automatically or may be transferred at the prosecutor's discretion, depending on the seriousness of the alleged act (CGS § 46b-127).

Under current law, any proceeding involving a juvenile on the regular criminal docket is private until the court renders a verdict or a guilty plea; and records are generally only available to the crime victim. The bill repeals this provision, which makes these records available to the public, in conformity with a Second Circuit Court of Appeals decision.

Next-Day Arraignment for Children Charged With Certain Offenses (§ 11)

The bill requires that when a child is arrested for a firearms or motor vehicle offense, the arraignment be scheduled for the next business day following the date the child was arrested. Current law does not impose a specific timeframe for arraignment.

Chemical Agents or Prone Restraints Report (§ 12)

Current law requires the DOC commissioner and the CSSD executive director to report monthly to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) on any use of chemical agents or prone restraints on children under age 18 detained in a facility the commissioner or executive director operates or oversees. The bill instead requires the commissioner and executive director to submit the report to JJPOC within 30 days after such an instance occurred, rather than monthly.

Youthful Offenders' Records (§ 30)

By law, a juvenile transferred to Superior Court who meets certain criteria is presumed eligible for youthful offender status, which makes his or her records and information on the youthful offender docket confidential (CGS § 54-76c).

Under existing law, the records may be disclosed in certain circumstances, such as to law enforcement officials and prosecutors conducting a legitimate criminal investigation. The bill also allows a youthful offender's record to be disclosed to law enforcement officials and prosecutors seeking an order to detain a child.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, except the provisions on next-day arraignment for children (§ 11) and youthful offenders' records (§ 30) are effective July 1, 2022.

§§ 13-14, 23 & 60-61 — TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES

Makes technical and conforming changes

The bill makes technical fixes to the Family Support Magistrate's Act (§ 13) and a law on exemptions from execution against debts (§ 23).

It also makes conforming changes to reflect the past dissolution of certain offices within CSSD and the transfer of their functions (§§ 14 &

60-61).

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, except the technical changes in § 23 are effective October 1, 2022.

§§ 14, 26-29, 32 & 33, 60 & 61 — CSSD’S SUBDIVISIONS, RECORDS, AND DUTIES

Allows the division to conduct pre-arraignment interviews remotely; requires it to (1) have its records release procedures be signed by the chief court administrator and (2) develop policies and procedures for issuing certificates of rehabilitation and specifies when they may be issued

Indigent Pretrial Diversionary Program Applicants (§§ 26 & 27)

Under current law, for the accelerated pretrial rehabilitation and the community service labor programs, the court must waive the application or participation fee for anyone who (1) files an affidavit of indigency or inability to pay, (2) has had it confirmed by CSSD, and (3) the court enters that finding. The bill instead requires CSSD to assist the person in filing the application, at his or her request, rather than confirm the person’s indigence or inability to pay.

Under the law and the bill, alternatively, the court must waive the application or participation fee for anyone who has been determined indigent and eligible for representation by an appointed public defender.

Pre-Arraignment Interviews (§ 28)

By law, prior to arraignment, CSSD must promptly interview anyone referred by the police or a judge.

Under current law, a person held at a police station may be interviewed by video conference. The bill instead allows CSSD to conduct the pre-arraignment interview by remote technology.

CSSD’s Confidential Reports and Files (§ 29)

The bill requires CSSD’s written procedures for the release of information in the division’s reports and files to be approved by the chief court administrator, or his designee, instead of the executive committee of the judges of the Superior Court as required under current

law.

Certificates of Rehabilitation (§§ 32 & 33)

The bill allows CSSD to (1) grant a certificate of rehabilitation (commonly referred to as a certificate of employability) if the applicant was under the division's supervision at the time of the application (i.e., an eligible offender) and (2) develop policies and procedures for issuing these certificates to meet the law's requirements.

