



**Senate Bill No. 440**

**Public Act No. 22-37**

**AN ACT CONCERNING THE REVISOR'S TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE GENERAL STATUTES.**

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

Section 1. Subsection (e) of section 3-129f of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(e) Nothing in this section shall permit the Attorney General to assert any claim against a state agency or a state officer or state employee in such officer's or employee's official capacity, regarding actions or omissions of such state agency, state officer or state employee. If the Attorney General determines that a state officer or state employee is not entitled to indemnification under section 5-141d, the Attorney General may, as it relates to such officer or employee, take any action authorized under this section.

Sec. 2. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 4-142a of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(a) (1) The Claims Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the General Assembly to serve for a term of four years from the first day in July in the year of his or her

**Senate Bill No. 440**

appointment and until his or her successor has been appointed and has qualified. The Claims Commissioner shall be an attorney-at-law and shall have been admitted to practice before the courts of the state of Connecticut for at least five years prior to his or her appointment. The Claims Commissioner serving on June 28, 2021, may continue to serve until the expiration of his or her term. On and after June 28, 2021, each nomination for appointment as Claims Commissioner by the Governor shall be referred, without debate, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, which shall report on each appointment not later than thirty days after the date of reference. Each appointment by the General Assembly of the Claims Commissioner shall be by concurrent resolution.

Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 4-160 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(a) Whenever the Claims Commissioner deems it just and equitable, the Claims Commissioner may authorize suit against the state on any claim which, in the opinion of the Claims Commissioner, presents an issue of law or fact under which the state, were it a private person, could be liable. The Claims Commissioner may grant permission to sue for a claim that exclusively seeks permission to sue the state based solely on the notice of claim or any supporting evidence submitted pursuant to section 4-147, or both, without holding a hearing, upon the filing by the attorney or pro se claimant of (1) a motion for approval to assert a claim without a hearing, requesting a ruling based solely on the notice of the claim and any supporting evidence submitted under the provisions of this chapter, and (2) an affidavit attesting to the validity of a claim. Such affidavit [ ] shall be signed, notarized and filed by both the attorney and claimant or a pro se claimant, attesting to the following, in the following form: "I have made a reasonable inquiry, as permitted by the

**Senate Bill No. 440**

circumstances, which has given rise to a good faith belief that grounds exist for a suit against the state. Such inquiry includes [.] (provide a brief description of the inquiry made)". The claimant shall serve any motion for approval and affidavit on the office of the Attorney General and any state agency that is a subject of the claim. The state may file an opposition to the motion for approval and the affidavit not later than thirty days after such service of the motion and affidavit. Such opposition shall be limited to opposition of the claim based solely on jurisdictional grounds, including pursuant to section 4-142, or subsection (a) of section 4-148, or prosecutorial, judicial, quasi-judicial or legislative immunity.

Sec. 4. Subsection (f) of section 4-160 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(f) In any claim alleging malpractice against the state, a state hospital or against a physician, surgeon, dentist, podiatrist, chiropractor or other licensed health care provider employed by the state, the attorney or pro se party filing the claim may submit a certificate of good faith to the Office of the Claims Commissioner in accordance with section 52-190a. If such a certificate is submitted, permission to sue the state shall be deemed granted by the Claims Commissioner (1) [upon] on June 28, 2021, if the certificate has been filed with the Claims Commissioner prior to June 28, 2021, or (2) upon the filing of the certificate with the Office of the Claims Commissioner, if such certificate is filed on or after June 28, 2021. In lieu of filing a notice of claim pursuant to section 4-147, a claimant may commence a medical malpractice action against the state prior to the expiration of the limitation period set forth in section 4-148 and authorization for such action against the state shall be deemed granted. Any such action shall be limited to medical malpractice claims only and any such action shall be deemed a suit otherwise authorized by law in accordance with subsection (a) of section 4-142. The provisions

**Senate Bill No. 440**

of this subsection shall apply to any claim alleging malpractice against the state that was timely filed with the Claims Commissioner and remains pending with said commissioner, regardless of whether such claim was filed before, on or after October 1, 2019.

Sec. 5. Section 4-190 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Agency" means each state or municipal board, commission, department or officer, other than the legislature, courts, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General or town or regional boards of education, which maintains a personal data system.

(2) "Attorney" means an attorney at law empowered by a person to assert the confidentiality of or right of access to personal data under this chapter.

(3) "Authorized representative" means a parent, or a guardian or conservator, other than an attorney, appointed to act on behalf of a person and empowered by such person to assert the confidentiality of or right of access to personal data under this chapter.

(4) "Automated personal data system" means a personal data system in which data is stored, in whole or part, in a computer or in computer accessible files.

(5) "Computer accessible files" means any personal data which is stored on-line or off-line, which can be identified by use of electronic means, including, but not limited to, microfilm and microfilm devices, which includes, but is not limited to, magnetic tape, magnetic film, magnetic disks, magnetic drums, internal memory utilized by any processing device, including computers or telecommunications control

**Senate Bill No. 440**

units, punched cards, optically [scanable] scannable paper or film.

(6) "Maintain" means collect, maintain, use or disseminate.

(7) "Manual personal data system" means a personal data system other than an automated personal data system.

(8) "Person" means an individual of any age concerning whom personal data is maintained in a personal data system, or a person's attorney or authorized representative.

(9) "Personal data" means any information about a person's education, finances, medical or emotional condition or history, employment or business history, family or personal relationships, reputation or character which because of name, identifying number, mark or description can be readily associated with a particular person. "Personal data" shall not be construed to make available to a person any record described in subdivision (3) or (18) of subsection (b) of section 1-210.

