



General Assembly

January Session, 2023

Raised Bill No. 6874

LCO No. 5504



Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY

Introduced by:
(JUD)

AN ACT CONCERNING JUDICIAL BRANCH OPERATIONS, THE SHARING OF JUDICIAL BRANCH RECORDS AND THE AWARD OF DAMAGES IN CERTAIN CIVIL MATTERS.

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

1 Section 1. Subsection (b) of section 12-18b of the general statutes is
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
3 *passage*):

4 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 12-19a and 12-20a, on
5 or before May thirtieth, annually, all funds appropriated for state grants
6 in lieu of taxes shall be payable to municipalities and fire districts
7 pursuant to the provisions of this section. On or before January first,
8 annually, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management shall
9 determine the amount due, as a state grant in lieu of taxes, to each
10 municipality and fire district in this state wherein college and hospital
11 property is located and to each municipality and fire district in this state
12 wherein state, municipal or tribal property, except that which was
13 acquired and used for highways and bridges, but not excepting
14 property acquired and used for highway administration or maintenance

15 purposes, is located. Such determination shall be calculated based on
16 assessed values provided to the Office of Policy and Management prior
17 to the preceding April first, pursuant to section 12-19b.

18 (1) The grant payable to any municipality or fire district for state,
19 municipal or tribal property under the provisions of this section in the
20 fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, and each fiscal year thereafter, shall be
21 equal to the total of:

22 (A) One hundred per cent of the property taxes that would have been
23 paid with respect to any facility designated by the Commissioner of
24 Correction, on or before August first of each year, to be a correctional
25 facility administered under the auspices of the Department of
26 Correction or a juvenile [detention] residential center under direction of
27 the [Department of Children and Families] Judicial Branch that was
28 used for incarcerative purposes during the preceding fiscal year. If a list
29 containing the name and location of such designated facilities and
30 information concerning their use for purposes of incarceration during
31 the preceding fiscal year is not available from the Secretary of the State
32 on August first of any year, the Commissioner of Correction shall, on
33 said date, certify to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management
34 a list containing such information;

35 (B) One hundred per cent of the property taxes that would have been
36 paid with respect to that portion of the John Dempsey Hospital located
37 at The University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington that is
38 used as a permanent medical ward for prisoners under the custody of
39 the Department of Correction. Nothing in this section shall be construed
40 as designating any portion of The University of Connecticut Health
41 Center John Dempsey Hospital as a correctional facility;

42 (C) One hundred per cent of the property taxes that would have been
43 paid on any land designated within the 1983 Settlement boundary and
44 taken into trust by the federal government for the Mashantucket Pequot
45 Tribal Nation on or after June 8, 1999;

46 (D) One hundred per cent of the property taxes that would have been

47 paid with respect to the property and facilities owned by the
48 Connecticut Port Authority;

49 (E) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 12-19a, sixty-
50 five per cent of the property taxes that would have been paid with
51 respect to the buildings and grounds comprising Connecticut Valley
52 Hospital and Whiting Forensic Hospital in Middletown;

53 (F) With respect to any municipality in which more than fifty per cent
54 of the property is state-owned real property, one hundred per cent of
55 the property taxes that would have been paid with respect to such state-
56 owned property;

57 (G) Forty-five per cent of the property taxes that would have been
58 paid with respect to all municipally owned airports; except for the
59 exemption applicable to such property, on the assessment list in such
60 municipality for the assessment date two years prior to the
61 commencement of the state fiscal year in which such grant is payable.
62 The grant provided pursuant to this section for any municipally owned
63 airport shall be paid to any municipality in which the airport is located,
64 except that the grant applicable to Sikorsky Airport shall be paid one-
65 half to the town of Stratford and one-half to the city of Bridgeport;

66 (H) One hundred per cent of the property taxes that would have been
67 paid with respect to any land designated within the 1983 Settlement
68 boundary and taken into trust by the federal government for the
69 Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation prior to June 8, 1999, or taken into
70 trust by the federal government for the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of
71 Connecticut, provided the real property subject to this subparagraph
72 shall be the land only, and shall not include the assessed value of any
73 structures, buildings or other improvements on such land; and

74 (I) Forty-five per cent of the property taxes that would have been paid
75 with respect to all other state-owned real property.

76 (2) The grant payable to any municipality or fire district for college
77 and hospital property under the provisions of this section in the fiscal

78 year ending June 30, 2017, and each fiscal year thereafter, shall be equal
79 to the total of seventy-seven per cent of the property taxes that, except
80 for any exemption applicable to any college and hospital property under
81 the provisions of section 12-81, would have been paid with respect to
82 college and hospital property on the assessment list in such municipality
83 or fire district for the assessment date two years prior to the
84 commencement of the state fiscal year in which such grant is payable.

85 Sec. 2. Section 46b-44a of the general statutes is repealed and the
86 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

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

92 (b) An action brought pursuant to subsection (a) of this section may
93 proceed if, at the time of the filing of the action, the parties attest, under
94 oath, that the following conditions exist: (1) The marriage has broken
95 down irretrievably; (2) the duration of the marriage does not exceed
96 nine years; (3) neither party to the action is pregnant; (4) no children
97 were born to or adopted by the parties prior to, or during, the marriage;
98 (5) neither party has any interest or title in real property; (6) the total
99 combined fair market value of all property owned by either party, less
100 any amount owed on such property, is less than eighty thousand
101 dollars; (7) neither party has a defined benefit pension plan; (8) neither
102 party has a pending petition for relief under the United States
103 Bankruptcy Code; (9) no other action for dissolution of marriage, civil
104 union, legal separation or annulment is pending in this state or in a
105 foreign jurisdiction, except as provided in subsection [(g)] (f) of this
106 section; (10) a restraining order, issued pursuant to section 46b-15, or a
107 protective order, issued pursuant to section 46b-38c, between the parties
108 is not in effect; and (11) the residency provisions of section 46b-44 have
109 been satisfied. After the filing of the joint petition and prior to the court
110 entering a decree of dissolution of marriage pursuant to section 46b-44c,

111 if a change occurs with respect to any of the conditions set forth in this
112 subsection, one or both of the parties shall notify the court forthwith of
113 the changed condition. For the purposes of this subsection, "defined
114 benefit pension plan" means a pension plan in which an employer
115 promises to pay a specified monthly benefit upon an employee's
116 retirement that is predetermined by a formula based on the employee's
117 earnings history and tenure of service.

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

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

131 (e) If the parties submit a settlement agreement to the court that they
132 are requesting be incorporated into the decree of dissolution, such
133 settlement agreement shall be filed with the joint petition. Each party
134 shall attest, under oath, that the terms of the settlement agreement are
135 fair and equitable. If the court finds that the settlement agreement is fair
136 and equitable, it shall be incorporated by reference into the decree of the
137 court. If the court cannot determine whether such agreement is fair and
138 equitable, the matter shall be docketed for the court's review in
139 accordance with the provisions of section 46b-44d.

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

142 [(g)] (f) (1) If after filing an action for dissolution of marriage on the

143 regular family docket, pursuant to section 46b-45, but prior to the court
144 entering a decree of dissolution of marriage, the parties to such action
145 satisfy all the conditions for a nonadversarial dissolution of marriage as
146 set forth in this section, then such parties may file a joint petition for a
147 nonadversarial dissolution of marriage in the existing dissolution of
148 marriage action pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, except that
149 such joint petition need not include a waiver of service of process. Upon
150 the filing of such joint petition, the original complaint for dissolution of
151 marriage is deemed superseded by operation of law and the action may
152 proceed in the manner set forth in sections 46b-44b to 46b-44d, inclusive.

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

155 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 46b-53 of the general statutes is
156 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
157 *1, 2023*):

158 (a) On or after the return day of a complaint seeking the dissolution
159 of a marriage or a legal separation, but prior to the entry of judgment,
160 and prior to the expiration of the [ninety-day period specified in section
161 46b-67] ninety days following the return date, either spouse or the
162 counsel for any minor children of the marriage may submit a request for
163 conciliation to the clerk of the court. The clerk shall forthwith enter an
164 order that the parties meet with a conciliator mutually acceptable to
165 them or, if the parties cannot agree as to a conciliator, with a conciliator
166 named by the court. The conciliator shall, in any case, be a clergyman, a
167 physician, a domestic relations officer or a person experienced in
168 marriage counseling.

169 Sec. 4. Section 46b-67 of the general statutes is repealed and the
170 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

171 (a) [Following the expiration of ninety days after the day on] Unless
172 the parties reach a full agreement upon which they ask the court to enter
173 judgment prior to the return date, following the second day after which
174 a complaint for dissolution or legal separation is made returnable, or

175 after the expiration of six months, where proceedings have been stayed
176 under section 46b-53, as amended by this act, the court may proceed on
177 the complaint, or whenever dissolution is claimed under cross
178 complaint, amended complaint or amended cross complaint, the case
179 may be heard and a decree granted thereon after the expiration of [the
180 ninety days and] twenty days [after] from the filing the cross complaint,
181 amended complaint or amended cross complaint [has been filed] with
182 the court, provided the requirement of the twenty-day delay shall not
183 apply (1) whenever the opposing [counsel] party, having appeared,
184 consents to the cross complaint, amended complaint or amended cross
185 complaint, or (2) where the defendant has not appeared and the
186 amendment does not set forth either a cause of action or a claim for relief
187 not in the original complaint. [Nothing in this section shall prevent any
188 interlocutory proceedings within the ninety-day period.]
189 Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, (A) no judgment upon
190 default of appearance of a defendant who has been served by personal
191 or abode service shall be entered pursuant to subsection (b) of this
192 section until at least thirty days after the return date; (B) no judgment
193 upon default of appearance of a defendant who has been served in any
194 other manner shall be entered until after a hearing held at least sixty
195 days after the return date; and (C) no trial of a contested action for
196 dissolution of marriage or legal separation shall commence until at least
197 ninety days after the return date.

198 [(b) If the parties attest, under oath, that they have an agreement as
199 to all terms of the dissolution of marriage or civil union or of the legal
200 separation and wish the court to enter a decree of dissolution of
201 marriage or civil union or of legal separation prior to the expiration of
202 the time periods set forth in subsection (a) of this section, and file a
203 motion seeking the waiver of said time periods, the court may waive the
204 provisions of subsection (a) of this section.]

205 [(c)] (b) (1) If the defendant has not appeared, the plaintiff may file a
206 motion for the entry of judgment upon default of appearance, no sooner
207 than thirty days after the day on which the complaint for dissolution of
208 marriage or civil union or for legal separation is made returnable. [,

209 seeking a waiver of the time periods set forth in subsection (a) of this
210 section.] The plaintiff shall file such motion on a form prescribed by the
211 Chief Court Administrator. Such motion shall include an affidavit in
212 which the plaintiff shall attest, under oath (A) the manner in which
213 service was made on the defendant, pursuant to section 46b-45, and, if
214 such service was abode service, (i) that the address at which service was
215 made is the usual place of abode of the defendant, (ii) that the defendant
216 was not known by the plaintiff to be residing, whether permanently or
217 temporarily, at any other address at the time service was made, and (iii)
218 the most recent date on which the plaintiff had personal knowledge that
219 the defendant resided at the address at which service was made; (B)
220 whether there were children born to or adopted by the parties prior to,
221 or during, the marriage or civil union, and whether either party is
222 pregnant; (C) whether there exists a restraining order, issued pursuant
223 to section 46b-15, or a protective order, issued pursuant to section 46b-
224 38c, between the parties that is in effect; (D) whether the plaintiff is
225 requesting alimony or spousal support; and (E) whether the parties have
226 any jointly owned property or jointly held debt.