With respect to certificates of rehabilitation, under current law, an "eligible offender" is a Connecticut resident who has been convicted of a crime and is under CSSD's supervision. The bill adds the condition that to be an eligible offender the person must also be under CSSD's supervision at the time of the application.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, except the provisions on pretrial diversionary programs (§§ 26 & 27) are effective July 1, 2022.

§§ 15 & 16 — COURT TRANSCRIPTS

Allows court transcripts to be provided in electronic format; eliminates the per page cost for copies of transcripts ordered by judges and judicial branch employees

The bill allows court transcripts to be provided in electronic format. It does so by specifying that the definition of "transcript page" under current law applies if it is printed on paper (i.e., a page consisting of 27 double-spaced lines on 8.5- by 11-inch paper, with sixty spaces available per line). The bill also specifies that "transcript page" also means a page stored in an electronic format retrievable in a perceivable form (§ 15).

It also eliminates the \$0.75 per page cost charged when judicial officers and judicial branch employees order court transcripts previously produced (§ 16).

§§ 17 & 19 — JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Extends liability protection to attorneys who inventory certain attorneys' files and are appointed by the court under its inherent authority to regulate attorney conduct; disqualifies state referees from serving as jurors

Attorneys Appointed to Inventory Files (§ 17)

The law generally shields from liability for damage or injury that is not wanton, reckless, or malicious an attorney appointed by the court, pursuant to the Superior Court rules, to (1) inventory the files of an inactive, suspended, disbarred, or resigned attorney and (2) take necessary action to protect their clients' interests.

The bill specifically extends this liability protection to attorneys who (1) are appointed by the court pursuant to the court's inherent authority to regulate attorney conduct and (2) inventory deceased attorneys' files.

State Referees (§ 19)

Existing law disqualifies judges and family support magistrates, among others, from serving as jurors. The bill also disqualifies state referees from serving as jurors.

§ 18 — CENTRALIZED INFRACTIONS BUREAU

Adds numerous violations to the list of violations handled by the Superior Court's Centralized Infractions Bureau

The bill adds numerous violations to the list of violations handled by the Superior Court's Centralized Infractions Bureau, which processes payments or not guilty pleas for committing infractions or violations. Generally, anyone who is alleged to have committed an infraction or certain violations may either plead not guilty or pay by mail the set fine and any other fee or cost the law prescribes.

The bill adds infractions and violations such as those related to (1) the State Capitol building, grounds, and facilities; (2) being under age in a gaming facility; (3) motor vehicle violations; (4) tax violations; (5) certain municipal powers; (6) taxicab operators; (7) pilot boat operators; (8) Public Utilities Regulatory Authority orders; (9) agriculture, domestic animals, and fisheries; (10) banking and insurance; (11) a peace officer's failure to submit a family violence report; and (12) seized property.

The bill also makes conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2022

§§ 20, 21 & 62 — JUROR SUMMONS

Moves forward the timeline for implementing the “yield ratio” calculation for summons

Proportional Representation (§§ 20-21 & 62)

Under PA 21-170, § 2, beginning July 1, 2023, the jury administrator must calculate proportional representation for the requirement that the number of jurors chosen from each town reflect the proportional representation of each town’s population using a formula that incorporates the town’s “yield ratio.” The bill requires the administrator to start implementing this formula upon the bill’s passage, rather than beginning July 1, 2023, as under PA 21-170. But it also requires the administrator to use 2019 data through 2023. Beginning January 1, 2024, the administrator must calculate proportional representation in the same way that PA 21-170, § 2, specified.

The bill correspondingly eliminates current law’s requirement that from July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023, for each jury summons that is undeliverable, the jury administrator send another randomly generated jury summons to a juror within the same zip code as the undeliverable summons.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, except the provision on additional summons is effective July 1, 2022 (§ 21).

§ 22 — COURT FEES FOR INDIGENT PARTIES

Provides for appellate review of applications for a waiver of fees to start civil and habeas actions

By law, in any civil or criminal matter, if the court finds that a party is indigent and unable to pay the court fees or the service of process cost, the court must waive the fees and the state must pay the fees and cost. If an application for fee waiver is denied, upon the request of the applicant, the court clerk schedules a hearing.