(10) "Personal data system" means a collection of records containing personal data.

(11) "Record" means any collection of personal data [, defined in subdivision (9),] which is collected, maintained or disseminated.

Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 7-51a of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(a) Any person eighteen years of age or older may purchase certified copies of marriage and death records, and certified copies of records of births or fetal deaths which are at least one hundred years old, in the custody of any registrar of vital statistics. The department may issue uncertified copies of death certificates for deaths occurring less than one

**Senate Bill No. 440**

hundred years ago, and uncertified copies of birth, marriage, death and fetal death certificates for births, marriages, deaths and fetal deaths that occurred at least one hundred years ago, to researchers approved by the department pursuant to section 19a-25, and to state and federal agencies approved by the department. During all normal business hours, members of genealogical societies incorporated or authorized by the Secretary of the State to do business or conduct affairs in this state shall (1) have full access to all vital records in the custody of any registrar of vital statistics, including certificates, ledgers, record books, card files, indexes and database printouts, except for those records containing Social Security numbers protected pursuant to 42 USC 405 (c)(2)(C), and confidential files on adoptions, gender change, surrogacy agreements [,] and parentage, (2) be permitted to make notes from such records, (3) be permitted to purchase certified copies of such records, and (4) be permitted to incorporate statistics derived from such records in the publications of such genealogical societies. For all vital records containing Social Security numbers that are protected from disclosure pursuant to federal law, the Social Security numbers contained on such records shall be redacted from any certified copy of such records issued to a genealogist by a registrar of vital statistics.

Sec. 7. Section 8-265c of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes, as amended by section 13 of public act 21-32, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2023*):

The authority shall require that occupancy of all housing financed or otherwise assisted under this chapter be open to all persons regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, sex, [or] gender identity or expression or erased criminal history record information, as defined in section 46a-80a, and that the contractors and subcontractors engaged in the construction or rehabilitation of such housing shall take affirmative action to provide equal opportunity for employment without discrimination as to race, creed, color, national origin or

**Senate Bill No. 440**

ancestry, sex, gender identity or expression or erased criminal history record information.

Sec. 8. Subsection (a) of section 22-4c of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(a) The Commissioner of Agriculture may: (1) Adopt, amend or repeal, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, such standards, criteria and regulations, and such procedural regulations as are necessary and proper to carry out the commissioner's functions, powers and duties; (2) enter into contracts with any person, firm, corporation or association to do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the functions, powers and duties of the department; (3) initiate and receive complaints as to any actual or suspected violation of any statute, regulation, permit or order administered, adopted or issued by the commissioner. The commissioner may hold hearings, administer oaths, take testimony and subpoena witnesses and evidence, enter orders and institute legal proceedings including, but not limited to, suits for injunctions and for the enforcement of any statute, regulation, order or permit administered, adopted or issued by the commissioner. The commissioner, or the commissioner's agent, may issue a citation in accordance with section 51-164n for any infraction or violation established in any provision of the general statutes that is under the commissioner's authority; (4) provide an advisory opinion, upon request of any municipality, state agency, tax assessor or any landowner as to what constitutes agriculture or farming pursuant to subsection (q) of section 1-1, or regarding classification of land as farm land or open space land pursuant to sections 12-107b to 12-107f, inclusive; (5) in accordance with constitutional limitations, enter at all reasonable times, without liability, upon any public or private property, except a private residence, for the purpose of inspection and investigation to ascertain possible violations of any statute, regulation, order or permit

**Senate Bill No. 440**

administered, adopted or issued by the commissioner and the owner, managing agent or occupant of any such property shall permit such entry, and no action for trespass shall lie against the commissioner for such entry, or the commissioner may apply to any court having criminal jurisdiction for a warrant to inspect such premises to determine compliance with any statute, regulation, order or permit or methods of manufacture or production ascertained by the commissioner during, or as a result of, any inspection, investigation or hearing; (6) undertake any studies, inquiries, surveys or analyses the commissioner may deem relevant, through the personnel of the department or in cooperation with any public or private agency, to accomplish the functions, powers and duties of the commissioner; (7) require the posting of sufficient performance bond or other security to assure compliance with any permit or order; (8) provide by notice printed on any form that any false statement made thereon or pursuant thereto is punishable as a criminal offense under section 53a-157b; and (9) by regulations adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, require the payment of a fee sufficient to cover the reasonable cost of acting upon an application for and monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of any state or federal permit, license, registration, order, certificate or approval. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, the costs of (A) public notice, (B) reviews, inspections and testing incidental to the issuance of and monitoring of compliance with such permits, licenses, orders, certificates and approvals, and (C) surveying and staking boundary lines. The applicant shall pay the fee established in accordance with the provisions of this section prior to the final decision of the commissioner on the application. The commissioner may postpone review of an application until receipt of the payment.

Sec. 9. Subdivision (2) of subsection (c) of section 27-103 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):



**Senate Bill No. 440**

(2) All initial appointments to the board shall be made not later than December 1, 2021, and shall terminate on November [31] 30, 2023, or November [31] 30, 2024, as applicable, regardless of when the initial appointment was made. Any member of the board may serve more than one term.

Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 30-89 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(a) Any person to whom the sale of alcoholic liquor is by law forbidden who purchases or attempts to purchase such liquor or who makes any false statement for the purpose of procuring such liquor shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. Section 31-232c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

Except when the result would be inconsistent with the other provisions of subsection (d) of section 31-222 and sections 31-231b, 31-232b to 31-232k, inclusive, [31-236(a)(8)] subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 31-236 and section 31-250, as provided in the regulations of the administrator, the provisions of this chapter, which apply to claims for, or the payment of, regular benefits, including benefits for partial unemployment, shall apply to claims for, and the payment of, extended benefits.