227 (2) Except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, the
228 motion by the plaintiff filed pursuant to subdivision (1) of this
229 subsection shall be docketed for a hearing. At such hearing, the court, in
230 its discretion, may [grant the motion to waive the time periods set forth
231 in subsection (a) of this section and may further] enter a decree of
232 dissolution of marriage or civil union or of legal separation at such
233 hearing, provided all other applicable requirements of this chapter are
234 met.

235 (3) If the court finds that (A) the plaintiff has properly effectuated
236 service upon the defendant, either personally or by abode, and, if by
237 abode, has attested (i) that the address at which the defendant was
238 served is the usual place of abode of the defendant, (ii) that the
239 defendant was not known by the plaintiff to be residing, whether
240 permanently or temporarily, at any other address at the time service was
241 made, and (iii) to the most recent date on which the plaintiff had
242 personal knowledge that the defendant resided at the address at which

243 service was made; (B) there were no children born to or adopted by the
244 parties prior to, or during, the marriage or civil union, and that neither
245 party is pregnant; (C) there does not exist a restraining order, issued
246 pursuant to section 46b-15, or a protective order, issued pursuant to
247 section 46b-38c, between the parties that is in effect; (D) the plaintiff is
248 not requesting alimony or spousal support; and (E) the parties do not
249 have any jointly owned property or jointly held debt, and the plaintiff
250 has filed with the clerk of the court a completed financial affidavit, the
251 court may, in its discretion, grant the motion to waive the time periods
252 set forth in subsection (a) of this section without a hearing. The court
253 may further enter a decree of dissolution of marriage or civil union or of
254 legal separation without a hearing, provided the court shall not enter
255 any order other than a dissolution of marriage or civil union or a legal
256 separation, and, if the plaintiff requests, an order restoring his or her
257 birth name or former name, without a hearing. If the court determines
258 that any of the conditions of this subdivision have not been met, the
259 matter shall be docketed for a hearing pursuant to subdivision (2) of this
260 subsection.

261 [(d)] (c) A decree of annulment or dissolution shall give the parties
262 the status of unmarried persons and they may marry again. A decree of
263 legal separation shall have the effect of a decree dissolving the marriage
264 except that neither party shall be free to marry. [Neither the ninety-day
265 period specified in this section nor the] The six-month period referred
266 to in section 46b-53, as amended by this act, shall not apply in actions
267 for annulment and the court may proceed on any cause of action for
268 annulment in the manner generally applicable in civil actions.

269 Sec. 5. Subsection (b) of section 46b-122 of the general statutes is
270 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
271 *2023*):

272 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, any judge
273 hearing a juvenile matter may, during such hearing, exclude from the
274 room in which such hearing is held any person whose presence is, in the
275 court's opinion, not necessary, except that in delinquency proceedings,

276 any victim and the victim's next of kin shall not be excluded unless, after
277 hearing from the parties and the victim and the victim's next of kin and
278 for good cause shown, which shall be clearly and specifically stated on
279 the record, the judge orders otherwise. For the purposes of this section,
280 "victim" means a person who is the victim of a delinquent act, a parent
281 or guardian of such person, the legal representative of such person or a
282 victim advocate for such person under section 54-220, and "next of kin"
283 means a spouse, adult child, a parent, an adult sibling, an aunt, an uncle
284 or a grandparent.

285 Sec. 6. Subsection (b) of section 54-76h of the general statutes is
286 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
287 *2023*):

288 (b) In a proceeding under sections 54-76b to 54-76n, inclusive, the
289 court shall not exclude any victim and the victim's next of kin from such
290 proceeding or any portion thereof unless, after hearing from the parties
291 and the victim and the victim's next of kin and for good cause shown,
292 which shall be clearly and specifically stated on the record, the court
293 orders otherwise. For the purposes of this subsection, "victim" means a
294 person who is the victim of a crime for which a youth is charged, a
295 parent or guardian of such person, the legal representative of such
296 person or a victim advocate for such person under section 54-220, and
297 "next of kin" means a spouse, adult child, a parent, an adult sibling, an
298 aunt, an uncle or a grandparent.

299 Sec. 7. Subsection (k) of section 46b-124 of the general statutes is
300 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
301 *2023*):

302 (k) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (d) of this
303 section, any information concerning a child that is obtained during any
304 mental health screening or assessment of such child, shall be used solely
305 for planning and treatment purposes and shall otherwise be confidential
306 and retained in the files of the entity performing such screening or
307 assessment. Such information may be further disclosed only for the

308 purposes of any court-ordered evaluation or treatment of the child or
309 provision of services to the child, or pursuant to sections 17a-101 to 17a-
310 101e, inclusive, 17b-450, 17b-451 or 51-36a, or to the Court Support
311 Services Division and its contracted quality assurance providers, for
312 program evaluation purposes. Such information shall not be subject to
313 subpoena or other court process for use in any other proceeding or for
314 any other purpose.

315 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (d) of this section,
316 any information concerning a child that is obtained during any
317 detention risk screening of such child shall be used solely for
318 determining the child's risk to public safety as required by subsection
319 (e) of section 46b-133. The information obtained and results of the
320 detention risk screening shall be used for the purpose of making a
321 recommendation to the court regarding the detention of the child and
322 shall otherwise be confidential and retained in the files of the person
323 performing such screening, but shall be disclosed to any attorney of
324 record upon motion and order of the court. Any information and results
325 disclosed upon such motion and order shall be available to any attorney
326 of record for such case. Such information and results shall otherwise not
327 be subject to subpoena or other court process for use in any other
328 proceeding or for any other purpose.

329 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (d) of this section,
330 any information concerning a child that is obtained during any risk and
331 behavioral health screening of such child shall be used solely for
332 determining the child's eligibility for community diversion and
333 nonjudicial handling. The information obtained and results of the risk
334 and behavioral health screening shall be used for the purpose of
335 identifying appropriate treatment and interventions and shall otherwise
336 be confidential and retained in the files of the person performing such
337 screening, but shall be disclosed to any attorney of record upon motion
338 and order of the court. Any information and results disclosed upon such
339 motion and order shall be available to any attorney of record for such
340 case. Such information and results shall otherwise not be subject to
341 subpoena or other court process for use in any other proceeding or for

342 any other purpose.

343 Sec. 8. Section 54-129a of the general statutes is repealed and the
344 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

345 Prior to the Board of Pardons and Paroles terminating a person's
346 period of special parole pursuant to section 54-129, (1) the Office of
347 Victim Services [,] within the Judicial Department [,] shall notify the
348 victim of the crime for which the person is serving a period of special
349 parole who is registered with the Office of Victim Services within the
350 Judicial Department, [or] and (2) the Victim Services Unit within the
351 Department of Correction shall notify the victim of the crime for which
352 the person is serving a period of special parole who is registered with
353 the Victim Services Unit within the Department of Correction, of the
354 board's intent to consider the termination of such person's period of
355 special parole. Any victim may submit a statement to the board
356 concerning whether such person's period of special parole should be
357 terminated. For the purposes of this section, "victim" means a victim, as
358 defined in section 54-126a.

359 Sec. 9. Subsection (a) of section 53a-167c of the general statutes is
360 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
361 *2023*):

362 (a) A person is guilty of assault of public safety, emergency medical,
363 public transit or health care personnel when, with intent to prevent a
364 reasonably identifiable peace officer, firefighter or employee of an
365 emergency medical service organization, as defined in section 53a-3,
366 emergency room physician or nurse, health care employee as defined in
367 section 19a-490q, employee of the Department of Correction, member or
368 employee of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, probation officer,
369 employee of the Judicial Branch assigned to provide pretrial or post-
370 conviction secure detention and programming services to juveniles
371 accused of the commission of a delinquent act, liquor control agent, state
372 or municipal animal control officer, security officer, employee of the
373 Department of Children and Families assigned to provide direct

374 services to children and youths in the care or custody of the department,
375 employee of a municipal police department assigned to provide security
376 at the police department's lockup and holding facility, active individual
377 member of a volunteer canine search and rescue team, as defined in
378 section 5-249, or public transit employee from performing his or her
379 duties, and while such peace officer, firefighter, employee, physician,
380 nurse, health care employee, member, liquor control agent, animal
381 control officer, security officer, probation officer or active individual
382 member is acting in the performance of his or her duties, (1) such person
383 causes physical injury to such peace officer, firefighter, employee,
384 physician, nurse, member, liquor control agent, animal control officer,
385 security officer, probation officer or active individual member, or (2)
386 such person throws or hurls, or causes to be thrown or hurled, any rock,
387 bottle, can or other article, object or missile of any kind capable of
388 causing physical harm, damage or injury, at such peace officer,
389 firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member, liquor control agent,
390 animal control officer, security officer, probation officer or active
391 individual member, or (3) such person uses or causes to be used any
392 mace, tear gas or any like or similar deleterious agent against such peace
393 officer, firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member, liquor control
394 agent, animal control officer, security officer, probation officer or active
395 individual member, or (4) such person throws or hurls, or causes to be
396 thrown or hurled, any paint, dye or other like or similar staining,
397 discoloring or coloring agent or any type of offensive or noxious liquid,
398 agent or substance at such peace officer, firefighter, employee,
399 physician, nurse, member, liquor control agent, animal control officer,
400 security officer, probation officer or active individual member, or (5)
401 such person throws or hurls, or causes to be thrown or hurled, any
402 bodily fluid including, but not limited to, urine, feces, blood or saliva at
403 such peace officer, firefighter, employee, physician, nurse, member,
404 liquor control agent, animal control officer, security officer, probation
405 officer or active individual member. For the purposes of this section,
406 "public transit employee" means a person employed by the state, a
407 political subdivision of the state, a transit district formed under chapter
408 103a or a person with whom the Commissioner of Transportation has

409 contracted in accordance with section 13b-34 to provide transportation
410 services who operates a vehicle or vessel providing public ferry service
411 or fixed route bus service or performs duties directly related to the
412 operation of such vehicle or vessel, or who, as part of the provision of
413 public rail service, is a train operator, conductor, inspector, signal
414 person or station agent and "security officer" has the same meaning as
415 provided in section 29-152u.

416 Sec. 10. Subsection (g) of section 17a-28 of the general statutes is
417 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
418 *2023*):

419 (g) The department shall disclose records, subject to subsections (b)
420 and (c) of this section, without the consent of the person who is the
421 subject of the record, to:

422 (1) The person named in the record or such person's authorized
423 representative, provided such disclosure shall be limited to information
424 (A) contained in the record about such person or about such person's
425 biological or adoptive minor child, if such person's parental rights to
426 such child have not been terminated; and (B) identifying an individual
427 who reported abuse or neglect of the person, including any tape
428 recording of an oral report pursuant to section 17a-103, if a court
429 determines that there is reasonable cause to believe the reporter
430 knowingly made a false report or that the interests of justice require
431 disclosure;

432 (2) An employee of the department for any purpose reasonably
433 related to the performance of such employee's duties;

434 (3) A guardian ad litem or attorney appointed to represent a child or
435 youth in litigation affecting the best interests of the child or youth;

436 (4) An attorney representing a parent, guardian or child in a petition
437 filed in the Superior Court pursuant to section 17a-112 or 46b-129,
438 provided (A) if such records do not pertain to such attorney's client or
439 such client's child, such records shall not be further disclosed to another

440 individual or entity by such attorney except pursuant to the order of a
441 court of competent jurisdiction, (B) if such records are confidential
442 pursuant to federal law, such records shall not be disclosed to such
443 attorney or such attorney's client unless such attorney or such attorney's
444 client is otherwise entitled to such records, and (C) nothing in this
445 subdivision shall limit the disclosure of records under subdivision (3) of
446 this subsection;

447 (5) The Attorney General, any assistant attorney general or any other
448 legal counsel retained to represent the department during the course of
449 a legal proceeding involving the department or an employee of the
450 department;

451 (6) The Child Advocate or the Child Advocate's designee;