Under the bill, if after a hearing, the Superior Court denies the fee waiver application for starting a civil or habeas action or the cost of the service of process, the aggrieved party may petition the Appellate Court for review, at no charge.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2022

§§ 34-36 — CRIMINAL RECORD ERASURE AND DISCLOSURE

Makes any record of conviction ineligible for record erasure until the defendant has completed serving the sentence imposed for the offense or offenses for which he or she was convicted; authorizes the disclosure of erased records to victims who have started an action to enforce a financial restitution order; generally requires a record of conviction for an offense that has been decriminalized be erased, not physically destroyed

Erasure of Certain Drug Possession Convictions (§ 34)

By law certain crimes are eligible for record erasure, (1) misdemeanors are subject to erasure seven years after the person's most recent conviction and (2) felonies are subject to erasure 10 years after the most recent conviction. The law also specifies that certain crimes are ineligible for record erasure (e.g., family violence crimes and nonviolent or violent sexual offenses requiring sex offender registration).

Current law also designates as ineligible for record erasure any offense for which a defendant has not served or completed serving the sentence (including any period of incarceration, special parole, parole, or probation) until the applicable time period has elapsed, and the defendant has completed the sentence. The bill eliminates this provision and instead makes ineligible for record erasure any conviction for any offense until the defendant has completed serving the sentence imposed for any offense or offenses for which the defendant has been convicted.

Disclosure of Erased Records to Victims (§ 35)

The law allows (1) the clerk of the court or anyone charged with retention and control of erased records or (2) any criminal justice agency with information contained in erased criminal records to disclose to the crime victim or the victim's legal representative the fact that the case was dismissed.

Under the law, if the disclosure contains information from erased records, the defendant's identity must not be released, except to the crime victim or the victim's representative, upon written application to the court.

Under current law, the victim's written application to the court must state (1) that a civil action for loss or damage resulting from the criminal act has begun or (2) the intent to bring that action. Under the bill the victim or his or her representative may also access these records if a (1) a civil action to enforce a financial restitution order has begun or (2) he or she intends to bring that action.

Records Related to Decriminalized Offenses (§ 36)

Under current law, upon the petition of someone convicted for an act that was later decriminalized, the court must immediately order the physical destruction of all related police, court, and prosecution records. The bill requires instead that the records be erased, not physically destroyed.

The bill specifies that this does not apply to any police, court, or state's attorney records' information with references to more than one count, unless and until all counts in the information are entitled to erasure (except for electronic records or parts of electronic records released to the public that reference a charge that would otherwise be entitled to record erasure, which must be erased before release).

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2023

§§ 37-42 — RECREATIONAL CANNABIS LEGISLATION

Makes a technical change regarding criminal record purchasers; exempts certain probation officers from the laws that limit when cannabis odor or possession can justify a search or motor vehicle stop; requires participants of certain pretrial diversionary programs who go to an out-of-state provider to pay the fees and costs of that provider only and not also the Connecticut fees; prohibits the court from waiving out-of-state program fees and costs

Criminal Record Purchasers (§ 37)

PA 21-1, JSS, § 10, extended certain requirements for purchasers of public criminal records to cover records purchased from all criminal justice agencies, not just the judicial branch. The bill makes a conforming change to add reference to those criminal justice agencies.

Searches by Probation Officers (§ 38)

PA 21-1, JSS, § 18, limits when cannabis odor or possession can justify

a search or motor vehicle stop. This bill exempts from this limitation a probation officer supervising a probationer who, as a condition of probation, is prohibited from using or possessing cannabis.

Pretrial Diversionary Programs (§§ 39-42)

PA 21-1, JSS, §§ 166 & 167, sunset CSSD's pretrial programs for people charged with certain drug crimes, but established a new, similar program.