Sec. 12. Section 31-232h of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

No individual shall receive both extended benefits and additional benefits during or in respect to the same week. An individual may become eligible to receive additional benefits under section 31-232a with respect to a week of unemployment only if he is not eligible to receive

**Senate Bill No. 440**

extended benefits under subsection (d) of section 31-222 and sections 31-231b, 31-232b to 31-232k, inclusive, [31-236(a)(8)] subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 31-236 and section 31-250 with respect to such week.

Sec. 13. Section 31-232i of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

In the administration of the provisions of subsection (d) of section 31-222 and sections 31-231b, 31-232b to 31-232k, inclusive, [31-236(a)(8)] subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 31-236 and section 31-250, which are enacted to conform with the requirements of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, the administrator shall take such action as may be necessary (1) to ensure that the provisions are so interpreted and applied as to meet the requirements of such federal act as interpreted by the United States Department of Labor, and (2) to secure to this state the full reimbursement of the federal share of extended benefits paid under said sections that are reimbursable under the federal act.

Sec. 14. Subdivision (9) of subsection (a) of section 31-236 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(9) If the administrator finds that the individual has retired and that such retirement was voluntary, until the individual has again become employed and has been paid wages in an amount required as a condition of eligibility as set forth in subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 31-235; except that the individual is not ineligible on account of such retirement if the administrator finds (A) that the individual has retired because (i) such individual's work has become unsuitable considering such individual's physical condition and the degree of risk to such individual's health and safety, and (ii) such individual has requested of such individual's employer other work that is suitable, and

**Senate Bill No. 440**

(iii) such individual's employer did not offer such individual such work, or (B) that the individual has been involuntarily retired;

Sec. 15. Subsection (b) of section 31-237d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(b) In any appeal to the board the board or any of its members may hear the appeal, except that the full board shall hear and decide cases requiring the application of [subsection (a)(3)] subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 31-236 and cases in which a party has specifically requested in writing a hearing by the full board, provided the decision on all appeals shall be by a majority vote of the full board. The board shall approve or reject, by a majority vote, each request for a hearing before the full board in accordance with the criteria for granting such requests established in regulations adopted pursuant to section 31-237g. In any case before the board, the board may delegate to a referee or other qualified employee of the appeals division the taking or hearing of evidence.

Sec. 16. Subdivision (1) of subsection (f) of section 31-374 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(f) (1) Any employee or representative of employees who believes that there is a violation of an occupational safety or health standard or that there is an imminent danger of physical harm may request an inspection by giving notice to the commissioner or his authorized representative of such violation or danger. Any such notice shall be reduced to writing and shall set forth with reasonable particularity the grounds for the notice, and shall be signed by the employees or the representative of employees. A copy of such notice shall be provided to the employer or the employer's agent no later than the time of the inspection, provided, upon the request of the person giving such notice,

**Senate Bill No. 440**

his or her name and the names of individual employees referred to therein shall not appear in such copy or on any record published, released or made available pursuant to subsection (g) of this section. Upon the request of an individual employee whose name is not included in such notice, but who at any time provides information to the commissioner concerning the violation or danger alleged in such notice, the name of such individual employee shall not appear on any record published, released or made available pursuant to subsection (g) of this section. If upon receipt of such notification the commissioner determines there are reasonable grounds to believe that such violation or danger exists, he shall make an inspection in accordance with the provisions of this section as soon as practicable to determine if such violation or danger exists. Such inspection may be limited to the alleged violation or danger. If the commissioner determines there are no reasonable grounds to believe that such violation or danger exists, he shall notify the employer, employee or representative of employees in writing of such determination. Such notification shall not preclude future enforcement action if conditions change.

Sec. 17. Section 45a-186b of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

In an appeal taken under section 45a-186 from a matter heard on the record in the Probate Court under section 17a-498, 17a-543, 17a-543a, 17a-685 [ ] or 19a-131b, sections 45a-644 to 45a-667v, inclusive, or section 51-72 or 51-73, the Superior Court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the Probate Court as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The Superior Court shall affirm the decision of the Probate Court unless the Superior Court finds that substantial rights of the person appealing have been prejudiced because the findings, inferences, conclusions or decisions are: (1) In violation of the federal or state constitution or the general statutes, (2) in excess of the statutory

**Senate Bill No. 440**

authority of the Probate Court, (3) made on unlawful procedure, (4) affected by other error of law, (5) clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record, or (6) arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion. If the Superior Court finds such prejudice, the Superior Court shall sustain the appeal and, if appropriate, may render a judgment that modifies the Probate Court's order, denial or decree or remand the case to the Probate Court for further proceedings. For the purposes of this section, a remand is a final judgment.