452 (7) The Chief Public Defender or the Chief Public Defender's designee
453 for purposes of ensuring competent representation by the attorneys
454 with whom the Chief Public Defender contracts to provide legal and
455 guardian ad litem services to the subjects of such records and for
456 ensuring accurate payments for services rendered by such attorneys;

457 (8) The Chief State's Attorney or the Chief State's Attorney's designee
458 for purposes of investigating or prosecuting (A) an allegation related to
459 child abuse or neglect, (B) an allegation that an individual made a false
460 report of suspected child abuse or neglect, (C) an allegation that a
461 mandated reporter failed to report suspected child abuse or neglect in
462 accordance with section 17a-101a, provided such prosecuting authority
463 shall have access to records of a child charged with the commission of a
464 delinquent act, who is not being charged with an offense related to child
465 abuse, only while the case is being prosecuted and after obtaining a
466 release, or (D) an allegation of fraud in the receipt of public or private
467 benefits, provided no information identifying the subject of the record
468 is disclosed unless such information is essential to such investigation or
469 prosecution;

470 (9) A state or federal law enforcement officer, including a military law
471 enforcement authority under the United States Department of Defense,

472 for purposes of investigating (A) an allegation related to child abuse or
473 neglect, (B) an allegation that an individual made a false report of
474 suspected child abuse or neglect, or (C) an allegation that a mandated
475 reporter failed to report suspected child abuse or neglect in accordance
476 with section 17a-101a;

477 (10) A foster or prospective adoptive parent, if the records pertain to
478 a child or youth currently placed with the foster or prospective adoptive
479 parent, or a child or youth being considered for placement with the
480 foster or prospective adoptive parent, and the records are necessary to
481 address the social, medical, psychological or educational needs of the
482 child or youth, provided no information identifying a biological parent
483 is disclosed without the permission of such biological parent;

484 (11) The Governor, when requested in writing in the course of the
485 Governor's official functions, the joint standing committee of the
486 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to human
487 services, the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having
488 cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary or the joint standing
489 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
490 relating to children, when requested in writing by any of such
491 committees in the course of such committee's official functions, and
492 upon a majority vote of such committee, provided no name or other
493 identifying information is disclosed unless such information is essential
494 to the gubernatorial or legislative purpose;

495 (12) The Office of Early Childhood for the purpose of (A) determining
496 the suitability of a person to care for children in a facility licensed
497 pursuant to section 19a-77, 19a-80, 19a-87b or 19a-421; (B) determining
498 the suitability of such person for licensure; (C) determining the
499 suitability of a person to provide child care services to a child and
500 receive a child care subsidy pursuant to section 17b-749k; (D) an
501 investigation conducted pursuant to section 19a-80f; (E) notifying the
502 office when the Department of Children and Families places an
503 individual licensed or certified by the office on the child abuse and
504 neglect registry pursuant to section 17a-101k; or (F) notifying the office

505 when the Department of Children and Families possesses information
506 regarding an office regulatory violation committed by an individual
507 licensed or certified by the office;

508 (13) The Department of Developmental Services, to allow said
509 department to determine eligibility, facilitate enrollment and plan for
510 the provision of services to a child who is a client of said department
511 and who is applying to enroll in or is enrolled in said department's
512 behavioral services program. At the time that a parent or guardian
513 completes an application for enrollment of a child in the Department of
514 Developmental Services' behavioral services program, or at the time that
515 said department updates a child's annual individualized plan of care,
516 said department shall notify such parent or guardian that the
517 Department of Children and Families may provide records to the
518 Department of Developmental Services for the purposes specified in this
519 subdivision without the consent of such parent or guardian;

520 (14) Any individual or entity for the purposes of identifying resources
521 that will promote the permanency plan of a child or youth approved by
522 the court pursuant to sections 17a-11, 17a-111b and 46b-129;

523 (15) A state agency that licenses or certifies a person to educate, care
524 for or provide services to children or youths;

525 (16) A judge or employee of a Probate Court who requires access to
526 such records in order to perform such judge's or employee's official
527 duties;

528 (17) A judge of the Superior Court for purposes of determining the
529 appropriate disposition of a child adjudicated as delinquent; [or a child
530 who is a member of a family with service needs;]

531 (18) A judge of the Superior Court in a criminal prosecution for
532 purposes of in camera inspection whenever (A) the court has ordered
533 that the record be provided to the court; or (B) a party to the proceeding
534 has issued a subpoena for the record;

535 (19) A judge of the Superior Court and all necessary parties in a
536 family violence proceeding when such records concern family violence
537 with respect to the child who is the subject of the proceeding or the
538 parent of such child who is the subject of the proceeding;

539 (20) The Auditors of Public Accounts, or their representative,
540 provided no information identifying the subject of the record is
541 disclosed unless such information is essential to an audit conducted
542 pursuant to section 2-90;

543 (21) A local or regional board of education, provided the records are
544 limited to educational records created or obtained by the state or
545 Connecticut Unified School District #2, established pursuant to section
546 17a-37;

547 (22) The superintendent of schools for any school district for the
548 purpose of determining the suitability of a person to be employed by
549 the local or regional board of education for such school district pursuant
550 to subsection (a) of section 10-221d;

551 (23) The Department of Motor Vehicles for the purpose of criminal
552 history records checks pursuant to subsection (e) of section 14-44,
553 provided information disclosed pursuant to this subdivision shall be
554 limited to information included on the Department of Children and
555 Families child abuse and neglect registry established pursuant to section
556 17a-101k, subject to the provisions of sections 17a-101g and 17a-101k
557 concerning the nondisclosure of findings of responsibility for abuse and
558 neglect;

559 (24) The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services for the
560 purpose of treatment planning for young adults who have transitioned
561 from the care of the Department of Children and Families;

562 (25) The superintendent of a public school district or the executive
563 director or other head of a public or private institution for children
564 providing care for children or a private school (A) pursuant to sections
565 17a-11, 17a-101b, 17a-101c, 17a-101i, 17a-111b and 46b-129, or (B) when

566 the Department of Children and Families places an individual
567 employed by such institution or school on the child abuse and neglect
568 registry pursuant to section 17a-101k;

569 (26) The Department of Social Services for the purpose of (A)
570 determining the suitability of a person for payment from the
571 Department of Social Services for providing child care; (B) promoting
572 the health, safety and welfare of a child or youth receiving services from
573 either department; or (C) investigating allegations of fraud provided no
574 information identifying the subject of the record is disclosed unless such
575 information is essential to any such investigation;

576 (27) The Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch, to
577 allow the division to determine the supervision and treatment needs of
578 a child or youth, and provide appropriate supervision and treatment
579 services to such child or youth, provided such disclosure shall be limited
580 to information that identifies the child or youth, or a member of such
581 child's or youth's immediate family, as being or having been (A)
582 committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families
583 as delinquent, (B) under the supervision of the Commissioner of
584 Children and Families, or (C) enrolled in the voluntary services program
585 operated by the Department of Children and Families;

586 (28) The Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch for
587 the purpose of sharing common case records to track recidivism of
588 juvenile offenders;

589 (29) The birth-to-three program's referral intake office for the purpose
590 of (A) determining eligibility of, (B) facilitating enrollment for, and (C)
591 providing services to (i) substantiated victims of child abuse and neglect
592 with suspected developmental delays, and (ii) newborns impacted by
593 withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure;

594 (30) The Department of Public Health for the purpose of notification
595 when the Commissioner of Children and Families places an individual
596 licensed or certified by the Department of Public Health on the child
597 abuse and neglect registry established pursuant to section 17a-101k;

598 (31) The Department of Correction, for the purpose of determining
599 the supervision and treatment needs of a child or youth, and providing
600 appropriate supervision and treatment services to such child or youth;

601 (32) Any child placing agency subject to licensure by the Department
602 of Children and Families, for the purpose of determining the suitability
603 of a person (A) for employment by such agency, or (B) to adopt or
604 provide foster care pursuant to sections 17a-114 and 17a-151; and

605 (33) The Department of Administrative Services, for the purpose of
606 determining whether an applicant for employment with the state, who
607 would have contact with children in the course of such employment,
608 appears on the child abuse or neglect registry maintained pursuant to
609 section 17a-101k.

610 Sec. 11. Section 46b-120 of the general statutes is repealed and the
611 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

612 The terms used in this chapter shall, in its interpretation and in the
613 interpretation of other statutes, be defined as follows:

614 (1) "Child" means any person under eighteen years of age who has
615 not been legally emancipated, except that [(A)] for purposes of
616 delinquency matters and proceedings, "child" means any person who
617 [(i)] (A) is at least ten years of age at the time of the alleged commission
618 of a delinquent act and who is [(I)] (i) under eighteen years of age and
619 has not been legally emancipated, or [(II)] (ii) eighteen years of age or
620 older and committed a delinquent act prior to attaining eighteen years
621 of age, or [(ii) is] (B) subsequent to attaining eighteen years of age, [(I)]
622 (i) violates any order of the Superior Court or any condition of probation
623 ordered by the Superior Court with respect to a delinquency
624 proceeding, or [(II)] (ii) wilfully fails to appear in response to a summons
625 under section 46b-133 or at any other court hearing in a delinquency
626 proceeding of which the child had notice; [, and (B) for purposes of
627 family with service needs matters and proceedings, child means a
628 person who is at least seven years of age and is under eighteen years of
629 age;]

630 (2) (A) A child may be adjudicated as "delinquent" who has, while
631 under sixteen years of age, (i) violated any federal or state law, except a
632 first or second offense under subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section
633 21a-279a, or except section 53a-172, 53a-173, 53a-222, 53a-222a, 53a-223
634 or 53a-223a, or violated a municipal or local ordinance, [except an
635 ordinance regulating behavior of a child in a family with service needs,]
636 (ii) wilfully failed to appear in response to a summons under section
637 46b-133 or at any other court hearing in a delinquency proceeding of
638 which the child had notice, (iii) violated any order of the Superior Court
639 in a delinquency proceeding, [except as provided in section 46b-148,] or
640 (iv) violated conditions of probation supervision or probation
641 supervision with residential placement in a delinquency proceeding as
642 ordered by the court;

643 (B) A child may be adjudicated as "delinquent" who has (i) while
644 sixteen or seventeen years of age, violated any federal or state law, other
645 than (I) an infraction, (II) a violation, (III) a motor vehicle offense or
646 violation under title 14, (IV) a violation of a municipal or local
647 ordinance, (V) a violation of section 51-164r, 53a-172, 53a-173, 53a-222,
648 53a-222a, 53a-223 or 53a-223a, or (VI) a first or second offense under
649 subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 21a-279a, (ii) while sixteen
650 years of age or older, wilfully failed to appear in response to a summons
651 under section 46b-133 or at any other court hearing in a delinquency
652 proceeding of which the child had notice, (iii) while sixteen years of age
653 or older, violated any order of the Superior Court in a delinquency
654 proceeding, [except as provided in section 46b-148,] or (iv) while sixteen
655 years of age or older, violated conditions of probation supervision or
656 probation supervision with residential placement in a delinquency
657 proceeding as ordered by the court;

658 (3) "Family with service needs" means a family that includes a child
659 who is at least seven years of age and is under eighteen years of age
660 who, according to a petition lawfully filed on or before June 30, 2020,
661 (A) has without just cause run away from the parental home or other
662 properly authorized and lawful place of abode, (B) is beyond the control
663 of the child's parent, parents, guardian or other custodian, (C) has

664 engaged in indecent or immoral conduct, or (D) is thirteen years of age
665 or older and has engaged in sexual intercourse with another person and
666 such other person is thirteen years of age or older and not more than
667 two years older or younger than such child;

668 (4) A child may be found "neglected" who, for reasons other than
669 being impoverished, (A) has been abandoned, (B) is being denied
670 proper care and attention, physically, educationally, emotionally or
671 morally, or (C) is being permitted to live under conditions,
672 circumstances or associations injurious to the well-being of the child;