Under current law, a program participant who is going to an out-of-state program provider must pay both the Connecticut and out-of-state program fees and costs. The bill instead requires them to pay only the out-of-state fees and costs.

Under current law, generally a program participant must pay the court a nonrefundable program fee and the cost of any related treatment to the treatment provider. Under the bill, if CSSD allows the person to participate in an applicable program in another state, the person must only pay the program fee and participation costs required by the out-of-state program provider. The bill also explicitly prohibits the court from waiving out-of-state program fees and costs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2022, except (1) January 1, 2023, for the provision on criminal record purchasers (§ 37) and (2) upon passage, for the provision on searches and motor vehicle stops (§ 38).

§ 43 — PLEADING PARTY'S FALSE ALLEGATIONS OR DENIALS

Increases, from \$10 to \$500 per offense, the cap on attorney's fees that a party can recover due to a false allegation or denial

By law, any allegation or denial in a civil pleading made without reasonable cause and found untrue makes the pleading party responsible for reasonable expenses incurred by the other party.

Current law limits the expenses for attorney's fees to \$10 per offense. The bill increases this to \$500 per offense.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2022

§§ 44-52 & 63 — CONNECTICUT INTERSTATE DEPOSITIONS AND DISCOVERY ACT

Adopts the Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act (UIDDA) and applies its provisions to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after July 1, 2023

The bill adopts the Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act (UIDDA), to be cited as the “Connecticut Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act,” and applies its provisions to any request for discovery in a superior court or probate court action pending on or filed on or after July 1, 2023 (§ 44). UIDDA provides procedures for courts in one state to issue subpoenas for out-of-state depositions and discovery. Generally, it harmonizes the out-of-state subpoena process for state court cases with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45.

It specifies that in applying and construing its provisions, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it (§ 49).

Definitions (§ 45)

The bill defines specific terms for purposes of the act.

“Foreign jurisdiction” means a state other than Connecticut.

“State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

“Foreign subpoena” means a subpoena in a civil or probate action issued under authority of a court of record of a foreign jurisdiction.

“Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

“Subpoena” means a document, however denominated, issued under authority of a court of record requiring a person to:

1. attend and give testimony at a deposition;
2. produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, documents, records, electronically stored information, or tangible things in the person's possession, custody, or control; or
3. permit inspection of premises under the person's control.

Requesting Subpoenas (§§ 46, 51 & 52)

The bill establishes a clerical procedure under which a foreign subpoena (i.e., one issued outside of Connecticut) may be reissued as a Connecticut subpoena.

Under the bill, to request that the Connecticut Superior Court or probate court issue a subpoena, a party must submit to a clerk of the court in the applicable judicial or probate district in which discovery is to be conducted the (1) applicable subpoena request form, (2) original foreign subpoena or a true copy of it, and (3) court fee of \$100.

The bill specifies that this request does not constitute an appearance in any Connecticut court.

Under the bill, the subpoena request form must be prescribed by the (1) office of the chief court administrator for an action in the Superior Court and (2) office of the probate court administrator for an action in the probate court.

Issuing Subpoenas (§§ 46 & 63)

When a party submits a foreign subpoena that meets the bill's requirements to the Superior Court or probate court, the clerk must promptly issue, according to the respective court's rules, a subpoena for service upon the person to which the foreign subpoena is directed.

A subpoena issued under the bill must:

1. incorporate the terms used in the foreign subpoena;
2. contain, or be accompanied by, the party's affidavit stating the

names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all counsel of record in the proceeding to which the subpoena relates and of any party not represented by counsel;

3. include the case caption and docket number of the matter pending in the foreign jurisdiction; and
4. identify the name and address of the Superior Court or probate court issuing the subpoena.

The bill requires the (1) chief court administrator to prescribe the form for subpoenas issued by the clerk of the Superior Court and (2) probate court administrator to prescribe the form for those issued by the clerk of the probate court.

The bill correspondingly repeals the law that allows a commissioner appointed by another state to apply to a Connecticut judge, justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of the Superior Court for a subpoena to compel a witness to appear before the out-of-state commissioner (§ 63).