Sec. 18. Subdivision (2) of section 45a-604 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(2) "Father" means a man who is a parent as defined [by] in section 46b-451;

Sec. 19. Subdivision (15) of section 46a-54 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(15) To require an employer having three or more employees to (A) post in a prominent and accessible location information concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment, (B) provide, not later than three months after the employee's start date with the employer, a copy of the information concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment to each employee by electronic mail with a subject line that includes the words "Sexual Harassment Policy" or words of similar import, if (i) the employer has provided an electronic mail account to the employee, or (ii) the employee has provided the employer with an electronic mail address, provided if an employer has not provided an electronic mail account to the employee, the employer

**Senate Bill No. 440**

shall post the information concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment on the employer's Internet web site, if the employer maintains such an Internet web site. An employer may comply with the requirements of this subparagraph, by providing an employee with the link to the commission's Internet web site concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and the remedies available to victims of sexual harassment by electronic mail, text message or in writing; and (C) provide two hours of training and education to employees within one year of October 1, 2019, provided any employer who has provided such training and education to any such employees after October 1, 2018, shall not be required to provide such training and education a second time. An employer having (i) three or more employees, shall provide such training and education to an employee hired on or after October 1, 2019, not later than six months after the date of his or her hire, provided the commission has developed and made available such training and education materials in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56; or (ii) less than three employees shall provide such training and education to all supervisory employees within one year of October 1, 2019, and to all new supervisory employees within six months of their assumption of a supervisory position, provided any employer who has provided such training and education to any such supervisory employees after October 1, 2018, shall not be required to provide such training and education a second time. Any supervisory employee hired on or after October 1, 2019, by an employer having less than three employees, shall receive such training and education not later than six months after the date of his or her hire, provided the commission has developed and made available such training and education materials in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56. Such training and education shall include information concerning the federal and state statutory provisions concerning sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment. If an employee has received

**Senate Bill No. 440**

in-person training provided by the commission or has taken the no cost online training provided by the commission on its Internet web site in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56 [.] while employed by a different employer within the two years preceding the date of hire, an employer may consider such prior training to satisfy the training requirements of this [section] subdivision. An employer who is required to provide training under this subdivision shall provide periodic supplemental training that updates all supervisory and nonsupervisory employees on the content of such training and education not less than every ten years. As used in this subdivision, "sexual harassment" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision (8) of subsection (b) of section 46a-60 and "employer" includes the General Assembly and "employee" means any individual employed by an employer, including an individual employed by such individual's parent, spouse or child;

Sec. 20. Section 46a-79 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes, as amended by section 30 of public act 21-32, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2023*):

The General Assembly finds that the public is best protected when criminal offenders are rehabilitated and returned to society prepared to take their places as productive citizens and that the ability of returned offenders to find meaningful employment is directly related to their normal functioning in the community. It is therefore the policy of this state to encourage all employers to give favorable consideration to providing jobs to qualified individuals, including those who may have conviction information, as defined in section 54-142g. Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit any employer to refuse to hire or employ or to bar or to discharge from employment or to discriminate against an individual in compensation or in terms of employment on the basis of [that person's] such individual's erased criminal history record information, as defined in section 46a-80a.

**Senate Bill No. 440**

Sec. 21. Subsection (b) of section 46a-170 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(b) The council shall consist of the following members: (1) The Chief State's Attorney, or a designee; (2) the Chief Public Defender, or a designee; (3) the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, or the commissioner's designee; (4) the Labor Commissioner, or the commissioner's designee; (5) the Commissioner of Social Services, or the commissioner's designee; (6) the Commissioner of Public Health, or the commissioner's designee; (7) the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or the commissioner's designee; (8) the Commissioner of Children and Families, or the commissioner's designee; (9) the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, or the commissioner's designee; (10) the director of the Basic Training Division of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, or the director's designee; (11) the Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate's designee; (12) the Victim Advocate, or the Victim Advocate's designee; (13) a chairperson of the Commission on Women, Children, Seniors, Equity and Opportunity, or the chairperson's designee; (14) one representative of the Office of Victim Services of the Judicial Branch appointed by the Chief Court Administrator; (15) a municipal police chief appointed by the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, or a designee; (16) the Commissioner of Education, or the commissioner's designee; (17) an adult victim of trafficking, appointed by the Governor; (18) a judge of the Superior Court, appointed by the Chief Court Administrator; (19) a state's attorney appointed by the Chief State's Attorney; (20) a public defender appointed by the Chief Public Defender; and (21) fifteen public members appointed as follows: The Governor shall appoint three members, one of whom shall represent victims of commercial exploitation of children, one of whom shall represent sex trafficking victims who are children and one of whom shall represent a coalition of children's advocacy centers and multidisciplinary teams that are



**Senate Bill No. 440**

dedicated to serving child abuse victims and their families, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence and one of whom shall represent an organization that provides civil legal services to low-income individuals, the speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence and one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Lodging Association, the majority leader of the Senate shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent an organization that deals with behavioral health needs of women and children and one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Coalition to [end] End Homelessness, the majority leader of the House of Representatives shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent an organization that advocates on social justice and human rights issues and one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association, the minority leader of the Senate shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Immigrant and Refugee Coalition and one of whom shall represent massage therapists, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent the Motor Transport Association of Connecticut, Inc. and one of whom shall represent an organization that works with adult victims of trafficking.

Sec. 22. Subsection (b) of section 46b-1 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(b) As used in this title, "domestic violence" means: (1) A continuous threat of present physical pain or physical injury against a family or household member, as defined in section 46b-38a; (2) stalking, including, but not limited to, stalking as described in section 53a-181d, of such family or household member; (3) a pattern of threatening,

**Senate Bill No. 440**

including, but not limited to, a pattern of threatening as described in section 53a-62, of such family or household member or a third party that intimidates such family or household member; or (4) coercive control of such family or household member, which is a pattern of behavior that in purpose or effect unreasonably interferes with a person's free will and personal liberty. "Coercive control" includes, but is not limited to, unreasonably engaging in any of the following:

(A) Isolating the family or household member from friends, relatives or other sources of support;

(B) Depriving the family or household member of basic necessities;

(C) Controlling, regulating or monitoring the family or household member's movements, communications, daily behavior, finances, economic resources or access to services;

(D) Compelling the family or household member by force, threat or intimidation, including, but not limited to, threats based on actual or suspected immigration status, to (i) engage in conduct from which such family or household member has a right to abstain, or (ii) abstain from conduct that such family or household member has a right to pursue;

(E) Committing or threatening to commit cruelty to animals that intimidates the family or household member; or

(F) Forced sex acts, or threats of a sexual nature, including, but not limited to, threatened acts of sexual conduct, threats based on a person's sexuality or threats to release sexual images.