673 (5) A child may be found "abused" who (A) has been inflicted with
674 physical injury or injuries other than by accidental means, (B) has
675 injuries that are at variance with the history given of them, or (C) is in a
676 condition that is the result of maltreatment, including, but not limited
677 to, malnutrition, sexual molestation or exploitation, deprivation of
678 necessities, emotional maltreatment or cruel punishment;

679 (6) A child may be found "uncared for" (A) who is homeless, (B)
680 whose home cannot provide the specialized care that the physical,
681 emotional or mental condition of the child requires, or (C) who has been
682 identified as a victim of trafficking, as defined in section 46a-170. For the
683 purposes of this section, the treatment of any child by an accredited
684 Christian Science practitioner, in lieu of treatment by a licensed
685 practitioner of the healing arts, shall not of itself constitute neglect or
686 maltreatment;

687 (7) "Delinquent act" means (A) the violation by a child under the age
688 of sixteen of any federal or state law, except a first or second offense
689 under subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 21a-279a, the violation
690 of section 53a-172, 53a-173, 53a-222, 53a-222a, 53a-223 or 53a-223a, or the
691 violation of a municipal or local ordinance, [except an ordinance
692 regulating behavior of a child in a family with service needs,] (B) the
693 violation by a child sixteen or seventeen years of age of any federal or
694 state law, other than (i) an infraction, (ii) a violation, (iii) a motor vehicle
695 offense or violation under title 14, (iv) the violation of a municipal or

696 local ordinance, (v) the violation of section 51-164r, 53a-172, 53a-173,
697 53a-222, 53a-222a, 53a-223 or 53a-223a, or (vi) a first or second offense
698 under subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 21a-279a, (C) the wilful
699 failure of a child, including a child who has attained the age of eighteen,
700 to appear in response to a summons under section 46b-133 or at any
701 other court hearing in a delinquency proceeding of which the child has
702 notice, (D) the violation of any order of the Superior Court in a
703 delinquency proceeding by a child, including a child who has attained
704 the age of eighteen, [except as provided in section 46b-148,] or (E) the
705 violation of conditions of probation supervision or probation
706 supervision with residential placement in a delinquency proceeding by
707 a child, including a child who has attained the age of eighteen, as
708 ordered by the court;

709 (8) "Serious juvenile offense" means (A) the violation of, including
710 attempt or conspiracy to violate, section 21a-277, 21a-278, 29-33, 29-34,
711 29-35, subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53-21, 53-80a, 53-
712 202b, 53-202c, 53-390 to 53-392, inclusive, 53a-54a to 53a-57, inclusive,
713 53a-59 to 53a-60c, inclusive, 53a-64aa, 53a-64bb, 53a-70 to 53a-71,
714 inclusive, 53a-72b, 53a-86, 53a-92 to 53a-94a, inclusive, 53a-95, 53a-
715 100aa, 53a-101, 53a-102a, 53a-103a or 53a-111 to 53a-113, inclusive,
716 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122, subdivision (2) of
717 subsection (a) of section 53a-123, section 53a-134, 53a-135, 53a-136a or
718 53a-167c, as amended by this act, subsection (a) of section 53a-174, or
719 section 53a-196a, 53a-211, 53a-212, 53a-216 or 53a-217b, or (B)
720 absconding, escaping or running away, without just cause, from any
721 secure residential facility in which the child has been placed by the court
722 as a delinquent child;

723 (9) "Serious juvenile offender" means any child adjudicated as
724 delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense;

725 (10) "Serious juvenile repeat offender" means any child charged with
726 the commission of any felony if such child has previously been
727 adjudicated as delinquent or otherwise adjudicated at any age for two
728 violations of any provision of title 21a, 29, 53 or 53a that is designated as

729 a felony;

730 (11) "Alcohol-dependent" means a psychoactive substance
731 dependence on alcohol as that condition is defined in the most recent
732 edition of the American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and
733 Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders";

734 (12) "Drug-dependent" means a psychoactive substance dependence
735 on drugs as that condition is defined in the most recent edition of the
736 American Psychiatric Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
737 of Mental Disorders". No child shall be classified as drug-dependent
738 who is dependent (A) upon a morphine-type substance as an incident
739 to current medical treatment of a demonstrable physical disorder other
740 than drug dependence, or (B) upon amphetamine-type, ataractic,
741 barbiturate-type, hallucinogenic or other stimulant and depressant
742 substances as an incident to current medical treatment of a
743 demonstrable physical or psychological disorder, or both, other than
744 drug dependence;

745 (13) "Pre-dispositional study" means a comprehensive written report
746 prepared by a juvenile probation officer pursuant to section 46b-134
747 regarding the child's social, medical, mental health, educational, risks
748 and needs, and family history, as well as the events surrounding the
749 offense to present a supported recommendation to the court;

750 (14) "Probation supervision" means a legal status whereby a juvenile
751 who has been adjudicated delinquent is placed by the court under the
752 supervision of juvenile probation for a specified period of time and
753 upon such terms as the court determines;

754 (15) "Probation supervision with residential placement" means a legal
755 status whereby a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent is
756 placed by the court under the supervision of juvenile probation for a
757 specified period of time, upon such terms as the court determines, that
758 include a period of placement in a secure or staff-secure residential
759 treatment facility, as ordered by the court, and a period of supervision
760 in the community;

761 (16) "Risk and needs assessment" means a standardized tool that (A)
762 assists juvenile probation officers in collecting and synthesizing
763 information about a child to estimate the child's risk of recidivating and
764 identify other factors that, if treated and changed, can reduce the child's
765 likelihood of reoffending, and (B) provides a guide for intervention
766 planning;

767 (17) "Secure-residential facility" means a hardware-secured
768 residential facility that includes direct staff supervision, surveillance
769 enhancements and physical barriers that allow for close supervision and
770 controlled movement in a treatment setting;

771 (18) "Staff-secure residential facility" means a residential facility that
772 provides residential treatment for children in a structured setting where
773 the children are monitored by staff; and

774 (19) "Juvenile residential center" means a hardware-secured
775 residential facility operated by the Court Support Services Division of
776 the Judicial Branch that includes direct staff supervision, surveillance
777 enhancements and physical barriers that allow for close supervision and
778 controlled movement in a treatment setting for preadjudicated juveniles
779 and juveniles adjudicated as delinquent.

780 Sec. 12. Section 46b-121 of the general statutes is repealed and the
781 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

782 (a) (1) Juvenile matters in the civil session include all proceedings
783 concerning uncared-for, neglected or abused children within this state,
784 termination of parental rights of children committed to a state agency,
785 adoption proceedings pursuant to section 46b-129b, [matters concerning
786 families with service needs,] contested matters involving termination of
787 parental rights or removal of guardian transferred from the Probate
788 Court and the emancipation of minors, but does not include matters of
789 guardianship and adoption or matters affecting property rights of any
790 child over which the Probate Court has jurisdiction, except that appeals
791 from probate concerning adoption, termination of parental rights and
792 removal of a parent as guardian shall be included.

793 (2) (A) Juvenile matters in the criminal session include all
794 proceedings concerning delinquent children within this state and
795 persons eighteen years of age and older who are under the supervision
796 of a juvenile probation officer while on probation supervision or
797 probation supervision with residential placement, for purposes of
798 enforcing any court orders entered as part of such probation.

799 (B) A juvenile who has been placed on probation supervision is
800 subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court and may be subject to
801 other reasonable court-ordered restrictions or conditions and required
802 to participate in a variety of appropriate programmatic services.

803 (C) A juvenile who has been placed on probation supervision with
804 residential placement is subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the
805 court and may be subject to other reasonable court-ordered restrictions
806 or conditions and required to participate in a variety of appropriate
807 programmatic services.

808 (b) (1) In juvenile matters, the Superior Court shall have authority to
809 make and enforce such orders directed to parents, including any person
810 who acknowledges before the court parentage of a child born to parents
811 not married to each other, guardians, custodians or other adult persons
812 owing some legal duty to a child therein, as the court deems necessary
813 or appropriate to secure the welfare, protection, proper care and suitable
814 support of a child subject to the court's jurisdiction or otherwise
815 committed to or in the custody of the Commissioner of Children and
816 Families. The Superior Court may order a local or regional board of
817 education to provide to the court educational records of a child for the
818 purpose of determining the need for services or placement of the child.
819 In proceedings concerning a child charged with a delinquent act, [or
820 with being from a family with service needs,] records produced subject
821 to such an order shall be maintained under seal by the court and shall
822 be released only after a hearing or with the consent of the child.
823 Educational records obtained pursuant to this section shall be used only
824 for dispositional purposes. In addition, with respect to proceedings
825 concerning delinquent children, the Superior Court shall have authority

826 to make and enforce such orders as the court deems necessary or
827 appropriate to provide individualized supervision, care, accountability
828 and treatment to such child in a manner consistent with public safety,
829 deter the child from the commission of further delinquent acts, ensure
830 that the child is responsive to the court process, ensure that the safety of
831 any other person will not be endangered and provide restitution to any
832 victim. The Superior Court shall also have authority to grant and enforce
833 temporary and permanent injunctive relief in all proceedings
834 concerning juvenile matters.

835 (2) If any order for the payment of money is issued by the Superior
836 Court, including any order assessing costs issued under section 46b-134
837 or 46b-136, the collection of such money shall be made by the court,
838 except orders for support of children committed to any state agency or
839 department, which orders shall be made payable to and collected by the
840 Department of Administrative Services. If the Superior Court after due
841 diligence is unable to collect such moneys within six months, the court
842 shall refer such case to the Department of Administrative Services for
843 collection as a delinquent account. In juvenile matters, the Superior
844 Court shall have authority to make and enforce orders directed to
845 persons liable hereunder on petition of the Department of
846 Administrative Services made to the court in the same manner as is
847 provided in section 17b-745, in accordance with the provisions of section
848 17b-81 or 17b-223, subsection (b) of section 17b-179 or section 17a-90,
849 46b-129 or 46b-130, and all of the provisions of section 17b-745 shall be
850 applicable to such proceedings.

851 (3) In the enforcement of the court's orders, in connection with any
852 juvenile matter, the court may issue process for the arrest of any person,
853 compel attendance of witnesses and punish for contempt by a fine not
854 exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six
855 months.

856 Sec. 13. Subsection (a) of section 46b-121b of the general statutes is
857 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
858 *2023*):

859 (a) The Division of Criminal Justice shall have charge of all
860 proceedings concerning juvenile matters in the criminal session of the
861 Superior Court. [and all proceedings concerning families with service
862 needs in the civil session of the Superior Court.]

863 Sec. 14. Subsection (a) of section 46b-128a of the general statutes is
864 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
865 *2023*):

866 (a) In any juvenile matter, as defined in section 46b-121, as amended
867 by this act, in which a child or youth is alleged to have committed a
868 delinquent act, [or an act or omission for which a petition may be filed
869 under section 46b-149,] the child or youth shall not be tried, convicted,
870 adjudicated or subject to any disposition pursuant to section 46b-140 [or
871 46b-149] while the child or youth is not competent. For the purposes of
872 this section, a transfer to the regular criminal docket of the Superior
873 Court pursuant to section 46b-127 shall not be considered a disposition.
874 A child or youth is not competent if the child or youth is unable to
875 understand the proceedings against him or her or to assist in his or her
876 own defense.