Depositions (§§ 47 & 50)

Any subpoena issued under the bill by a clerk of a Connecticut court must be served in accordance with subpoenas issued under existing law.

The bill applies existing laws on taking depositions to the subpoenas issued under its provisions, including requirements on when a person may be deposed; how much notice is required; witnesses; deposing people over age 60 or in the armed forces and medical witnesses; written depositions; and the custody and opening of depositions (§ 47).

By law, in Connecticut depositions must be taken before a judge or clerk of any court, justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of the Superior Court. For depositions taken in another state or country, current law lists the people before whom depositions for a civil action or probate proceeding in Connecticut must be taken (e.g., a commissioner appointed by the governor of Connecticut or any

magistrate having power to administer oaths). The bill exempts from this provision any state that has enacted laws substantially similar to the UIDDA (§ 50).

The bill correspondingly repeals the law that allows a commissioner appointed by another state to apply to a Connecticut judge, justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of the Superior Court for a subpoena to compel a witness to appear before the out-of-state commissioner (§ 63).

Protective Orders and Enforcing, Quashing, or Modifying a Subpoena (§ 48)

Under the bill, a protective order application related to a matter under the act, or to enforce, quash, or modify a subpoena issued by a clerk of a court under the bill's provisions, must (1) comply with the Connecticut laws and court rules and (2) be submitted to the Superior Court in the judicial district or the probate court in the probate district, as applicable, where discovery is being sought.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after that date, except the provisions on the subpoena request court fee (§§ 51 & 52) and exemption for states that have enacted UIDDA (§ 50) are effective July 1, 2023.

§§ 53-56 & 64-65 — FEES FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS AND OTHER DUTIES

Increases certain fees currently payable to officers and people serving process or performing other duties for state and municipal officers, the Judicial Department, the Division of Criminal Justice, and others; sets a new mileage reimbursement rate for in-hand service of process, including those for civil orders of protection; sets new rates for actions in cases involving evictions and foreclosure ejections

Service on Behalf of Officials of the State or Its Agencies, Boards, or Commissions and Municipal Officials (§ 53)

The bill makes the following changes to fees payable to officers or others authorized to serve process, summons, or attachments on behalf of state (except the Judicial Department or the Division of Criminal Justice, see § 54) and municipal officials:

1. increases, from \$30 to \$50, the fee for each process served;
2. increases, from \$10 to \$20, the fee for each subsequent service at the same address;
3. increases, from \$30 to \$50, the additional fee for other subsequent process served; and
4. increases, from \$10 to \$20, the additional fee for notice to the attorney general in dissolution and post-judgment proceedings involving a party or child receiving public assistance.

When service is on behalf of someone who is not a state or municipal official, the bill increases, from \$40 to \$50, the fee payable for process served, as well as the fee for the second and subsequent process served.

In-Hand Service of Process. Under existing law, an officer or person who serves process also receives a mileage reimbursement at the state employee mileage rate (i.e., the rate set by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) for state employees). However, currently, if more than one process is served on a person at once, the total cost of travel for the service must be the same as for the service of one process only. In cases in which an officer or person is requested by the court or required by law to make in-hand personal service or for service related to issuing a civil restraining order, the bill requires additional mileage reimbursement.

Specifically, under the bill the officer must also receive reimbursement at the state employee mileage rate for each mile of travel for each round trip traveled while attempting to make in-hand personal service. This must be computed from the place where the process was received to the place of attempted service, and if multiple trips to effectuate service are made, back to the place where process was received and then to the place of the subsequent attempt, and then, in the case of civil process, to the place of return. However, the bill requires the officer or person to:

1. state in the return of service that (a) in-hand personal service was requested or required or was made pursuant to a civil restraining order application and (b) that multiple trips were necessary to make in-hand personal service; and
2. submit a bill stating the dates, times, and results of each trip the officer or person made while attempting to make in-hand personal service.