Sec. 23. Subsection (a) of section 46b-15e of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes, as amended by section 2 of public act 21-67, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective June 1, 2022*):

**Senate Bill No. 440**

(a) (1) The [office] Office of the Chief Court Administrator shall revise and simplify the process for filing an application for relief under section 46b-15. The [office] Office of the Chief Court Administrator shall ensure that any person seeking to file an application for relief is provided with a one-page, plain language explanation of how to apply for relief under section 46b-15.

(2) The [office] Office of the Chief Court Administrator shall develop and make available to the public educational materials concerning the risk protection order and warrant processes set forth in section 29-38c relating to a person who poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to another person. The [office] Office of the Chief Court Administrator shall develop and make available to the public in hard copy and electronically on the Internet web site of the Judicial Branch a form to enable a family or household member or medical professional, each as defined in section 29-38c, to apply to have a risk protection order investigation ordered and a one-page, plain language explanation of how to apply for such order. The form shall contain questions designed to solicit information significant to a determination. The public educational materials and form shall prominently advise the applicant that a risk protection order or warrant may be sought through and with the assistance of a municipal or state police agency or a state's attorney's office, and of the benefits of doing so.

Sec. 24. Subsection (b) of section 46b-16a of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(b) The application shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the applicant under oath that includes a statement of the specific facts that form the basis for relief. If the applicant attests that disclosure of the applicant's location information would jeopardize the health, safety or liberty of the applicant or the applicant's children, the applicant may request, on a form prescribed by the Chief Court Administrator, that his

**Senate Bill No. 440**

or her location information not be disclosed. Upon receipt of the application, if the allegations set forth in the affidavit meet the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, the court shall schedule a hearing not later than fourteen days from the date of the application. If a postponement of a hearing on the application is requested by either party, no ex parte order shall be continued except upon agreement of the parties or by order of the court for good cause shown. If the court is closed on the scheduled hearing date, the hearing shall be held on the next day the court is open and any ex parte order that was issued shall remain in effect until the date of such hearing. If the applicant is under eighteen years of age, a parent, guardian or responsible adult who brings the application as next friend of the applicant may not speak on the applicant's behalf at such hearing unless there is good cause shown as to why the applicant is unable to speak on his or her own behalf, except that nothing in this subsection shall preclude such parent, guardian or responsible adult from testifying as a witness at such hearing. If the court finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent has committed acts constituting grounds for issuance of an order under this section and will continue to commit such acts, or acts designed to intimidate or retaliate against the applicant, the court, in its discretion, may make such orders as it deems appropriate for the protection of the applicant. If the court finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an imminent danger exists to the applicant, the court may issue an ex parte order granting such relief as it deems appropriate. In making such orders, the court, in its discretion, may consider relevant court records if the records are available to the public from a clerk of the Superior Court or on the Judicial Branch's Internet web site. Such orders may include, but are not limited to, an order enjoining the respondent from: (1) Imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the applicant; (2) threatening, harassing, assaulting, molesting, sexually assaulting or attacking the applicant; and (3) entering the dwelling of the applicant.

**Senate Bill No. 440**

Sec. 25. Subdivision (5) of subsection (m) of section 46b-231 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

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

Sec. 26. Subdivisions (4) and (5) of subsection (s) of section 46b-231 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(4) Review child support orders (A) in non-TFA IV-D support cases (i) at the request of either parent or custodial party subject to a support order, or (ii) upon receipt of information indicating a substantial change in circumstances of any party to the support order, (B) in TFA cases, at the request of the Office of Child Support Services, or (C) as necessary to comply with federal requirements for the child support enforcement program mandated by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, and initiate an action before a family support magistrate to modify such support order if it is determined upon such review that the order substantially deviates from the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 46b-215a. A requesting party under subparagraph (A)(i) or (B) of this subdivision shall have a right to such review every three years without proving a substantial change in circumstances, but more frequent reviews shall be made only if such requesting party demonstrates a substantial change in circumstances. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any deviation of less than fifteen per cent from the child support guidelines is not substantial and any deviation of fifteen per cent or more from the guidelines is substantial. Modification may be made of such support order without regard to whether the order was issued before, on or after May 9, 1991. In

**Senate Bill No. 440**

determining whether to modify a child support order based on a substantial deviation from such child support guidelines, consideration shall be given to the division of real and personal property between the parties set forth in any final decree entered pursuant to chapter 815j and the benefits accruing to the child as the result of such division. No order for periodic payment of support may be subject to retroactive modification, except that the family support magistrate may order modification with respect to any period during which there is a pending motion for modification of a support order from the date of service of notice of such pending motion to the opposing party pursuant to section 52-50; [.] and

(5) In proceedings before the Family Support Magistrate Division under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (A) perform clerical, administrative and other nonjudicial functions on behalf of the Family Support Magistrate Division; (B) maintain a registry of support orders and judgments; and (C) assist the IV-D agency in performing its functions under sections 46b-398 to 46b-410, inclusive.