877 Sec. 15. Subsection (k) of section 46b-128a of the general statutes is
878 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
879 *2023*):

880 (k) (1) If the court determines after the period covered by the
881 intervention order that the child or youth has not attained or regained
882 competency and that there is not a substantial probability that the child
883 or youth will attain or regain competency, or that further intervention
884 to attain or regain competency is not appropriate based on the criteria
885 set forth in subdivision (2) of subsection (g) of this section, the court
886 shall: (A) Dismiss the petition if it is a delinquency [or family with
887 service needs] petition; (B) vest temporary custody of the child or youth
888 in the Commissioner of Children and Families and notify the Office of
889 the Chief Public Defender, which shall assign an attorney to serve as
890 guardian ad litem for the child or youth and investigate whether a

891 petition should be filed under section 46b-129; or (C) order that the
892 Department of Children and Families or some other person, agency,
893 mental health facility or treatment program, or such child's or youth's
894 probation officer, conduct or obtain an appropriate assessment and,
895 where appropriate, propose a plan for services that can appropriately
896 address the child's or youth's needs in the least restrictive setting
897 available and appropriate. Any plan for services may include a plan for
898 interagency collaboration for the provision of appropriate services after
899 the child or youth attains the age of eighteen.

900 (2) Not later than ten business days after the issuance of an order
901 pursuant to subparagraph (B) or (C) of subdivision (1) of this subsection,
902 the court shall hold a hearing to review the order of temporary custody
903 or any recommendations of the Department of Children and Families,
904 such probation officer or such attorney or guardian ad litem for the child
905 or youth.

906 (3) If the child or youth is adjudicated neglected, uncared-for or
907 abused subsequent to such a petition being filed, or if a plan for services
908 pursuant to subparagraph (C) of subdivision (1) of this subsection has
909 been approved by the court and implemented, the court may dismiss
910 the delinquency [or family with service needs] petition, or, in the
911 discretion of the court, order that the prosecution of the case be
912 suspended for a period not to exceed eighteen months. During the
913 period of suspension, the court may order the Department of Children
914 and Families to provide periodic reports to the court to ensure that
915 appropriate services are being provided to the child or youth. If during
916 the period of suspension, the child or youth or the parent or guardian of
917 the child or youth does not comply with the requirements set forth in
918 the plan for services, the court may hold a hearing to determine whether
919 the court should follow the procedure under subparagraph (B) of
920 subdivision (1) of this subsection for instituting a petition alleging that
921 a child is neglected, uncared for or abused. Whenever the court finds
922 that the need for the suspension of prosecution is no longer necessary,
923 but not later than the expiration of such period of suspension, the
924 delinquency [or family with service needs] petition shall be dismissed.

925 Sec. 16. Subsection (b) of section 46b-129c of the general statutes is
926 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
927 *2023*):

928 (b) (1) The Judicial Department shall establish, within available
929 resources, a court appointed special advocate program. Under the
930 program, a court appointed special advocate may serve as a resource to
931 the superior court for juvenile matters in determining and furthering the
932 best interests of a person under eighteen years of age who is the subject
933 of a petition filed under section 46b-129_ [or 46b-149.] The program shall
934 be administered by the Chief Court Administrator within the superior
935 court for juvenile matters.

936 (2) A court, on its own motion or upon a motion of a party, may
937 appoint a court appointed special advocate in any proceeding in which
938 a petition is filed under section 46b-129_ [or 46b-149.] The court
939 appointed special advocate may conduct an independent investigation
940 of the facts associated with the filing of the petition and shall undertake
941 and facilitate activities in furtherance of the child's best interests,
942 including, but not limited to, making recommendations to the court.
943 Upon appointment by the court and after obtaining any required
944 releases to access records, a court appointed special advocate shall have
945 access to (A) any party to such proceeding, and (B) all information or
946 records relevant to the child's best interests including, but not limited
947 to, school records, child care records, medical records, mental health
948 records, court records and records maintained by the Department of
949 Children and Families. Nothing in this section shall permit a court
950 appointed special advocate to supplant or interfere with any counsel or
951 guardian ad litem appointed to represent the best interests of a child in
952 such proceeding. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, a
953 court appointed special advocate may, in appropriate cases as
954 determined by the court, undertake activities in furtherance of the
955 child's best interests, until the child who is the subject of a petition filed
956 under section 46b-129 [or 46b-149] reaches twenty-one years of age.

957 (3) No fees shall be charged for the services provided by a court

958 appointed special advocate.

959 Sec. 17. Subsection (a) of section 46b-149a of the general statutes is
960 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
961 *2023*):

962 (a) Any police officer who receives a report from the parent or
963 guardian of a child that such child [is a member of a family with service
964 needs, as defined in section 46b-120] has run away from his or her parent
965 or guardian's home without permission, shall promptly attempt to
966 locate the child. If the officer locates such child, or any child [he] the
967 officer believes has run away from his or her parent or guardian's home
968 without permission, or any nondelinquent juvenile runaway from
969 another state, [he] the officer shall report the location of the child to the
970 parent or guardian, and may respond in one of the following ways: (1)
971 [He] The officer may transport the child to the home of the child's parent
972 or guardian or any other person; (2) [he may refer the child to the
973 superior court for juvenile matters in the district where the child is
974 located; (3) he] the officer may hold the child in protective custody for a
975 maximum period of twelve hours until the officer can determine a more
976 suitable disposition of the matter, provided (A) the child is not held in
977 any locked room or cell, and (B) the officer may release the child at any
978 time without taking further action; or [(4) he] (3) the officer may
979 transport or refer a child to a youth service bureau or any public or
980 private agency serving children, with or without the agreement of the
981 child. If a child is transported or referred to an agency pursuant to this
982 section, such agency may provide services to the child unless or until
983 the child's parent or guardian at any time refuses to agree to those
984 services. Such agency shall be immune from any liability, civil or
985 criminal, which might otherwise be incurred or imposed; provided such
986 services are provided in good faith and in a nonnegligent manner.

987 Sec. 18. Section 46b-149b of the general statutes is repealed and the
988 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

989 Any police officer or any official of a municipal or community

990 agency, who in the course of such police officer's or official's
991 employment under subsection (d) of section 17a-15 or section 46b-120,
992 as amended by this act, 46b-121, as amended by this act, [46b-149] or
993 46b-149a, as amended by this act, provides assistance to a child or a
994 family in need thereof, shall not be liable to such child or such family for
995 civil damages for any personal injuries which result from the voluntary
996 termination of service by the child or the family.

997 Sec. 19. Section 46b-150d of the general statutes is repealed and the
998 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

999 An order that a minor is emancipated shall have the following effects:
1000 (1) The minor may consent to medical, dental or psychiatric care,
1001 without parental consent, knowledge or liability; (2) the minor may
1002 enter into a binding contract; (3) the minor may sue and be sued in such
1003 minor's own name; (4) the minor shall be entitled to such minor's own
1004 earnings and shall be free of control by such minor's parents or
1005 guardian; (5) the minor may establish such minor's own residence; (6)
1006 the minor may buy and sell real and personal property; (7) the minor
1007 may not thereafter be the subject of (A) a petition under section 46b-129
1008 as an abused, neglected or uncared for child or youth, or (B) a petition
1009 under section 46b-128 or 46b-133 as a delinquent child for any act
1010 committed before the date of the order;], or (C) a petition under section
1011 46b-149 alleging that the minor is a child from a family with service
1012 needs;] (8) the minor may enroll in any school or college, without
1013 parental consent; (9) the minor shall be deemed to be over eighteen years
1014 of age for purposes of securing an operator's license under section 14-36
1015 and a marriage license under section 46b-20a; (10) the minor shall be
1016 deemed to be over eighteen years of age for purposes of registering a
1017 motor vehicle under section 14-12; (11) the parents of the minor shall no
1018 longer be the guardians of the minor under section 45a-606; (12) the
1019 parents of a minor shall be relieved of any obligations respecting such
1020 minor's school attendance under section 10-184; (13) the parents shall be
1021 relieved of all obligation to support the minor; (14) the minor shall be
1022 emancipated for the purposes of parental liability for such minor's acts
1023 under section 52-572; (15) the minor may execute releases in such

1024 minor's own name; (16) the minor may enlist in the armed forces of the
1025 United States without parental consent; and (17) the minor may access
1026 or obtain a certified copy of a birth certificate under section 7-51.

1027 Sec. 20. Subsection (b) of section 52-212 of the general statutes is
1028 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1029 *1, 2023*):

1030 (b) In addition to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, any
1031 judgment rendered or decree passed in an action for dissolution of
1032 marriage or civil union or for legal separation [in which the waiting
1033 period was waived pursuant to subsection (c) of section 46b-67] upon
1034 default of appearance of the defendant pursuant to subsection (b) of
1035 section 46b-67, as amended by this act, may be set aside at any time and
1036 the case reinstated to the docket upon a showing of material
1037 misrepresentation in the affidavit of the plaintiff filed pursuant to said
1038 subsection.

1039 Sec. 21. Subsection (b) of section 51-51l of the general statutes is
1040 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1041 *1, 2023*):

1042 (b) The Judicial Review Council shall, not later than three business
1043 days after the termination of such investigation, notify the complainant,
1044 if any, and the judge, administrative law judge or family support
1045 magistrate that the investigation has been terminated and the results
1046 thereof. If the council finds that conduct under section 51-51i has not
1047 occurred, but the judge, administrative law judge or family support
1048 magistrate has acted in a manner which gives the appearance of
1049 impropriety or constitutes an unfavorable judicial or magisterial
1050 practice, the council may issue an admonishment to the judge,
1051 administrative law judge or family support magistrate recommending
1052 a change in judicial or magisterial conduct or practice. If an
1053 admonishment is issued, the council shall (1) notify the joint standing
1054 committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters
1055 relating to the judiciary that an admonishment was issued and provide

1056 said committee with the substance of the admonishment, including
1057 copies of the complaint file, [and] (2) notify the chief court administrator
1058 that an admonishment was issued and provide the chief court
1059 administrator with the substance of the admonishment, including
1060 copies of the complaint file, and (3) inform the complainant, if any, that
1061 an admonishment was issued if the admonishment is the result of
1062 misconduct alleged in the complaint. Except as provided in [subdivision
1063 (1) of] this subsection, the substance of the admonishment shall not be
1064 disclosed to any person or organization.

1065 Sec. 22. Subsection (d) of section 46b-124 of the general statutes, is
1066 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
1067 *2023*):

1068 (d) Records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency
1069 proceedings shall be available to (1) Judicial Branch employees who, in
1070 the performance of their duties, require access to such records, (2) judges
1071 and employees of the Probate Court who, in the performance of their
1072 duties, require access to such records, and (3) employees and authorized
1073 agents of municipal, state or federal agencies involved in (A) the
1074 delinquency proceedings, (B) the provision of services directly to the
1075 child, or (C) the delivery of court diversionary programs. Such
1076 employees and authorized agents include, but are not limited to, law
1077 enforcement officials, community-based youth service bureau officials,
1078 state and federal prosecutorial officials, school officials in accordance
1079 with section 10-233h, court officials including officials of both the
1080 regular criminal docket and the docket for juvenile matters and officials
1081 of the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of Public Defender
1082 Services, the Department of Children and Families, if the child is under
1083 the oversight of the department's administrative unit pursuant to
1084 section 17a-3b, provided such disclosure shall be limited to information
1085 that identifies the child as residing in a justice facility or incarcerated,
1086 or, if the child is committed pursuant to section 46b-129, provided such
1087 disclosure shall be limited to (i) information that identifies the child as
1088 the subject of the delinquency petition, or (ii) the records of the
1089 delinquency proceedings, when the juvenile court orders the

1090 department to provide services to said child, the Court Support Services
1091 Division and agencies under contract with the Judicial Branch. Such
1092 records shall also be available to (I) the attorney representing the child,
1093 including the Division of Public Defender Services, in any proceeding
1094 in which such records are relevant, (II) the parents or guardian of the
1095 child, until such time as the subject of the record reaches the age of
1096 majority, (III) the subject of the record, upon submission of satisfactory
1097 proof of the subject's identity, pursuant to guidelines prescribed by the
1098 Office of the Chief Court Administrator, provided the subject has
1099 reached the age of majority, (IV) law enforcement officials and
1100 prosecutorial officials conducting legitimate criminal investigations, as
1101 provided in subsection (o) of this section or orders to detain pursuant to
1102 section 46b-133, (V) a state or federal agency providing services related
1103 to the collection of moneys due or funding to support the service needs
1104 of eligible juveniles, provided such disclosure shall be limited to that
1105 information necessary for the collection of and application for such
1106 moneys, (VI) members and employees of the Board of Pardons and
1107 Paroles and employees of the Department of Correction who, in the
1108 performance of their duties, require access to such records, provided the
1109 subject of the record has been convicted of a crime in the regular
1110 criminal docket of the Superior Court and such records are relevant to
1111 the performance of a risk and needs assessment of such person while
1112 such person is incarcerated, the determination of such person's
1113 suitability for release from incarceration or for a pardon, or the
1114 determination of the supervision and treatment needs of such person
1115 while on parole or other supervised release, and (VII) members and
1116 employees of the Judicial Review Council who, in the performance of
1117 their duties related to said council, require access to such records.
1118 Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be further
1119 disclosed, except that information contained in such records may be
1120 disclosed in connection with bail or sentencing reports in open court
1121 during criminal proceedings involving the subject of such information,
1122 or as otherwise provided by law.