Under the bill, a person may only receive payment for attempted round trip travel from the Judicial Department when (1) ordered by the court or by law to effectuate in-hand personal service and only when such in-hand personal service is effectuated and (2) in-hand personal service of process is made pursuant to applications for a civil restraining order or a civil protection order.

The bill allows the Judicial Department to limit payment for the cost of attempted round trip travel for in-hand service of process to three round trips. However, the bill does not limit the Judicial Department from paying an officer or person serving process a greater amount.

Other Allowable Fees. The bill also changes the following fees:

1. increases from \$0.40 to \$0.50, the fee for each page or part of a page for endorsements;
2. increases from \$30 to \$50, the minimum fee for certain executions involving debts and collections;
3. changes from \$0.21 a mile to the state employee mileage rate, the mileage rate applied when committing someone to a community correctional center, in civil actions; and
4. for any recording for which the recording fee is not otherwise set by law, changes from a "reasonable fee" to \$50 plus costs and mileage reimbursement at the state employee mileage rate.

Service on Behalf of the Judicial Department or Division of Criminal Justice (§ 54)

The bill makes the following changes to fees payable to officers, such as state marshals and others authorized to serve process, when service is on behalf of the Judicial Department or the Division of Criminal Justice:

1. increases, from \$30 to \$50, the fee for each process served on a person;
2. increases, from \$10 to \$50, the fee for service on each additional person; and
3. allows an additional \$20 fee for each subsequent service of process at the same address.

In-Hand Personal Service. The bill makes the same exception described above for mileage reimbursement when an officer or person is requested or required to make in-hand service of process.

Enforcement of Attorney Obligation. The bill changes the mileage reimbursement for an officer or other person to serve process to enforce an attorney's obligation under the client security fund, from \$0.20 per mile to the state employee mileage rate. However, under the bill, if more than one process is served on one person at once by the officer or person, the total cost of travel for the service must be the same as for the service of one process only.

Other Fees. The bill also changes the following fees:

1. increases, from \$0.60 to \$1.00, the per page cost for copies of writs and complaints, exclusive of endorsements;
2. increases the fee for levying certain executions from 3% to 15% of the amount of the execution;
3. increases the fee for causing an execution levied on real property to be recorded, from \$0.50 to \$50, in addition to travel fees;

4. for committing any person to a community correctional center, in civil actions, changes reimbursements from \$0.20 a mile for travel to the state employee mileage rate; and
5. for any recording for which the recording fee is not otherwise prescribed by law, allows \$50 plus costs and the state employee mileage reimbursement rate.

Evictions and Foreclosure Ejectments (§§ 53 & 56)

The bill makes changes to fees related to an officer executing a summary judgment (eviction) and sets a new fee schedule for removing the defendant's or other occupant's possessions during an eviction or a foreclosure ejectment.

Service and Scheduling Fee. Under current law, in eviction cases, the fee for service of process cannot be more than \$50. The bill includes scheduling the service in the fee, and caps the combined fee at \$100 plus the state employee mileage rate. The bill also applies this new fee cap and mileage reimbursement rate to the service and scheduling of foreclosure ejectments (§ 53).

Eviction-Related Removal and Inventory Fee. Under current law the fee for removing a defendant, other occupants, and their possessions in a residential eviction can be up to \$100 per hour. The bill also adds the state employee mileage rate to the allowable fee.

The bill also sets the same fee for removing and taking inventory of possessions and personal effects of a defendant or other occupant subject to a commercial eviction order (i.e., not more than \$100 per hour and the state employee mileage rate) (§ 53).

Foreclosure-Related Removal Fee. The bill sets the fee for removing a defendant, other occupants, and their possessions in a foreclosure ejectment at not more than \$100 per hour plus the state employee mileage rate.

In foreclosure cases, the bill also allows the officer or person serving

the execution or ejection to claim compensation for time and expenses of any mover, locksmith, or any other individual, in keeping, securing, or removing property and the transportation incidental to the execution or ejection. However, the officer or person must submit a bill with the details of these additional costs (§ 53).