Sec. 27. Subsection (e) of section 46b-461 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(e) In IV-D support cases, as defined in section 46b-231, as amended by this act, and in petitions brought under sections 46b-301 to 46b-425, inclusive, venue for a proceeding to adjudicate parentage is in the Family Support Magistrate Division serving the judicial district where the parent who gave birth or the alleged parent resides.

Sec. 28. Subsection (e) of section 46b-489 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(e) A presumption of parentage under subdivision (3) of subsection

**Senate Bill No. 440**

(a) of section 46b-488, can be challenged if such other parent openly held out the child as the presumed parent's child due to duress, coercion or threat of harm. Evidence of duress, coercion or threat of harm may include: (1) Whether within the ten-year period preceding the date of the proceeding, the presumed parent: (A) Has been convicted of domestic assault, sexual assault or sexual exploitation of the child or a parent of the child; (B) has been convicted of a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a; (C) is or has been subject to an order of protection pursuant to [sections] section 46b-15, 46b-16a, as amended by this act, 46b-38c [,] or 54-1k; (D) was found to have committed abuse against the child or a parent of the child; or (E) was substantiated for abuse against the child or a parent of the child; (2) a sworn affidavit from a domestic violence counselor or sexual assault counselor, as defined in section 52-146k, provided the person who had confidential communications with the domestic violence counselor or sexual assault counselor has waived the privilege, in which case disclosure shall be made pursuant to section 52-146k; or (3) other credible evidence of abuse against the parent of the child or the child, including, but not limited to, the parent's or child's sworn affidavit or an affidavit from a social service provider, health care provider, clergy person, attorney, or other professional from whom the parent or child sought assistance regarding the abuse.

Sec. 29. Subsection (b) of section 46b-490 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(b) A parent of the child may use evidence of duress, coercion or threat of harm to contest an allegation that the parent fostered or supported a bonded and dependent relationship as described in subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of this section. Such evidence may include: (1) Whether within a ten-year period preceding the date of the proceeding, the person seeking to be adjudicated a de facto parent: (A)

**Senate Bill No. 440**

Has been convicted of domestic assault, sexual assault or sexual exploitation of the child or a parent of the child; (B) has been convicted of a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a; (C) is or has been subject to an order of protection pursuant to [sections] section 46b-15, 46b-16a, as amended by this act, 46b-38c [,] or 54-1k; (D) was found to have committed abuse against the child or a parent of the child; or (E) was substantiated for abuse against the child or a parent of the child; (2) a sworn affidavit from a domestic violence counselor or sexual assault counselor, as defined in section 52-146k, provided the person who had confidential communications with the domestic violence counselor or sexual assault counselor has waived the privilege, in which case disclosure shall be made pursuant to section 52-146k; or (3) other credible evidence of abuse against the parent of the child or the child, including, but not limited to, the parent's or child's sworn affidavit or an affidavit from a social service provider, health care provider, clergy person, attorney, or other professional from whom the parent or child sought assistance regarding the abuse.

Sec. 30. Subsection (c) of section 51-217 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(c) The Jury Administrator shall have the authority to establish and maintain a list of persons to be excluded from the summoning process, which shall consist of (1) persons who are disqualified from serving on jury duty on a permanent basis due to a disability for which a licensed physician, a physician assistant or an advanced practice registered nurse has submitted a letter stating the physician's, physician assistant's or advanced practice registered nurse's opinion that such disability permanently prevents the person from rendering satisfactory jury service, (2) persons seventy-five years of age or older who have requested not to be summoned, (3) elected officials enumerated in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this section and judges enumerated



**Senate Bill No. 440**

in subdivision (5) of subsection (a) of this section during their term of office, and (4) persons excused from jury service pursuant to section 51-217a who have not requested to be summoned for jury service pursuant to said section. Persons requesting to be excluded pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection [must] shall provide the Jury Administrator with their names, addresses, dates of birth and federal Social Security numbers for use in matching. The request to be excluded may be rescinded at any time with written notice to the Jury Administrator.

Sec. 31. Subsection (a) of section 51-277a of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(a) (1) Whenever a peace officer, in the performance of such officer's duties, uses physical force upon another person and such person dies as a result thereof or uses deadly force, as defined in section 53a-3, upon another person, the Division of Criminal Justice shall cause an investigation to be made and the Inspector General shall have the responsibility of determining whether the use of physical force by the peace officer was justifiable under section 53a-22.

(2) (A) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection, whenever a person dies in the custody of a peace officer or law enforcement agency, the Inspector General shall investigate and determine whether physical force was used by a peace officer upon the deceased person, and if so, whether the use of physical force by the peace officer was justifiable under section 53a-22. If the Inspector General determines the deceased person may have died as a result of criminal action not involving the use of force by a peace officer, the Inspector General shall refer such case to the Chief State's Attorney or a state's attorney for potential prosecution.

(B) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection or

**Senate Bill No. 440**

subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of this subsection, whenever a person dies in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the Inspector General shall investigate and determine whether the deceased person may have died as a result of criminal action, and, if so, refer such case to the Chief State's Attorney or a state's attorney for potential prosecution.

(3) The Inspector General shall request the appropriate law enforcement agency to provide such assistance as is necessary to investigate and make a determination under subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection.

(4) Whenever a peace officer, in the performance of such officer's duties, uses physical force or deadly force upon another person and such person dies as a result thereof, the Inspector General shall complete a preliminary status report that shall include, but need not be limited to, (A) the name of the deceased person, (B) the gender, race, ethnicity and age of the deceased person, (C) the date, time and location of the injury causing such death, (D) the law enforcement agency involved, (E) the status on the toxicology report, if available, and (F) the death certificate, if available. The Inspector General shall complete the report and submit a copy of such report not later than five business days after the cause of the death is available to the Chief State's Attorney and, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety.

