
OLR Bill Analysis

sSB 439

AN ACT CONCERNING COMPENSATION FOR PERSONS WHO ARE WRONGFULLY INCARCERATED.

SUMMARY

This bill makes various changes in the law that governs wrongful incarceration compensation.

Among other things, the bill does the following:

1. expands the eligibility criteria by allowing compensation when the complaint or information is dismissed on grounds consistent with innocence;
2. specifies that the two-year filing deadline also applies from the date the information was dismissed;
3. requires the claims commissioner to determine whether a claimant meets the eligibility requirements within 90 days after the hearing;
4. calculates the award based on the “median family income” instead of the “median household income”;
5. requires compensation awards to be offset by the amount of certain other damages awarded to the claimant;
6. limits payments for reintegration services;
7. increases, from \$20,000 to \$35,000, the threshold for legislative review for claims;
8. eliminates the General Assembly’s authority to modify awards but allows it to remand the matter to the claims commissioner;

9. provides for a deceased claimant's estate to receive compensation; and
10. specifies that the wrongful incarceration compensation provisions do not apply to certain agreements or stipulations the attorney general enters on behalf of the state.

Lastly, it also makes minor, technical, and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage and applicable to claims pending before the claims commissioner on the bill's passage or filed with the claims commissioner on or after that date.

WRONGFUL INCARCERATION COMPENSATION

Eligibility

By law, a person is eligible for wrongful incarceration compensation if he or she was convicted by the state of one or more crimes and served time for the crime or crimes, the conviction was vacated or reversed, and the complaint or information was dismissed on one of the following grounds:

1. innocence, or
2. malfeasance or serious misconduct by a state officer, agent, employee, or official.

The bill expands the eligibility criteria by allowing compensation when the complaint or information is dismissed on grounds consistent with innocence.

Filing Deadline

Existing law requires individuals to file any claim based on a pardon or dismissal that occurred on or after October 1, 2008, within two years after the pardon was granted or the dismissal of the complaint. The bill makes a conforming change to similarly set the filing deadline from within two years after the information was dismissed.

Hearing Before the Claims Commissioner

By law, a person who meets the eligibility criteria may file a claim against the state for compensation. The person must file the claim with the claims commissioner and, at the hearing, he or she must prove his or her eligibility by a preponderance of the evidence. The bill requires the claims commissioner to determine whether a claimant meets the eligibility requirements within 90 days after the hearing.

Existing law, unchanged by the bill, requires the claimant to present evidence of the following:

1. his or her age, income, vocational training, and level of education at the time of conviction;
2. loss of familial relationships;
3. damage to reputation;
4. the severity of the crime for which he or she was convicted and whether he or she was under a death sentence;
5. whether he or she was required to register as a sex offender and the length of time spent as a registered sex offender; and
6. any other damages suffered that arose from or relate to the arrest, prosecution, conviction, and incarceration.

Determining Compensation

By law, if the commissioner determines that a claimant is eligible for compensation, the commissioner must order immediate payment to the claimant for an amount the commissioner determines after assessing certain relevant factors.

Award Calculation. Current law requires the commissioner to award a claimant, for each year he or she was wrongfully incarcerated, an amount equal to or up to twice the median household income for the state, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index for urban consumers. The bill uses HUD's "median family income" instead of the "median household income." By law, unchanged

by the bill, the award amount must be prorated for any partial year the claimant served in incarceration.

By law, the commissioner may decrease or increase the award amount by 25% based on an assessment of relevant factors, including any of the evidence listed above that the claimant presented at the hearing.

Offset. The bill requires that the amount of the compensation awarded be offset by the amount of any damages awarded to the claimant resulting from an action by the claimant against any other unit of the state government by reason of the same subject of the claim.

Reintegration Services. Current law allows the commissioner to also award payment for any reintegration services the claimant may need. The bill limits this to payment for the expenses of employment training, counseling, and tuition and fees at state colleges and universities.

Legislative Review of Compensation

Under current law, the General Assembly must review a compensation award if the claimant requests a review or the award exceeds \$20,000. The bill increases this threshold to \$35,000.

Current law requires the commissioner to submit the claim to the General Assembly within five business days after the commissioner determines the award or the claimant's request for a review. The bill specifies that this deadline is based on whichever event is sooner.

Under current law, the General Assembly must review any such award and the claim from which it arose within 45 days after receiving the claim and may (1) deny the claim, (2) confirm the award, or (3) modify the award to any amount it deems just and reasonable. Under the bill, the General Assembly may instead (1) deny or confirm the award or (2) remand the claim to the claims commissioner's office for any further proceedings the General Assembly may direct. Under the bill, the General Assembly may no longer modify the award.

Under current law, if the General Assembly takes no action on the award or the claim, the commissioner's determination is deemed confirmed. The bill clarifies that this pertains to the award only.

Submissions During the Interim or Close to the End of Session

Under the bill, compensation awards and their associated claims must be deemed to be submitted on the first day of the next regular session if the claims commissioner submits them to the General Assembly (1) when the General Assembly is not in a regular session, or (2) 30 or fewer days before the end of a regular session and they are not acted upon dispositively before the end of the session.

Other Actions or Remedies

By law, a compensated claimant must sign a release providing that he or she voluntarily relinquishes the right to pursue any other action or remedy arising from the wrongful conviction and incarceration. The bill limits the applicability of this release to only such actions or remedies against the state.

Future Damages Awarded

Under the bill, any future damages awarded to the claimant resulting from an action by the claimant against any other unit of government within the state by reason of the same subject of the claim must be offset by the compensation award received.

Deceased Claimants

The bill establishes conditions under which a claimant's estate would be entitled to compensation.

Under the bill, if a claimant who is deceased would be entitled to compensation if he or she were alive, including a claimant whose conviction was vacated or reversed posthumously, the claimant's estate is entitled to compensation if the claim was pending before the claims commissioner at the time of the claimant's death.

Applicability of the Law

The bill specifies that the wrongful incarceration compensation

provisions do not apply to any agreement or stipulation the attorney general enters in connection with a lawsuit in which the state is a party and that contains provisions requiring more than \$2.5 million of General Fund expenditure. By law, any such agreement or stipulation would require the General Assembly's approval.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Judiciary Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 36 Nay 0 (03/28/2024)