1123 Sec. 23. Subsection (b) of section 54-76l of the general statutes is

1124 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
1125 *2023*):

1126 (b) The records of any such youth, or any part thereof, may be
1127 disclosed to and between individuals and agencies, and employees of
1128 such agencies, providing services directly to the youth, including law
1129 enforcement officials, state and federal prosecutorial officials, school
1130 officials in accordance with section 10-233h, court officials, the Division
1131 of Criminal Justice, the Court Support Services Division, [and] a victim
1132 advocate under section 54-220 for a victim of a crime committed by the
1133 youth and the Department of Children and Families, if the child is under
1134 the oversight of the department's administrative unit pursuant to
1135 section 17a-3b, provided that such disclosure shall be limited to
1136 information that identifies the child as residing in a justice facility or
1137 incarcerated. Such records shall also be available to the attorney
1138 representing the youth, in any proceedings in which such records are
1139 relevant, to the parents or guardian of such youth, until such time as the
1140 youth reaches the age of majority or is emancipated, and to the youth
1141 upon his or her emancipation or attainment of the age of majority,
1142 provided proof of the identity of such youth is submitted in accordance
1143 with guidelines prescribed by the Chief Court Administrator. Such
1144 records shall also be available to members and employees of the Board
1145 of Pardons and Paroles and employees of the Department of Correction
1146 who, in the performance of their duties, require access to such records,
1147 provided the subject of the record has been adjudged a youthful
1148 offender and sentenced to a term of imprisonment or been convicted of
1149 a crime in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court, and such
1150 records are relevant to the performance of a risk and needs assessment
1151 of such person while such person is incarcerated, the determination of
1152 such person's suitability for release from incarceration or for a pardon,
1153 or the determination of the supervision and treatment needs of such
1154 person while on parole or other supervised release. Such records shall
1155 also be available to law enforcement officials and prosecutorial officials
1156 conducting legitimate criminal investigations or seeking an order to
1157 detain pursuant to section 46b-133. Such records shall also be available

1158 to members and employees of the Judicial Review Council who, in the
1159 performance of their duties, require access to such records. Records
1160 disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be further disclosed.

1161 Sec. 24. Subsection (b) of section 31-51q of the general statutes is
1162 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1163 *1, 2023*):

1164 (b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this section, any
1165 employer, including the state and any instrumentality or political
1166 subdivision thereof, who subjects or threatens to subject any employee
1167 to discipline or discharge on account of (1) the exercise by such
1168 employee of rights guaranteed by the first amendment to the United
1169 States Constitution or section 3, 4 or 14 of article first of the Constitution
1170 of the state, provided such activity does not substantially or materially
1171 interfere with the employee's bona fide job performance or the working
1172 relationship between the employee and the employer, shall be liable to
1173 such employee for damages caused by such discipline or discharge,
1174 including punitive damages, and for reasonable attorney's fees as part
1175 of the costs of any such action for damages; or (2) such employee's
1176 refusal to (A) attend an employer-sponsored meeting with the employer
1177 or its agent, representative or designee, the primary purpose of which is
1178 to communicate the employer's opinion concerning religious or political
1179 matters, or (B) listen to speech or view communications, the primary
1180 purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion concerning
1181 religious or political matters, shall be liable to such employee for the full
1182 amount of gross loss of wages or compensation, with costs and such
1183 reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court. If the court
1184 determines that such action for damages was brought without
1185 substantial justification, the court may award costs and reasonable
1186 attorney's fees to the employer.

1187 Sec. 25. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2023*) (a) A person is guilty of
1188 intimidating a judge or family support magistrate when such person
1189 commits threatening in the second degree pursuant to section 53a-62 of
1190 the general statutes and the threat is directed to a judge, either elected

1191 or appointed, or a family support magistrate, and relates to a ruling or
1192 decision made or to be made by such judge or family support magistrate
1193 in any official proceeding.

1194 (b) Intimidating a judge or family support magistrate is a class C
1195 felony.

1196 Sec. 26. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 4b-52 of the general
1197 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1198 (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

1199 (a) (1) No repairs, alterations or additions involving expense to the
1200 state of five hundred thousand dollars or less or, in the case of repairs,
1201 alterations or additions to a building rented or occupied by the Judicial
1202 Branch, [one million two hundred fifty thousand] two million dollars or
1203 less or, in the case of repairs, alterations or additions to a building rented
1204 or occupied by a constituent unit of the state system of higher education,
1205 two million dollars or less, shall be made to any state building or
1206 premises occupied by any state officer, department, institution, board,
1207 commission or council of the state government and no contract for any
1208 construction, repairs, alteration or addition shall be entered into without
1209 the prior approval of the Commissioner of Administrative Services,
1210 except repairs, alterations or additions to a building under the
1211 supervision and control of the Joint Committee on Legislative
1212 Management or the Military Department and repairs, alterations or
1213 additions to a building under the supervision of The University of
1214 Connecticut. Repairs, alterations or additions which are made pursuant
1215 to such approval of the Commissioner of Administrative Services shall
1216 conform to all guidelines and procedures established by the Department
1217 of Administrative Services for agency-administered projects. (2)
1218 Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection,
1219 repairs, alterations or additions involving expense to the state of five
1220 hundred thousand dollars or less may be made to any state building or
1221 premises under the supervision of the Office of the Chief Court
1222 Administrator or a constituent unit of the state system of higher
1223 education, under the terms of section 4b-11, and any contract for any

1224 such construction, repairs or alteration may be entered into by the Office
1225 of the Chief Court Administrator or a constituent unit of the state system
1226 of higher education without the approval of the Commissioner of
1227 Administrative Services.

1228 Sec. 27. Section 51-344 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1229 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1230 For purposes of establishing venue, the Superior Court shall consist
1231 of the following judicial districts:

1232 (1) The judicial district of Ansonia-Milford, consisting of the towns of
1233 Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Derby, Milford, Orange, Oxford, Seymour,
1234 Shelton and West Haven;

1235 (2) The judicial district of Danbury, consisting of the towns of Bethel,
1236 Brookfield, Danbury, New Fairfield, Newtown, Redding, Ridgefield
1237 and Sherman;

1238 (3) The judicial district of [Fairfield] Bridgeport, consisting of the
1239 towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Stratford and Trumbull;

1240 (4) The judicial district of Hartford, consisting of the towns of Avon,
1241 Bloomfield, Canton, East Granby, East Hartford, East Windsor, Enfield,
1242 Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Manchester,
1243 Marlborough, Simsbury, South Windsor, Suffield, West Hartford,
1244 Windsor and Windsor Locks;

1245 (5) The judicial district of Litchfield, consisting of the towns of
1246 Barkhamsted, Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall,
1247 Goshen, Hartland, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford,
1248 New Milford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon,
1249 Thomaston, Torrington, Warren, Washington and Winchester;

1250 (6) The judicial district of Middlesex, consisting of the towns of
1251 Chester, Clinton, Cromwell, Deep River, Durham, East Haddam, East
1252 Hampton, Essex, Haddam, Killingworth, Middlefield, Middletown, Old
1253 Saybrook, Portland and Westbrook;

1254 (7) The judicial district of New Britain, consisting of the towns of
1255 Berlin, Bristol, Burlington, New Britain, Newington, Plainville,
1256 Plymouth, Rocky Hill, Southington and Wethersfield;

1257 (8) The judicial district of New Haven, consisting of the towns of
1258 Bethany, Branford, Cheshire, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison,
1259 Meriden, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Wallingford and
1260 Woodbridge;

1261 (9) The judicial district of New London, consisting of the towns of
1262 Bozrah, Colchester, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Lebanon,
1263 Ledyard, Lisbon, Lyme, Montville, New London, North Stonington,
1264 Norwich, Old Lyme, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Voluntown
1265 and Waterford;

1266 (10) The judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk, consisting of the
1267 towns of Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Stamford, Weston,
1268 Westport and Wilton;

1269 (11) The judicial district of Tolland, consisting of the towns of
1270 Andover, Bolton, Columbia, Coventry, Ellington, Hebron, Mansfield,
1271 Somers, Stafford, Tolland, Union, Vernon and Willington;

1272 (12) The judicial district of Waterbury, consisting of the towns of
1273 Middlebury, Naugatuck, Prospect, Southbury, Waterbury, Watertown,
1274 Wolcott and Woodbury; and

1275 (13) The judicial district of Windham, consisting of the towns of
1276 Ashford, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Eastford, Hampton, Killingly,
1277 Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam, Scotland, Sterling, Thompson, Windham
1278 and Woodstock.

1279 Sec. 28. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 51-345 of the general statutes
1280 are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1281 *October 1, 2023*):

1282 (a) Except as provided in section 51-348 and subsections (b) to (h),
1283 inclusive, of this section, all civil process shall be made returnable to a

1284 judicial district, as follows:

1285 (1) If all of the parties reside outside this state, to the judicial district
1286 where (A) the injury occurred, (B) the transaction occurred, or (C) the
1287 property is located or lawfully attached.

1288 (2) If the defendant is not a resident, to the judicial district where the
1289 attached property is located.

1290 (3) If either or both the plaintiff or the defendant are residents of this
1291 state, to the judicial district where either the plaintiff or the defendant
1292 resides, except:

1293 (A) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1294 Manchester, East Windsor, South Windsor or Enfield, the action may be
1295 made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district
1296 of Hartford or the judicial district of Tolland.

1297 (B) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1298 Plymouth, the action may be made returnable at the option of the
1299 plaintiff to either the judicial district of New Britain or the judicial
1300 district of Waterbury.

1301 (C) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1302 Bethany, Milford, West Haven or Woodbridge, the action may be made
1303 returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of
1304 New Haven or the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford.

1305 (D) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1306 Southbury, the action may be made returnable at the option of the
1307 plaintiff to either the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford or the judicial
1308 district of Waterbury.

1309 (E) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1310 Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Stamford, Weston,
1311 Westport or Wilton, the action may be made returnable at the option of
1312 the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk or the
1313 judicial district of [Fairfield] Bridgeport.

1314 (F) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1315 Watertown or Woodbury, the action may be made returnable at the
1316 option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Waterbury or the
1317 judicial district of Litchfield.

1318 (G) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Avon,
1319 Canton, Farmington or Simsbury, the action may be made returnable at
1320 the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the
1321 judicial district of New Britain.

1322 (H) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1323 Newington, Rocky Hill or Wethersfield, the action may be made
1324 returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of
1325 Hartford or the judicial district of New Britain, except for actions where
1326 venue is in the geographical area as provided in section 51-348 or in
1327 rules of court.