Sec. 32. Subsection (c) of section 54-56e of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(c) This section shall not be applicable: (1) To any person charged with (A) a class A felony, (B) a class B felony, except a violation of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122 that does

**Senate Bill No. 440**

not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, or a violation of subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122 that does not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person and does not involve a violation by a person who is a public official, as defined in section 1-110, or a state or municipal employee, as defined in section 1-110, or (C) a violation of section 53a-70b of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, or section 14-227a or 14-227m, subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21 or section 53a-56b, 53a-60d, 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, except as provided in subdivision (5) of this subsection, 53a-72a, 53a-72b, 53a-90a, 53a-196e or 53a-196f, (2) to any person charged with a crime or motor vehicle violation who, as a result of the commission of such crime or motor vehicle violation, causes the death of another person, (3) to any person accused of a family violence crime as defined in section 46b-38a who (A) is eligible for the pretrial family violence education program established under section 46b-38c, or (B) has previously had the pretrial family violence education program invoked in such person's behalf, (4) to any person charged with a violation of section 21a-267, 21a-279 or 21a-279a, who (A) is eligible for the pretrial drug education and community service program established under section 54-56i or the pretrial drug intervention and community service program established under section 54-56q, as amended by this act or (B) has previously had (i) the pretrial drug education program, (ii) the pretrial drug education and community service program established under the provisions of section 54-56i, or (iii) the pretrial drug intervention and community service program established under section 54-56q, as amended by this act, invoked on such person's behalf, (5) unless good cause is shown, to (A) any person charged with a class C felony, or (B) any person charged with committing a violation of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-71 while such person was less than four years older than the other person, (6) to any person charged with a violation of section 9-359 or 9-359a, (7) to any person

**Senate Bill No. 440**

charged with a motor vehicle violation (A) while operating a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in section 14-1, or (B) who holds a commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit at the time of the violation, (8) to any person charged with a violation of subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of section 53a-60, or (9) to a health care provider or vendor participating in the state's Medicaid program charged with a violation of section 53a-122 or subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-123.

Sec. 33. Subsection (b) of section 54-56k of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes, as amended by section 172 of public act 21-1 of the June special session, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(b) There shall be deposited in the pretrial account (1) all evaluation fees collected pursuant to subsection (a) of section 54-56g and subsection (b) of section 54-56i, (2) all program fees collected pursuant to subsections (c) and (e) of section 54-56g and subsections (g) and (i) of section 54-56i funds appropriated in subsection (a) of section 47 of special act 01-1 of the June special session, (3) fees collected pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (b), subdivision (1) of subsection (e) and subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of subsection (k) of section 54-56q, and (4) the evaluation fee collected pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (b), and fees collected pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (f) and subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of subsection (m) of section 54-56r.

Sec. 34. Subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of section 54-56q of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(c) (1) The court, after consideration of the recommendation of the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's attorney in charge of the case, may [, in its discretion,] grant the

**Senate Bill No. 440**

application for, and place the applicant in, the pretrial drug intervention and community service program for a period of one year, subject to confirmation of the applicant's eligibility to participate in the program.

Sec. 35. Subsection (a) of section 54-56r of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(a) (1) There is established a pretrial impaired driving intervention program for persons charged with a violation of section 14-227a, [section] 14-227g, [section] 14-227m, [section] 14-227n, subsection (d) of section 15-133 or section 15-140n. The program shall consist of a twelve-session alcohol education component or a substance use treatment component of not less than fifteen sessions, and may also include a victim impact component, as ordered by the court pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person:

(A) Who has been placed in the pretrial impaired driving intervention program under this section or the pretrial alcohol education program established under section 54-56g, within ten years immediately preceding the application;

(B) Who has been convicted of a violation of section 14-227a, [section] 14-227g, [section] 14-227m, [section] 14-227n, [section] 15-132a, subsection (d) of section 15-133 [,] or section 15-140l, [section] 15-140n, [section] 53a-56b or [section] 53a-60d;

(C) Who has been convicted in any other state at any time of an offense the essential elements of which are substantially the same as any statutory provision set forth in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision;

(D) Who is charged with a violation of section 14-227a, 14-227g, 14-227m or 14-227n (i) and held a commercial driver's license or

**Senate Bill No. 440**

commercial driver's instruction permit at the time of the violation; or (ii) while operating a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in section 14-1; or

(3) Whose alleged violation caused the serious physical injury, as defined in section 53a-3, of another person, unless good cause is shown.

Sec. 36. Subdivision (1) of subsection (m) of section 54-56r of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(m) (1) Any person whose participation in the program is terminated may ask the court to reinstate such person into the program up to two times. If a person requests reinstatement into the program, the Court Support Services Division shall verify that such person is eligible for such reinstatement. If a person requesting reinstatement into the program is eligible for reinstatement, the court may [ , in its discretion,] grant such person reinstatement into the program. When granting such reinstatement, the court shall order the defendant to participate in an appropriate alcohol education, substance use treatment or victim impact component of the program.

Sec. 37. Subdivision (2) of subsection (o) of section 54-56r of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(2) For any person charged with a violation of section 14-227a, [section] 14-227g, [section] 14-227m or [section] 14-227n whose charges were dismissed pursuant to the provisions of this section, the division shall transmit to the Department of Motor Vehicles the record of such person's participation in the program. The Department of Motor Vehicles shall maintain the record of any person's participation in such program as part of such person's driving record for a period of ten years.