Payment for Removal, Delivery, and Storage. By law, in a residential eviction, whenever the possessions and personal effects of a defendant (tenant) are removed by a state marshal, the marshal must deliver them to the designated storage place. The bill specifies that the plaintiff (landlord):

1. must pay the state marshal the fees set in law for the removal (see above) and
2. may recover the expense from the defendant (§ 56).

Civil Orders of Protection (§§ 53, 64 & 65)

Under current law, the judicial branch must pay the service of process costs for hearings on applications for civil orders of protection (i.e., a civil restraining order against a family or household member or a civil protection order against anyone other than a family or household member). Under the bill, this cost includes mileage reimbursement for making in-hand personal service as described above.

In-Hand Service Not Effectuated. Under the bill, for service made for civil orders of protection, which were not effectuated in-hand, regardless of any attempts to effectuate service in-hand, the mileage fee must be computed from the place where the process was received to the place of service, and then, in the case of civil process, to the place of return. If the court allows an applicant additional time to make service pursuant to a restraining order application, the extra time is considered a continuation of the original attempts at service when calculating the mileage cost.

Timely Return of Service. Under the bill, no officer or person is entitled to a fee for service related to civil orders of protection if the court

does not receive timely return of service, unless there is a court order authorizing the fee. “Timely return” includes sending a copy of the return of service to the court, by fax or other means, before the hearing; followed by delivering the original return to the court within a reasonable time after the hearing.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2022

§§ 57 & 58 — PROTECTIONS FOR STATE MARSHALS

Extends address confidentiality protections afforded to certain public officials under existing law to state marshals

Under existing law, if certain individuals, such as police officers or judges, submit a written request and furnish their business address to the Department of Motor Vehicles commissioner, only their business address may be disclosed or made available for public inspection, to the extent authorized by law. The bill extends this privilege to state marshals (§ 57).

Existing law prohibits any public agency from disclosing, under the Freedom of Information Act, from its personnel, medical, or similar files, the residential address of certain people employed by the public agency (e.g., a judge or magistrate). The bill extends this protection from disclosure to state marshals appointed by the State Marshal Commission (§ 58).

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2022

§ 59 — CSSD’S REPORT TO COURT IN RESTRAINING ORDER CASES

Limits when the court, at a hearing on an application for a civil restraining order, may consider the report written by CSSD’s family services unit

By law, when someone applies for a civil restraining order, the judge must order a hearing on the matter within a specified time. Under certain circumstances the judge may issue an ex parte order (i.e., without a hearing) pending the hearing after specific notice to the respondent (i.e., the person subject to the order).

At the hearing, current law allows the court to consider a report prepared by CSSD's family services unit. The bill allows the court to consider this report only if the person who prepared it is available to testify at the hearing and is subject to cross examination.

Under the law, the report may include things such as any existing or prior order of protection and any information on pending or prior family matters or criminal cases, prior convictions, arrest warrants, and the respondent's risk level based on CSSD's risk assessment. By law, unchanged by the bill, any report provided to the court by CSSD must also be provided to the applicant and respondent.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2022

§§ 66-68 — UNIFORM COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE RECEIVERSHIP ACT

Delays the effective date of the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act by one year, until July 1, 2023

PA 21-80 adopted the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act (UCRERA) effective July 1, 2022. The bill extends the act's effective date by one year, to July 1, 2023, and correspondingly specifies that it does not apply to receiverships for which a receiver was appointed before that date.

By law, UCRERA applies to commercial receiverships for an interest in real property and any personal property related to, or used in, operating the real property. With limited exceptions, it does not apply to residential properties with four or fewer units.

EFFECTIVE: Upon passage, except the provision that specifies that UCRERA does not apply to receiverships for which a receiver was appointed before July 1, 2023, is effective July 1, 2023.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Judiciary Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 39 Nay 0 (03/29/2022)