1328 (I) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1329 Cromwell, the action may be made returnable at the option of the
1330 plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district
1331 of Middlesex.

1332 (J) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of New
1333 Milford, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff
1334 to either the judicial district of Danbury or the judicial district of
1335 Litchfield.

1336 (K) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of
1337 Windham or Ashford, the action may be made returnable at the option
1338 of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Windham or the judicial
1339 district of Tolland.

1340 (b) In all actions involving the title to land, for trespass to land and to
1341 foreclose or redeem mortgages or liens upon real property, civil process
1342 shall be made returnable to the judicial district where the real property
1343 is located, either entirely or in part, except:

1344 (1) If the land is located in the town of Manchester, East Windsor,
1345 South Windsor or Enfield and either the plaintiff or the defendant
1346 resides in the town of Manchester, East Windsor, South Windsor or
1347 Enfield, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff
1348 to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of
1349 Tolland.

1350 (2) If the land is located in the town of Plymouth and either the
1351 plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Plymouth, the action
1352 may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial
1353 district of New Britain or the judicial district of Waterbury.

1354 (3) If the land is located in the town of Bethany, Milford, West Haven
1355 or Woodbridge and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the
1356 town of Bethany, Milford, West Haven or Woodbridge, the action may
1357 be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial
1358 district of New Haven or the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford.

1359 (4) If the land is located in the town of Southbury and either the
1360 plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Southbury, the action
1361 may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial
1362 district of Ansonia-Milford or the judicial district of Waterbury.

1363 (5) If the land is located in the town of Weston, Westport or Wilton
1364 and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in any one of these
1365 towns, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff
1366 to either the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk or the judicial district
1367 of [Fairfield] Bridgeport.

1368 (6) If the land is located in the town of Watertown or Woodbury and
1369 either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Watertown or
1370 Woodbury, the action may be made returnable at the option of the
1371 plaintiff to either the judicial district of Waterbury or the judicial district
1372 of Litchfield.

1373 (7) If the land is located in the town of Avon, Canton, Farmington or
1374 Simsbury and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of

1375 Avon, Canton, Farmington or Simsbury, the action may be made
1376 returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of
1377 Hartford or the judicial district of New Britain.

1378 (8) If the land is located in the town of Newington, Rocky Hill or
1379 Wethersfield and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town
1380 of Newington, Rocky Hill or Wethersfield, the action may be made
1381 returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of
1382 Hartford or the judicial district of New Britain, except for actions where
1383 venue is in the geographical area as provided in section 51-348 or in
1384 rules of court.

1385 (9) If the land is located in the town of New Milford and either the
1386 plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of New Milford, the action
1387 may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial
1388 district of Danbury or the judicial district of Litchfield.

1389 Sec. 29. Subsection (a) of section 51-346 of the general statutes is
1390 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1391 *1, 2023*):

1392 (a) Process in all civil actions brought to a judicial district, except
1393 small claims as provided in subsection (b) of this section, shall be made
1394 returnable as follows:

1395 (1) If brought to the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford, to the court
1396 at Ansonia or Milford as the plaintiff elects;

1397 (2) If brought to the judicial district of Danbury, to the court at
1398 Danbury;

1399 (3) If brought to the judicial district of [Fairfield] Bridgeport, to the
1400 court at Bridgeport;

1401 (4) If brought to the judicial district of Hartford, to the court at
1402 Hartford;

1403 (5) If brought to the judicial district of Litchfield, to the court at

1404 Torrington;

1405 (6) If brought to the judicial district of Middlesex, to the court at
1406 Middletown;

1407 (7) If brought to the judicial district of New Britain, to the court at
1408 New Britain;

1409 (8) If brought to the judicial district of New Haven, to the court at
1410 New Haven or Meriden as the plaintiff elects;

1411 (9) If brought to the judicial district of New London, to the court at
1412 New London or Norwich as the plaintiff elects;

1413 (10) If brought to the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk, to the
1414 court at Stamford;

1415 (11) If brought to the judicial district of Tolland, to the court at
1416 Rockville;

1417 (12) If brought to the judicial district of Waterbury, to the court at
1418 Waterbury;

1419 (13) If brought to the judicial district of Windham, to the court at
1420 Putnam.

1421 Sec. 30. Subsection (a) of section 51-347 of the general statutes is
1422 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1423 *1, 2023*):

1424 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, any writ
1425 returnable to a judicial district and any motion, pleading or appearance
1426 shall be filed with the clerk of the judicial district to which the writ is
1427 returnable as follows:

1428 (1) At the courthouse for the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford if
1429 returnable to the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford at Ansonia or
1430 Milford;

- 1431 (2) At Danbury if returnable to the judicial district of Danbury;
- 1432 (3) At Bridgeport if returnable to the judicial district of [Fairfield]
1433 Bridgeport;
- 1434 (4) At Hartford if returnable to the judicial district of Hartford;
- 1435 (5) At Torrington if returnable to the judicial district of Litchfield;
- 1436 (6) At Middletown if returnable to the judicial district of Middlesex;
- 1437 (7) At New Britain if returnable to the judicial district of New Britain;
- 1438 (8) (A) At New Haven if returnable to the judicial district of New
1439 Haven at New Haven, (B) at Meriden if returnable to the judicial district
1440 of New Haven at Meriden;
- 1441 (9) (A) At New London if returnable to the judicial district of New
1442 London at New London, (B) at Norwich if returnable to the judicial
1443 district of New London at Norwich;
- 1444 (10) At Stamford if returnable to the judicial district of Stamford-
1445 Norwalk;
- 1446 (11) At Rockville if returnable to the judicial district of Tolland;
- 1447 (12) At Waterbury if returnable to the judicial district of Waterbury;
1448 and
- 1449 (13) At Putnam if returnable to the judicial district of Windham.

1450 Sec. 31. Section 51-348b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1451 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1452 Housing matters, as defined in section 47a-68, shall be heard on a
1453 docket separate from other matters within the judicial districts of
1454 Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Fairfield, Waterbury and Stamford-
1455 Norwalk, provided in the judicial district of (1) New Britain, such
1456 matters shall be heard by the judge assigned to hear housing matters in

1457 the judicial district of Hartford, (2) Waterbury, such matters shall be
1458 heard by the judge assigned to hear housing matters in the judicial
1459 district of New Haven, and (3) Stamford-Norwalk, such matters shall be
1460 heard by the judge assigned to hear housing matters in the judicial
1461 district of [Fairfield] Bridgeport. The records, files and other documents
1462 pertaining to housing matters shall be maintained separate from the
1463 records, files and other documents of the court. Housing matters do not
1464 have to be heard in the facilities to which the process is returned and the
1465 pleadings are filed.

1466 Sec. 32. Section 51-181 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1467 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1468 The Superior Court shall sit continuously throughout the year, at
1469 such times and places and for such periods as are set by the Chief Court
1470 Administrator or, with the approval of the Chief Court Administrator,
1471 his or her designee, in the following cities or towns, except as otherwise
1472 provided by law: (1) In the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford, at
1473 Ansonia or Derby and at Milford; (2) in the judicial district of Danbury,
1474 at Danbury; (3) in the judicial district of [Fairfield] Bridgeport, at
1475 Bridgeport; (4) in the judicial district of Hartford, at Hartford and,
1476 whenever suitable accommodations are provided without expense to
1477 the state, at Manchester; (5) in the judicial district of Litchfield, at
1478 Torrington; (6) in the judicial district of Middlesex, at Middletown; (7)
1479 in the judicial district of New Britain, at New Britain; (8) in the judicial
1480 district of New Haven, at New Haven and Meriden; (9) in the judicial
1481 district of New London, at Norwich and New London; (10) in the
1482 judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk, at Stamford; (11) in the judicial
1483 district of Tolland, at Rockville; (12) in the judicial district of Waterbury,
1484 at Waterbury; and (13) in the judicial district of Windham, at Putnam.

1485 Sec. 33. Section 51-52b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1486 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1487 The chief clerk of the superior court at Bridgeport shall, on the request
1488 of any justice of the peace or commissioner of the Superior Court in the

1489 judicial district of [Fairfield] Bridgeport or Stamford-Norwalk and on
1490 the receipt of a fee of one dollar, furnish to the chief clerk of the superior
1491 court at Stamford a duplicate of the certificate of qualification or
1492 appointment of such justice of the peace or commissioner of the
1493 Superior Court and said clerk at Stamford may thereafter certify to the
1494 authority of such justice of the peace or commissioner of the Superior
1495 Court.

1496 Sec. 34. Subsection (d) of section 15-7 of the general statutes is
1497 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1498 *1, 2023*):

1499 (d) Any person aggrieved by any action taken or order issued by said
1500 commissioner under authority of this section may within thirty days
1501 appeal to the superior court for the judicial district of [Fairfield]
1502 Bridgeport and said court shall take such action in the premises as
1503 equity may require.

1504 Sec. 35. Subsection (c) of section 46b-15f of the general statutes is
1505 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1506 *1, 2023*):

1507 (c) The organization administering the program may only award a
1508 grant (1) to provide services in the judicial districts of [Fairfield]
1509 Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford-Norwalk or Waterbury,
1510 and (2) in an amount not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars,
1511 except that a grant to provide services in the judicial district with the
1512 highest average number of applications for restraining orders under
1513 section 46b-15 over the previous three fiscal years may receive a grant
1514 of not more than four hundred thousand dollars. Grants may not be
1515 used to provide services to individuals who are not indigent.

1516 Sec. 36. Subsection (a) of section 47a-69 of the general statutes is
1517 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1518 *1, 2023*):

1519 (a) The judges of the Superior Court or an authorized committee

1520 thereof may appoint such housing mediators as they deem necessary for
1521 the purpose of assisting the court in the prompt and efficient hearing of
1522 housing matters within the limit of their appropriation therefor. Such
1523 judges or such committee shall appoint not less than two such mediators
1524 for each of the judicial districts of Hartford, New Haven and [Fairfield]
1525 Bridgeport and may designate one of them in each judicial district as
1526 chief housing mediator. Such judges or committee shall also appoint not
1527 less than three such housing mediators for all other judicial districts. The
1528 housing mediators for the judicial district of New Haven shall assist the
1529 court in the hearing of housing matters in the judicial district of
1530 Waterbury, the housing mediators for the judicial district of Hartford
1531 shall assist the court in the hearing of housing matters in the judicial
1532 district of New Britain and the housing mediators for the judicial district
1533 of [Fairfield] Bridgeport shall assist the court in the hearing of housing
1534 matters in the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk.

1535 Sec. 37. Subsection (a) of section 47a-70 of the general statutes is
1536 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1537 *1, 2023*):

1538 (a) All proceedings involving a housing matter in the judicial district
1539 of Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, [Fairfield] Bridgeport,
1540 Waterbury or Stamford-Norwalk shall first be placed on the housing
1541 docket for that district, provided that the judge before whom such
1542 proceeding is brought may transfer such matter to the regular docket
1543 for a judicial district if he determines that such matter is not a housing
1544 matter or that such docket is more suitable for the disposition of the case.
1545 Any case so entered or transferred to either docket shall be proceeded
1546 upon as are other cases of like nature standing on such docket.