Sec. 38. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 54-64a of the 2022

**Senate Bill No. 440**

supplement to the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection and subsection (b) of this section, when any arrested person is presented before the Superior Court, said court shall, in bailable offenses, promptly order the release of such person upon the first of the following conditions of release found sufficient to reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court: (A) Upon execution of a written promise to appear without special conditions, (B) upon execution of a written promise to appear with nonfinancial conditions, (C) upon execution of a bond without surety in no greater amount than necessary, or (D) upon execution of a bond with surety in no greater amount than necessary, but in no event shall a judge prohibit a bond from being posted by surety. In addition to or in conjunction with any of the conditions enumerated in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision the court may, when it has reason to believe that the person is drug-dependent and where necessary, reasonable and appropriate, order the person to submit to a urinalysis drug test and to participate in a program of periodic drug testing and treatment. The results of any such drug test shall not be admissible in any criminal proceeding concerning such person.

(2) If the arrested person is charged with no offense other than a misdemeanor, the court shall not impose financial conditions of release on the person unless (A) the person is charged with a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, or (B) the person requests such financial conditions, or (C) the court makes a finding on the record that there is a likely risk that (i) the arrested person will fail to appear in court, as required, or (ii) the arrested person will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice, or threaten, injure or intimidate or attempt to threaten, injure or intimidate a prospective witness or juror, or (iii) the arrested person will engage in conduct that threatens the safety of himself or

**Senate Bill No. 440**

herself or another person. In making a finding described in this subsection, the court may consider past criminal history, including any prior record of failing to appear as required in court that resulted in any conviction for a violation of section 53a-172 or any conviction during the previous ten years for a violation of section 53a-173 and any other pending criminal cases of the person charged with a misdemeanor.

(3) The court may, in determining what conditions of release will reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court, consider the following factors: (A) The nature and circumstances of the offense, (B) such person's record of previous convictions, (C) such person's past record of appearance in court, (D) such person's family ties, (E) such person's employment record, (F) such person's financial resources, character and mental condition, (G) such person's community ties, and (H) in the case of a violation of section 53a-222a when the condition of release was issued for a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, the heightened risk posed to victims of family violence by violations of conditions of release.

(b) (1) When any arrested person charged with the commission of a class A felony, a class B felony, except a violation of section 53a-86 or 53a-122, a class C felony, except a violation of section 53a-87, 53a-152 or 53a-153, or a class D felony under sections 53a-60 to 53a-60c, inclusive, section 53a-72a, 53a-95, 53a-103, 53a-103a, 53a-114, 53a-136 or 53a-216, or a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, is presented before the Superior Court, said court shall, in bailable offenses, promptly order the release of such person upon the first of the following conditions of release found sufficient to reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court and that the safety of any other person will not be endangered: (A) Upon such person's execution of a written promise to appear without special conditions, (B) upon such person's execution of a written promise to appear with nonfinancial conditions, (C) upon such person's execution of a bond without surety



**Senate Bill No. 440**

in no greater amount than necessary, or (D) upon such person's execution of a bond with surety in no greater amount than necessary, but in no event shall a judge prohibit a bond from being posted by surety. In addition to or in conjunction with any of the conditions enumerated in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision, the court may, when it has reason to believe that the person is drug-dependent and where necessary, reasonable and appropriate, order the person to submit to a urinalysis drug test and to participate in a program of periodic drug testing and treatment. The results of any such drug test shall not be admissible in any criminal proceeding concerning such person.

(2) The court may, in determining what conditions of release will reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court and that the safety of any other person will not be endangered, consider the following factors: (A) The nature and circumstances of the offense, (B) such person's record of previous convictions, (C) such person's past record of appearance in court after being admitted to bail, (D) such person's family ties, (E) such person's employment record, (F) such person's financial resources, character and mental condition, (G) such person's community ties, (H) the number and seriousness of charges pending against the arrested person, (I) the weight of the evidence against the arrested person, (J) the arrested person's history of violence, (K) whether the arrested person has previously been convicted of similar offenses while released on bond, (L) the likelihood based upon the expressed intention of the arrested person that such person will commit another crime while released, and (M) the heightened risk posed to victims of family violence by violations of conditions of release and court orders of protection.

(3) When imposing conditions of release under this subsection, the court shall state for the record any factors under subdivision (2) of this subsection that it considered and the findings that it made as to the

**Senate Bill No. 440**

danger, if any, that the arrested person might pose to the safety of any other person upon the arrested person's release that caused the court to impose the specific conditions of release that it imposed.

Sec. 39. Subdivision (1) of section 54-125j of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2022*):

(1) Outcomes of preliminary hearings, including whether (A) probable cause of a parole violation was found and that the alleged violation was serious enough to warrant revocation of parole, (B) probable cause of a parole violation was found, but the alleged violation was not serious enough to warrant revocation of parole, and (C) no probable cause of a parole violation was found;

Sec. 40. Section 54-142d of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes, as amended by section 4 of public act 21-32, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2023*):

Whenever any person has been convicted of an offense in any court in this state and such offense has been decriminalized subsequent to the date of such conviction, such person may file a petition with the [superior court] Superior Court at the location in which such conviction was effected, or with the [superior court] Superior Court at the location having custody of the records of such conviction if such conviction was in the Court of Common Pleas, Circuit Court, municipal court or by a trial justice, in the Superior Court where venue would currently exist for criminal prosecution, for an order of erasure, and the Superior Court shall immediately direct all police and court records and records of the state's or prosecuting attorney pertaining to such offense to be physically destroyed.

Approved May 17, 2022