1547 Sec. 38. Section 47a-71a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1548 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

1549 There is hereby created the Connecticut Advisory Council on
1550 Housing Matters consisting of eighteen members. The members of the
1551 advisory council shall be appointed by the Governor for terms of four

1552 years, from July first of the year of their appointment. The advisory
1553 council shall consist of representatives of tenants, landlords, and others
1554 concerned with housing and shall reflect a balance of the interests of
1555 tenants and landlords. The members of the advisory council shall elect
1556 their own chairperson. Five members shall be residents of the judicial
1557 districts of Hartford or New Britain; five members shall be residents of
1558 the judicial districts of New Haven, Waterbury or Ansonia-Milford; five
1559 members shall be residents of the judicial districts of [Fairfield]
1560 Bridgeport or Stamford-Norwalk; and three members shall be residents
1561 of the judicial districts of Danbury, Litchfield, Middlesex, New London,
1562 Tolland or Windham. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive
1563 meetings or who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings held during
1564 any calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from office. Any
1565 vacancy in the membership of the advisory council shall be filled by the
1566 Governor for the unexpired portion of the term.

1567 Sec. 39. Section 5-164 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1568 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1569 (a) A department head, as defined in section 4-5, or any commissioner
1570 appointed to office in the executive branch by the Governor with or
1571 without the approval of the General Assembly or either branch thereof,
1572 who reaches his retirement date, namely, the first day of the month on
1573 or after his seventieth birthday, during the term for which he is
1574 appointed, may continue in office after such retirement date until the
1575 expiration of such term. Any such person who had reached such date
1576 prior to his reappointment as such commissioner may serve for the term
1577 for which he is so reappointed.

1578 (b) A member who has reached the retirement age of seventy may be
1579 continued in his position in state service, if such continuation is
1580 approved by the Commissioner of Administrative Services. The
1581 appointing authority requesting such continuation shall certify in
1582 writing to the Commissioner of Administrative Services that the
1583 continuation is desirable for the efficient conduct of the state's business
1584 and that the member is able and qualified to perform the work required.

1585 Approval by the Commissioner of Administrative Services of such
1586 continuation shall be for a period of one year, which may be renewed
1587 by said commissioner upon request by the appointing authority.

1588 (c) A department head, head of an institution or administrator of a
1589 state fund may be continued as provided in subsection (b) of this section.
1590 A continuation of such employee beyond the age of seventy-three shall
1591 be requested by the appointing authority in writing and shall require
1592 the approval of the Governor.

1593 [(d) A duly appointed and acting messenger or assistant messenger
1594 of any constituent court of the Judicial Department who has reached his
1595 retirement date may be reemployed, pursuant to section 51-78, in the
1596 service of the court in which he has been a messenger at the salary paid
1597 him at the time of his retirement. Such reemployment shall continue
1598 until such time as the judges of said court terminate the same.
1599 Subsection (b) of this section does not apply to any such messenger.]

1600 [(e)] (d) Except as provided in section 5-164a, the existing retirement
1601 rights of a member continued under this section after his retirement date
1602 shall not be affected by such continuation, and additional retirement
1603 rights shall accrue to him. Retirement contributions shall be deducted
1604 from his salary during the period of continued employment. The
1605 provisions of chapter 67 dealing with examinations, certifications and
1606 appointments to and separations from the service shall not apply to any
1607 such member.

1608 Sec. 40. Subsection (d) of section 5-257 of the general statutes is
1609 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1610 *passage*):

1611 (d) The insurance of any employee insured under this section shall
1612 cease on termination of employment, and of any member of the General
1613 Assembly at the end of such member's term of office, subject to any
1614 conversion privilege provided in the group life insurance policy or
1615 policies. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, the amounts of
1616 life insurance of insured employees retired in accordance with any

1617 retirement plan for state employees shall be as follows: The amount of
1618 life insurance of an insured employee retired before, on or after July 1,
1619 1998, with twenty-five or more years of state service, as defined in
1620 section 5-196, or a member of the General Assembly who is retired on or
1621 after July 1, 1988, with twenty-five or more years of service, shall be one-
1622 half of the amount of life insurance for which the employee was insured
1623 immediately before retirement, provided in no case shall the amount be
1624 less than ten thousand dollars, those with less than twenty-five years of
1625 service shall receive the proportionate amount that such years of service
1626 is to twenty-five years rounded off to the nearest hundred dollars of
1627 coverage, except that the amount of life insurance of an insured
1628 employee who is retired on or after July 1, 1982, under the provisions of
1629 section 5-173 shall be one-half of the amount of life insurance for which
1630 the employee was insured immediately before retirement, regardless of
1631 the number of years of service by such employee. In no case shall a
1632 retired employee be required to contribute to the cost of any such
1633 reduced insurance. For the purposes of this section, no employee shall
1634 be deemed to be retired as long as such employee's employment
1635 continues under subsections (b) and [(e)] (d) of section 5-164, as
1636 amended by this act.

1637 Sec. 41. Subsection (e) of section 5-192l of the general statutes is
1638 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1639 *passage*):

1640 (e) Retirement on the first day of the month on or after the member's
1641 seventieth birthday is mandatory regardless of whether he is eligible for
1642 a retirement income under this section except:

1643 (1) A department head, as defined in section 4-5, or any commissioner
1644 appointed to office in the executive branch by the Governor with or
1645 without the approval of the General Assembly or either branch thereof,
1646 who reaches his retirement date, namely, the first day of the month on
1647 or after his seventieth birthday, during the term for which he is
1648 appointed, may continue in office after such retirement date until the
1649 expiration of such term. Any such person who had reached such date

1650 prior to his reappointment as such commissioner may serve for the term
1651 for which he is so reappointed.

1652 (2) A member who has reached the retirement age of seventy may be
1653 continued in his position in state service, if such continuation is
1654 approved by the Commissioner of Administrative Services. The
1655 appointing authority requesting such continuation shall certify in
1656 writing to the Commissioner of Administrative Services that the
1657 continuation is desirable for the efficient conduct of the state's business
1658 and that the member is able and qualified to perform the work required.
1659 Approval by the Commissioner of Administrative Services of such
1660 continuation shall be for a period of one year, which may be renewed
1661 by said commissioner upon request by the appointing authority.

1662 (3) A member who is a teacher, instructor, principal, superintendent,
1663 or supervisor employed by the State Board of Education or any state
1664 institution, and who has reached the retirement age of seventy may be
1665 continued in his position of state service to the end of the fiscal year in
1666 which his seventieth birthday falls, without the approval of the
1667 Commissioner of Administrative Services.

1668 (4) A department head, head of an institution, or administrator of a
1669 state fund may be continued as provided in subdivision (2) of this
1670 subsection. A continuation of such employee beyond the age of seventy-
1671 three shall be requested by the appointing authority in writing and shall
1672 require the approval of the Governor.

1673 [(5) A duly appointed and acting messenger or assistant messenger
1674 of any constituent court of the Judicial Department who has reached his
1675 retirement age of seventy may be reemployed, pursuant to section 51-
1676 78, in the service of the court in which he has been a messenger at the
1677 salary paid him at the time of his retirement. Such reemployment shall
1678 continue until such time as the judges of said court terminate the same.
1679 Subdivision (2) of this subsection does not apply to any such
1680 messenger.]

1681 [(6)] (5) Except as provided in section 5-192v, the existing retirement

1682 rights of a member continued under this section after his retirement date
 1683 shall not be affected by such continuation, and additional retirement
 1684 rights shall accrue to him. The provisions of chapter 67 dealing with
 1685 examinations, certifications, and appointments to and separations from
 1686 the service shall not apply to any such member.

1687 Sec. 42. Section 51-274 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1688 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1689 All special acts or provisions thereof inconsistent with this chapter
 1690 and with sections 1-1a, 2-5, 2-40, 2-61, 5-164, as amended by this act, 5-
 1691 189, 7-80, 8-12, 9-63, 9-258, 9-368, 12-154, 14-141, 14-142, 18-65, 18-73, 19a-
 1692 220, 21a-96, 29-13, 29-362, 30-105, 30-107, 30-111, 35-22, 46b-120, as
 1693 amended by this act, 46b-133, 46b-560, 47a-23, 47a-28, 47a-35, 47a-37, 49-
 1694 61, 49-62, 51-6a, 51-9, 51-15, 51-27, 51-30, 51-33, 51-34, 51-36, 51-48, 51-49,
 1695 51-50, 51-51, 51-52, 51-59, 51-72, 51-73, [51-78,] 51-95, 51-183b, 51-183d,
 1696 51-183f, 51-183g, 51-215a, 51-229, 51-232, 51-237 and 51-241, subsection
 1697 (a) of section 51-243 and sections 51-247, 51-347, as amended by this act,
 1698 52-45a, 52-45b, 52-46, 52-97, 52-112, 52-139, 52-193, 52-194, 52-196, 52-
 1699 209, 52-212, as amended by this act, 52-215, 52-226, 52-240, 52-257, 52-
 1700 258, 52-261, 52-263, 52-268, 52-270, 52-278i, 52-293, 52-297, 52-298, 52-324,
 1701 52-351, 52-397, 52-425, 52-427, 52-428, 52-521, 53-308, 53-328, 54-2a, 54-
 1702 56f, 54-66, 54-72, 54-74, 54-82g, 54-82j, 54-82k, 54-95a, 54-96a, 54-96b, 54-
 1703 97, 54-108, 54-154, 54-166 and 54-169 to 54-174, inclusive, are repealed.

1704 Sec. 43. Sections 51-77, 51-78 and 51-79 of the general statutes are
 1705 repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

1706 Sec. 44. Sections 46b-148, 46b-149, 46b-149c, 46b-149e, 46b-149f and
 1707 51-181d of the general statutes are repealed. (*Effective July 1, 2023*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	12-18b(b)
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	46b-44a
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	46b-53(a)
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	46b-67

Sec. 5	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-122(b)
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	54-76h(b)
Sec. 7	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-124(k)
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	54-129a
Sec. 9	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	53a-167c(a)
Sec. 10	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	17a-28(g)
Sec. 11	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-120
Sec. 12	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-121
Sec. 13	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-121b(a)
Sec. 14	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-128a(a)
Sec. 15	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-128a(k)
Sec. 16	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-129c(b)
Sec. 17	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-149a(a)
Sec. 18	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-149b
Sec. 19	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-150d
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	52-212(b)
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	51-511(b)
Sec. 22	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	46b-124(d)
Sec. 23	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	54-76l(b)
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	31-51q(b)
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	New section
Sec. 26	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	4b-52(a)(1)
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	51-344
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	51-345(a) and (b)
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	51-346(a)
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	51-347(a)
Sec. 31	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	51-348b
Sec. 32	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	51-181
Sec. 33	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	51-52b
Sec. 34	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	15-7(d)
Sec. 35	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	46b-15f(c)
Sec. 36	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	47a-69(a)
Sec. 37	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	47a-70(a)
Sec. 38	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	47a-71a
Sec. 39	<i>from passage</i>	5-164
Sec. 40	<i>from passage</i>	5-257(d)
Sec. 41	<i>from passage</i>	5-192l(e)
Sec. 42	<i>from passage</i>	51-274
Sec. 43	<i>from passage</i>	Repealer section
Sec. 44	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To: (1) Eliminate the requirement that the parties to a dissolution or legal separation action wait ninety days after the return date before proceeding on such action, (2) expand access to juvenile and youthful offender proceedings to the next of kin of victims, (3) specify that information obtained and results of the risk and behavioral health screening shall be used for the purpose of identifying appropriate treatment and interventions for a child, (4) require the Victim Services Unit within the Department of Correction to inform a crime victim, who is registered with said unit, of the Board of Pardons and Paroles intent to consider terminating the period of special parole that was imposed on the person committing the crime, (5) include enhanced penalties for assaults on Judicial Branch personnel providing post-conviction secure detention and programming services to juveniles adjudicated of a delinquent act, (6) remove obsolete statutory references to "family with service needs", (7) revise statutes relating to the sharing of certain Judicial Branch records, (8) address the award of damages in certain employment related matters, (9) establish the crime of intimidating a judge or family support magistrate, (10) repeal obsolete statutes concerning messengers employed by the Judicial Branch, (11) change the name of the judicial district of Fairfield to the judicial district of Bridgeport, and (12) make technical and conforming statutory changes.

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